"He did. The inspector of police here in-

formed him of it." "Then, my lord, how can you take up the opinion that he must be breaking into the

castle after the box?" "It is my opinion," replied Lord Dane.
"Bad as he is, I do not believe personal in-

jury to myself is his object." "Have you cause to think he may entertain any ill-feeling against you at all !" proceeded

Mr. Blair, after some reflection. "No. Unless-I declare, that is a point in the business that never occurred to me till this moment-unless he is cognizant that I. on Tuesday last, warned Mr. Lester against I found the fellow growing more intimate than wes expedient with Miss Lester--at all events trying to do so—meeting her in her walks, and the like; and I gave Mr. Lester my opinion of his character, with the grounds for it. I understand Mr. Lester so far acted upon it, that same day, as to turn him from the house upon his attempting to

"Did he know it was you who gave Mr. Lester the information?" inquired Mr. Blair. "Not that I am aware of. But he may

have learned it." "Quite sufficient provocation to induce illieeling toward your lordship, in a base mind like his,' remarked the officer. " Especially if he really had cast a covetous eye on the

fortune of the young lady."

"But to murder me for it!" cried Lord
Dane, in a doubtful tone. "That's rather strong revenge "

"Few men, let them be ever so bad, contemplate murder," answered Mr. Blair. " The crime, when committed, generally arises with circumstances But I must lay my plans, so that this one does not succeed in it. Where is your police-station?"

"In the heart of Danesheld. I will walk with you to it."

"I understand that your lordship gives the entire charge of this business into my hands?" pursued Mr. Blair. " Undoubtedly."

"Then you must allow me to go to work in my own way. I would prefer to visit the inspector here alone. His name is Young, I think?" "Young. He succeeded Wilker, who died.

Your plan will be, I suppose, to place some men each night inside the castle?" "I will inform your lordship of my plans

this evening, when I shall have had time to consider them."

Mr. Blair walked into the town, and found the police-station. Inspector Young happened to be in the first room alone, perched upon a stool. The stranger, in a summary sort of manner, began asking various questions of Danesheld and its inhabitants, of the police-station, and of other things, rousing the ire of the inspector, who was a great man in his own estimation, and considered that nobody, save a magistrate, or Lord Dane himseif, might interfere in what pertained to the

"I should be glad to know who you are, coming in and examining into my business," cried he respectfully.

"Should you?" was the careless reply. "I am Mr. Blair, from Scotland Yard, and I hold my private orders direct from Sir Richard

The inspector jumped off the stool. "I beg your pardon, sir," said he. "Please to step into the inner room. I hope

-I'm sure I hope nothing in your office here has fallen under the displeasure of Sir "Not that I have heard," replied Mr. Blair, as he took his seat. "But now I

want a great deal of information from you. Who's this Lydney that's stopping in the place!

"Well, I don't know who he is," returned the inspector. "We can't make him out, sir To appearance and to speak to, he seems of the very highest degree-you wouldn't take sary to every representative who wishes to him for anything less than a nobleman. But | act honestly, and according to conviction, in on the other hand, he mixes himself up the interests of the country. Permit me, in with poachers and disreputable people, goes into the woods with him at night, lodges at a public house, and-in short, we are puzzled."

" Was it his own box that was lost?" "He says not. Very anxious he has been for its recovery-quite feverish over it. He offered a thousand pounds reward."

"When he is probably not worth a hundred pence. Had that box been produced, and the reward claimed, you might have found yourselves in a dilemma, or had to rob your own pockets to give it.

Inspector Young smiled. "We are more cautious than that, sir, though we are countrymen. My Lord Dane dropped me a hint to the same effect; and I, in a civil way, intimated to Lydney that he was a stranger, and we could not be answerable for the reward. So he deposited the

money with me." "The thousand pounds?" uttered Mr.

Blair. "He did, sir. Of course I gave him an acknowledgement, and we hold the money still. But I had to pass my word to him that the transaction should be a stric. secret: consequently it is not known."

" Not to Lord Dane?" "Not to any one. Lord Dane's opinion is, that Lydney himself has possession of the

"No. it is not." interrupted Mr. Blair. "I can assure you that it is," said the inspector.

"I can assure you that it is not," authoritatively corrected Mr. Blair. "If his lordship has told you so, he must have had his own reasons."

The inspector did not dare to contradict again He looked at his suporior, and waited The latter lowered his voice.

" Have you heard that Dane Castle is likely to be broken into?" "No!" exclaimed the inspector. "Who

"Lydney-as the chief mover. And his object, as Lord Dane thinks-one of his objects-is to search after this identical box ; the other object is the plate-chest. That is the business I am down upon."

"My goodness me!" ejaculated the inspector, after a pause. "Lydney! well I could not have believed that of him! I can't understand this at all, sir."

"Neither can I, returned Mr. Blair. "It thousand pounds: it is not now. How can I get at a chap called Shad? I should like a planation written the next day. meeting with the gentleman-accidental, you comprehend.

That will be easily effected. Ho is always about wood," was the reply of the inspector. (To be Continued.)

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and comordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and to the House:its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, R. N. A. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was "the best he had tasted, light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for makers, to whom address for sample : 11-G

THE OUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

75 7 W N QUBBEC, October 29.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 11.10 a.m. Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked the Premier for the explanations of the Ministerial changes that had occurred during the recess? Mr. GAHNON also requested the same information, and accused the ex-Provincial Secretary of having violated the oath of office in having exposed the secrets of the Cabinet in his letter published in the Chronicle last month?

Hon. Mr. Jour stated that he understood it was his duty to give the explanations as to the resignation of Hon. Mr. Chauveau, and as to the offer of his seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Flynn. Mr. Joly stated that he was quite ready to give those explanations, and had only waited until they should be asked of him. If Mr. Flynn would authorize him to do so, he would read to the House his letter of the date of 14th October, which threw more light on the subject than any verbal explanation might give.

Mr. FLYNN having given his consent, and requested at the same time that the Premier should read the answer to his letter,

Hon. Mr. Joly proceeded to read the two following letters :---

[Confidential.] QUEBEC, October 14tb, 1879. HONORABLE DEAR SIR,-About the 13th of September last you were so kind as to honor me with the offer of the Ministerial office of Provincial Secretary, left vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau. I told you at the time that owing to the stand I had taken on the floor of the House of Assembly relative to certain questions, especially that of coalition, that I could not at the time accept your offer, but at the same time added that you were at liberty to appoint another colleague (either permanently or protempore), or wait until after the general elections before filling the vacancy, and if, in the event the result of these elections were to prove in your favor, that I would then be prepared to accept your offer. You then accepted the latter alternative, and I left you, giving you to understand I would consult my friends on the subject. About the 7th instant, during an interview which I had the honor of having with you, you were so kind as to renew your ofter, I told you that if (owing to the stand you had taken against the Legislative Council) you could bring about a dissolution, I would be ready to accept. This you agreed to. But at the same time I informed you that if I were to come to any different conclusion before the 28th October, I would give you fair notice of the fact. Since that interview, I have again seriously reflected upon the gravity and impor auce of the question, and, considering on the one hand that you could easily find a substitute for Mr. Chauveau, as you had told me, or given me to understand, and on the other hand that as the press spokesmen of the Opposition, probably giving the words pronounced by me in the House a greater importance than they really deserved, were making use of my name as a weapon against you, and that, in the event of my becoming your colleague, my position, under the circumstances, might be looked upou as abnormal, and become a source of trouble to you as well as myself.

tion of placing my future conduct in contradiction with my conduct in the past. But at the same time I desire to reserve to myself that liberty of appreciation and action neces-

I therefore come to the conclusion, though

not without a feeling of regret, to tell you

not to count upon my acceptance, and to dis-

pose of the vacancy as you might think pro-

per. As to my position towards your Govern-

ment, as a member, I think I may say that I

have not at the present moment any inten-

conclusion, to again tender my sincerest thanks for this proof of esteem and confidence which you have given me in offering me a seat in the Cabinet Believe me, Honorable dear Sir, your obedient servant, E. J. FLYNN, M.P.P. (Signed,)

[COPY.] Quenec, October 17, 1879. E. J. Flynn, Fsq.:
My DEAR Sin,—I received last night your letter of the 14th October, informing me that you have come to the conclusion, not withont a feeling of regret, to not accept a port-

folio in the Government of which I am the leader I regret your decision; but I have too much respect as well for you as for myself to insist I notice with pleasure that you have understood that, in making you the offer of a portfolio, I did not seek only to fill up a vacancy in the Cabinet, but above all to secure the entry thereto of a man generally respected for his talents and his integrity, which would have done honor to the Cabinet. You may have fulfilled your promise in frankly notifying me of your intentions with respect to the offer I made you of a portfolio. As for the line of conduct you will follow in the future, you inform me that you have no intention at present to place your future conduct in contradiction with your conduct in the past, but at the same time you desire to reserve to yourself that liberty of appreciation and action necessary to every representative who wishes to act honestly, and according to conviction, in the interests of the country. Since I have been in power my ambition has been to deserve the confidence of honest and intelligent men, and it is not I who will find fault with your views. Please accept, my dear Sir,

the assurance of my consideration, your de-

voted servant, (Signed), H. G. Jory. Hon. Mr. Jory added that he did not think that the House would require any more explanations so far as his relations with Mr. Flynn had been concerned. He would now give such explanations as had been asked from him in relation to the Hon. Mr. Chauveau's resignation. These explanations would he very much tacilitated if the Hon. Mr. Chauveau would grant him the same permission which had been granted to him by Mr Flynn, and would allow him to communicate to the House the letter of resignation sent by was clear enough before you told me of the the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Joly's answer to the same, and Mr. Chunvan's letter of ex-

> Hon. Mr. Chauvesu having consented, Hon. Mr. July read a communication dated Sept. 12, 1879, wherein his resignation was tender-

The next day, the 13th September, Mr. Joly placed Mr. Chanveau's resignation in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, with a recommendation that it should be accepted, and it was accepted The same day he (Mr Joly) letter marked "Private," which Mr. Chauveau pressed. It has eighteen times the strength of had just now authorized him to communicate

> [Private] My DEAR SIR,-I am much surprised to learn that Mr. Langelier has not made you acquainted with the reasons of my resigna- ter. tion, Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the Speake, I made him a statement of House was adjourned till three o'clock to- of the popular branch of the Legislature he what had pussed between Mr. Flynn and my- morrow, to allow time to the Lieutenant- considered them as the representatives or sion. Then he said he would are to the Nevskoi Prospekt.

self. I knew already that that gentleman wished to take my situation as Secretary in your Government, and I sent you my resignation to allow you to make such an arrangement as would strengthen your Government. Please to accept, my dear sir, my most sincere thanks for all your kindness, and your good advice during the time I had the honour to be one of your colleagues. If you wish to see me I will attend your first summons. Yours, very sincerely,

(Signed), ALEXANDRE CHAUVEAU.

Hon. Mr. Joly then added that he was obliged to approach a painful subject. A member of this House had charged Mr. Chauveau with having violated his oath of office in disclosing the secrets of the Cabinet in a letter written by him, and which appeared first, he thought, in the Morning Chronicle about the middle of September. He could assure the House that, in writing that letter, Mr. Chauveau had not disclosed Cabinet secrets. When Mr. Chauveau gave it to be understood in that letter that he had tendered his resignation to Mr. Joly before the session, and that he had been asked to withdraw it he had stated what was not true.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU rose and said that Mr. Joly had not understood the meaning of his letter, which had been first written in French and then translated by some one else, and that he had not said in that letter that he had tendered his resignation and had been requested to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Joly stated that when he read the letter his first impression was to contradict that statement immediately in the press; but had reflected that it would be giving a very unseemly spectacle for the Province to show two men, who had been colleagues in the Cabinet for so many months, wrangling together and calling each other's veracity in question. As to rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet, those dissensions, he was happy to say, had never existed, and, as Chief of the Cabinet, he would never have allowed them to exist. He was happy to say that, up to the time of Mr. Chapleau's resignation, the greatest friendship and barmony had prevailed, not only between his colleagues and himself, but to all appearances between all his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU thanked the Hon Premier for his explanations. Referring to the correspondence published in certain journals, between the Premier and the member for Quebec West he would be glad to see so important an element of the population as the Irish Catholics represented in the Cabinet: but he agreed with the Premier that national distinctions should not be made with a view to claiming it as a rule to national representatives in the Cabinet.

Mr. McSnane said that he had not been consuited in the matter before the correspondence in question was published, but that he agreed with almost every paragraph written by Mr. Murphy. He did not consider, however, that the time was opportune for the making of such a proposal, but trusted that if a new Government was formed, its leader would see that it should contain an Irish Catholic representative. He wished to explain that he did not mean by this term a member who simply bore an Irish name, but one represent-

ing the Irish people. Mr. FLYNN denied the statement contained in Mr. Chauveau's letter, that he had ever desired that gentleman's seat in the Cabinet. Judging from the remarks of the last speaker upon the question of Irish representation, there was only one man in the House eligible to enter the Cabinet as representing the Irish Catholics of the Province, and he hoped that, when a new Cabinet was formed, a seat would be offered to the member for Montreal West. After further discussion the House ad-

journed until 2.30 p.m.: On the meeting of the House in the afternoon, the debate on Mr. Lynch's amendment was continued, and at 4.40 p.m. the members were called in and the vote resulted as follows:-

YEAS-Messrs. Audet, Beaubien, Bergevin, Caron, Champagne. Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauveau, Church, Desauiniers, Deschenes, Duckett, Duhamel, Flynn, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Lalonde, Lavallee, Lecavalier, Loranger, Lynch, Magnan, Mathieu, Paquet, Pelletier, Picard, Racicot, Robertson, Robitlard, Sawyer, St. Cyr, Taillon, and Wurtele-Total,

35. NAYS-Messrs. Blais, Bouthillier, Boutin, Cameron, Dupuis, Gagnon, Irvine, Joly, Laberge, Lafontaine (Shefford), Lafontaine (Napierville), Langelier (Fort Neuf), Langelier (Montmorency), Larose, Lovell, Marchand, McShane Meikle, Mercier, Molleur, Murphy, Nelson, Poirier, Prefontaine, Price, Rintert dit Malouin, Ross, Shehyn and Watts-Total,

The main motion as amended was then carried upon the same division. Hon. Mr. Joly moved the adjournment of the House until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec. October 30.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three

o'clock. The Commissioner of Crown Lands informed the House that the Premier had been sent for by the Lieut-Governor, and asked the indulgence of the House till his return.

At a quarter to four o'clock the Premier took his seat, and thanked the House for their indulgence in waiting his return. He had just been called by the Lieut.-Governor to receive the communication of His Honor's reply to the document he had handed to His Honor last evening. He read in French the draft of his own letter and the reply of the Governor, a document covering several pages of foolscap in French (of which there was as yet no official translation). Hon. Mr. Joly made a cursory translation of the correspondence, stating that, having advised the Governor of the adverse vote, which he and his colleagues deemed equivalent to a vote of non-confidence, he had requested a dissolution of the Assembly, confident that an appeal to the country for their verdict on the the present case? A dissolution can have constitutional points involved would give his Cabinet a much stronger following in the power certain men or certain parties. There House than it had hither o obtained. On would not be in this a sufficient compensathe refusal thereof he and his colleagues had felt it their duty to tender their resignations to the Lieutenant-Governor, which His Honor

had been pleased to accept. By request of Mr. Robertson, the documents which were read by the Premier were

explained in English. Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked that the documents just read be laid on the table and form

part of the records of the House? Hon. Mr. Joly saw no objection. He informed the House at the same time that he stances one of the reasons which might be had received another document from the brought forward in support of an appeal to Marquis of Lorne concerning the dismissal of the people would be the necessity of restoring the Hon. Mr. Letellier. He had not the harmony between the two branches of the decument in his hands at the moment, but Legislature, but this harmony is very nearly received from Mr. Chauveau the following would put the House in possession of it tomorrow. He said that the document con- than dissolution to complete the reconciliatained some 130 pages, and he would ask that part of it should be printed.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU thought it would be to make use of it. The question for the netter to wait until the papers were before the | Lieut.-Governor to decide is not whether the House before taking any action in the mat-

Opposition on the formation of a new Cabinet.

The following is the correspondence read in the House this afternoon by Hon. Mr.

QUEBEC, October 30, 1879. To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of

Quebec: Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that the Cabinet has been defeated by a majority of six votes upon a question which my colleagues and myself consider as a vote of nonconfidence. This vote is the result of the unconstitutional action of the Legislative Council, and I do not consider it as expressing the ppinion of the majority of the people of the Province of Quebec. It is my duty to apply to Your Honor for a dissolution, in view of in immediate appeal to the people. I firmly believe that the result of an appeal to the people, which I now ask for, would be to give to the Government a much larger majority than it has hitherto possessed. Allow me to add that, in my opinion, the present circumstances make it very advisable that an immediate occasion should be afforded to the electorate of the Province to pronounce on the constitutional question arising out of the action of the Legislative Council in connection with the Supplies.

I have the honor to remain your very obedient servant.

(Signed,) GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, October 30th, 1879.

To the Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier of the Province of Quebec: Sir,-The Lieut.-Governor has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the request made to him by the Executive Council, of which you are the head, to dissolve the present Parliament. The Lieut.-Governor does not overlook the embarrassment of the present situation, and he understands how important it is for him to be doubly prudent and impartial in the midst of the benevolent intentions which have divided public opinion for some time past. The Lt.-Governor esires at once to call the attention of his Ministers to the difference which exists between their position and his on a question such as that which is now at stake. It must not be forgotten that the privilege of dissolving Parliament is one of the most valued prerogatives of the Sovereign, and that it is the right and the duty of the representatives of the Crown to control its excesses. Now, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Cabinet cannot look at the subject of this prerogative from the same point of view. The first care of a Government, under the political system which governs us, is to administer the affairs of the country for the best, undoubtedly, but in all cases by means of a party, while with the representative of the Crown parties count for nothing, although the Lieutenant-Governor is always disposed to lend the sanction of his authority to legislative or administrative acts which are evidently above all blame, and which every good administration might consider useful or necessary, he is strictly bound to enquire whether the extraordinary exercise of the Royal prerogatives with which he is invested is demanded by the greater good of the Province, as he is responsible towards the Crown for all political troubles and for all financial damage from which he might save the Province, and from which he does not save it. When the Lieut.-Governor received your request what first struck him was the fact that, since your assuming power, you had already asked the Crown for a dissolution, and obtained it. Two dissolutions for the same Cabinet, the extraordinary exercise of the most valued of the royal prerogatives granted twice to the same Administration within an interval of a few sked the Cr we to dissolve Parliament according to you with a minority according to your opponents; but in point of fact you were enabled to govern at first with the vote of the Speaker and subsequently with a majority varying from four to two votes;

and, in fine, you have announced to-day to the representative of the Crown that you find yourself in the House, resulting from the elections asked for by yourself, in a minority of six votes, and you claim a new dissolution. Is it in the public interest that the Province should be subjected so frequently to general elections? Is it in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution that Pacliament should be dissolved so often? Is the renewal at such brief intervals of the popular representation of a nature to cusure the stability and the good working of our political Institutions? To all these questions the Lieut-Governor deems it his duty to answer-no. The wise authority awarded to us by the Constitution which we enjoy has decided that general elections for this Province should take place every four years, and this period is not so long that it should be still further shortened without reasons of extraordinary gravity. The Prime Minister understands the deep and prolonged agitation with which a general election plunges society at large, as well as the divisions and the demoralization which will follow it. Apart from these political and social considerations, there are the financial considerations. A general election and the session, which a dissolution at this moment would render inevitable, would cost the country a hundred thousand dollars; and in the financial situation in which we are placed. this is an expenditure which deserves to be earnestly considered. However, if there were reasons sufficiently grave and serious to transcend all other considerations, the Lient.-Governor admits that a discolution might be had recourse to; but do similar reasons exist in but one object, and that is to maintain in tion for the sacrifices which the country would be called upon to make. The Lieut .-Governor is quite prepared to admit that the

views of his Ministers are of the highest character, and that the struggles which they have led have been inspired by the best of motives; but when it becomes necessary to divide duties and responsibilities, each one must look upon the matter from his standpoint, and perform the task which his position allots him. Under the present circumrestored, and if there exists any other method tion of the Council with the Assembly the Lieut-Governor considers that it is his duty Government is to become the victim of what his advisers call an irresponsible body. So On the motion of Hon. Mr. Jour the long as his Ministers possessed the confidence

the difference of examining more parameters in the

Governor to consult with the leaders of the the will of the people, and maintained them in their position, contrary to the wish expressed by the Legislative Council; but now the majority which the Government had in the Legislative Assembly has become a minority. The two branches of the Legis lature agree upon one of the most important points, viz., a change of Government, and it cannot be alleged that recourse must be had do extraordinary means to terminate a congram will afford your readers an idea of its flict which is in a tair way to be terminated by ordinary means. The necessity of restoring harmony in Parliament could not, therefore justify a dissolution after the reof want of confidence. But you say you do not think this vote expresses the opinion of the people of this Province? It is, however, the vote of the House of your choice, of the House elected under vour auspices, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, after a dissolution asked for by you, and you would solicit the people to renew the Assembly which you yourself caused to be elected eighteen months ago. The Lieut.-Governor taking into account these particular circumstances, cannot understand upon what basis rests the conviction which you manifest with respect to the result of new general elections. In fine, you declare that, in your opinion, the late events require that an immediate opportunity should be afforded to the people to pronounce upon the constitutional question raised by the action of the Council in regard to the Supplies; the Lieut.-Governor sees no necessity of appealing to the people on this point. The absolute right of the Council, at least such is the impression of the Lieut.-Governor, is contended by none, so that there only remains to be discussed the question of opportuneness. Now the representatives of the people, elected scarely 18 months ago, expressed their opinion upon this question before the adjournment of the House, and the fact that since that adjournment they have voted want of confidence in the Administration, does not reverse their previous verdict on the question at issue, and is not sufficient of itself to warrant a dissolution. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that there could be no more impoliticact

Royal prerognive, solution of the Parliament.

THEO. ROBITALLE.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

than to revive, by an altogether extraordinary

proceeding, a difficulty settled, and an appeal

to the people just now could bear no other

meaning. For all these reasons, deeply pene-

trated with the feelings of his responsibility

towards the Crown which he represents, and

towards the people of this Province, the

Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it his

duty to make the use you ask him of the

Royal prerogative, having for its object a dis-

CLARK BROWN HANGED.

END OF THE PARRICIDE.

The Last Moments and Agony of the Winchester Mills Murderer-His Confession-Scene at the Scaffold.

(Special to the Post and True WITNESS) CORNWALL, October 31 .- Clark Brown the parricide, who so brutally murdered and butchered his father and childish sister at Winchester Mills, is to explate his crime on the scuffold here to-day. This quiet town is in a perturbed condition, such a thing as an execution not having occurred in this locality for over a score of years. The execution months. Such was the first idea which pre- naturally forms the whole topic of discourse. sented itself to the mind of the Lieut.-Gover- The hotels are taxed to the utmost capanor. Immediately after your entry into office city to accommodate the vast influx of tors from the sucrounding country, who and you had a general election. You issued prompted by a morbid curiosity, have been from the electoral struggle with a majority, attracted to witness the all absorbing tragedy. The condemned man, Clark Brown, preserves a calmness only equalled by the stoic forti-

tude of an Apache Indian APPROACHING THE TORTURE. He is not averse to conversing on the subject of his end, and with an equanimity truly astounding admits the justice of the penalty, and makes no attempt to palliate his offence. When questioned as to his reason for committing such an enormity he invariably refers the interrogator to his written confession,

departure from this sublunary sphere. He ATTEMPTS TO BE MERRY,

which is to be divulged only after his final

and it is asserted that he offered to assist in the construction of the scaffold from which he will be despatched into an unknown eternity. His request not being acceeded to he remarked, with grim humor, that he "would only be putting the nulls in his own cosin any way." His wife visited the prisoner on into the house, and in remaining in the house Tuesday, and during her short stay appeared greatly agitated and refused to heed the solacing words proffered by her husband. She evidently bears an ardent love for Brown, notwithstanding his atrocious career. His other relations are bitterly opposed to a re-

concillation, and still THIRST FOR GREATER REVENGE than the utmost penalty of the law. Yesterday one of them was overheard to express himself that if Brown was quartered and torn to pieces it would hardly be an adequate atone for his guilt. They stand aloof from their condemned kinsman and persistently refuse to approach him Toronto has furnished the executioner, who has personally superintended the erection of the scaffold. Knowing the animosity borne to men of Calcraft's pattern, he has secluded himself from the public gaze, and never wanders from within the precincts of the gaol yard. He slept in the Court House last night. Before retiring he personally inpected the gallows, and assured himself of its adaptability for to-day's abhorrent work. The writer was unable to ascertain Calcraft's name, but we are assurred on official authority that he is an adept at the required labor, having assisted at several other similar affairs. The last exhibition of his skill was given at the Connolly execution, in Toronto

The writer called at the residence of Mr. McDonald, the jailor, at 2 a.m., and was informed that the prisoner had retired to bed at 10:30, after bidding

A HEARTY " GOOD NIGHT " to his attendant. His voice never quavered,

and he communicated all his requests in a firm tone. One guard was on duty in the corridor all night and periodically visits the condemned cell. He reports Clark Brown sleeping calmly with regular respiration undisturbed by thoughts of his impending fate. Mr. McDonald also related an incident of the prisoner as follows: He had composed a piece of poetry which he presented to H. Bandfield sired to see a copy of his literary production. The request was complied with, and the only existing copy placed in the prisoner's posses-

WITHHOLD IT FROM THE PUBLIC until his confession was published. The jailor expostulated with his charge, but in vain. His remarks fell on unwilling ears and no attention was paid to them.

THE SCAFFOLD is erected in a corner formed by the Court position :--:

CORNWALL CANAL.

Canal Street. Open Space. Court House. Jail

A-Clark Brown's cell under Court House. B-Door leading to scaffold

Jail Yard.

The scaffold is one especially constructed for this occasion. It is built with six inch pine lumber and presents a substantial appearance. The drop is unusually heavy, being over eight feet in depth.

CANRWALL, October 31 .- I Clark Brown, who am soon to appear before God, my Maker, make this, my last confession :- I told the whole truth before of the murder of my poor father and sister. I kept nothing back, and I alone did the murder, and no one helped me to murder my father and sister. I am charged with poisoning a lady in a ball room. I positively deny that charge, for I am innocent, I deny telling Theodore Sharp that I intended killing my wife, and I hope in God's mercy she will never believe such a thing of me. It is my dying request that no suspicion should rest on my mother or my darling wife, for I, and I alone, am guilty. and I am willing to suffer the punishment of death for my awful crime. When we all parted for the night on the 2nd of September I had no thought that I would be in this awful position now. It is my desire that the verses I wrote about my mother and wife be given them. I heartily thank the Rev. Dr. McNish and Mr. Benny for the great kindness they have shown me, and thank all the officials of the jail for their great kindness to me, especially Mrs. McMartin. I pray that God's blessing may rest on herself and family. I hope God has for-given me. I have the firm belief that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us from all sin, and even I hope to be forgiven through the sacrifice of the Son of God. (Signed),

CLARK BROWN.

Clark Brown was banged at eight o'clock his morning. After thirty two minutes the ody was cut down. Death was instantane-

Cornwall Gaol.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERESS. A Reprieve Wanted-Circulation of a

Petition Asking for a Commutation of the Sentence It is said that a petition at present being

circulated for signature, will be presented His Excellency the Governor-General, praying for a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Susan Kennedy to a term of imprisonment in the Penitentary. In support of the appeal the following reasons are advanced, which read :-

"That Susan Kennedy is, and has been for some years, of weak and unsound mind, and your petitioners believe is at this time incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. That after Flannagan left the house about 3 p.m. the accused remained in the house (with the corpse of the deceased) until about 10 o'clock on the night of the same day, when the police found her asleep in bed. That, though circumstantial evidence was adduced that the accused must have participated in the killing, there was no direct evidence that deceased was killed by the accused. That the conduct of the accused after the killing, when she might have escaped, indicate either a consciousness of innocence or unconsciousness of crime. That the Grand Jurors made the following presentment concerning Susan Kennedy: We were shown the condemned woman, 'Susan Kennedy,' and were informed by the Sister and Chaplain, who have had means of carefully noticing her behaviour for the past three years, more or less, as she was there, that her conduct has always been strange, and that they consider she is not of sound mind."

Miscellaucous.

-California is infested by swarms of wild geese, which do serious damage to the grain.

—A Missouri doctor paid a patient 402 visits and squared the bill for a barrel of cider and a load of bricks.

-A mute wedding took place at Mercershurg, Pa. The marriage ceremony was interpreted by the bride's sister into the sign language in a manner most interesting and pleasing to all the witnesses whose pleasure it was to be present.

-According to an official report 160 Turkish morques and holy schools were destroyed in Roumelia and Bulgaria during the Russian occupation of these provinces: and about the same number of mosques and schools have been destroyed since the Russians left.

A curious experiment was made with cats recently in Luttich, Germany. Thirty-seven of them were put into bags and taken several miles into the country, where they were released. Within three hours the first cat had found its way home, and before 24 hours had elapsed, every one of the others had returned.

General Tergukasoff, the new Commanderin-chief of the Russian Central Asian expedition is married to an Irish lady, daughter of a tallow and hide merchant long settled in St Petersburg. Her father, Mr. Henry Devine -Russianized, Devinakoff-is; of a Colgraine McDonald for publication. Yesterday he de- | family. He went out 25, years ago as clerk in the St. Petersburg branch of an English firm, and soon started for himself. He is renorted to be one of the wealthiest men on the

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of war will all of confine the analysis had been all the confine and be a single