

CHALLENGE!

OUR CIRCULATION.—The Advertiser on Saturday says its circulation is several times larger than that of the Mercury. We don't wish to enter into a long and useless discussion on the subject, or to bandy words with our contemporary about this matter for a week, but we make the following proposition which will end the dispute in the quickest and most satisfactory manner. We will place \$100 in the hands of any responsible person in town, and if after the necessary examination of the Mercury and Advertiser's subscription lists it is found that the Mercury's circulation is only one-half that of the Advertiser's, we will pay the sum of \$100 to the funds of the same Society. Or we will make another proposition; to pay over 50 cents for every number of the Mercury which may be found short of double the number inserted by the Advertiser, and if the issue of the Mercury is found to bear out our statement, then the proprietor of the Advertiser to pay over \$100 as a fine for telling fibs. The above offer will leave open for a week, thus giving ample time to our contemporary either to accept or reject our proposition as may seem to him best.

POCKET DIARY LOST.

ON the Elora Road, near Guelph, on Friday night, containing receipts, which are of no account to any person but the owner. The finder will confer a favor by returning it, by leaving it at this office.

Evening Mercury OFFICE:.....MACDONNELLSTREET TUESDAY-EV'G, SEPT. 8, 1868.

Local News.

Quarter Sessions. TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. The County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions commenced to-day at 12 o'clock. His Honour Judge Macdonald presiding. The following are the names of the Grand Jury:—Thos. Laidlaw, Foreman, Joseph Billings, Henry Berry, George Black, Robt. Blythe, Adam O. Buchan, John Corbit, Robt. Cleghorn, Duncan Campbell, James Evans, John Hill, Alex. Hewson, Daniel Hill, Geo. A. Lacey, Thos. Loghrin, John Mitchell, Charles Meredith, Donald McMurtry, Henry McGowan, Andrew Nichol, Robt. Reid, Robt. Wilkie, Robt. Brett.

After the Grand Jury were sworn His Honour briefly addressed them, explaining the nature of the various cases which would come before them, and the crime involved in these cases. They were then dismissed to their duties, after which several appeal cases were taken up and heard. The civil docket is light, there being only five cases on it. The criminal calendar however is bulky.

LECTURE TONIGHT.—Don't forget Rev. W. M. Pansh's lecture to-night in the Wesleyan Church.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.—The Most Worthy Grand Lodge commenced its session on Monday, in the basement of the Bond Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

PRESERVES.—Mr. Hugh Walker has on hand an immense stock of plums, pears, peaches, &c., for preserving. See advertisement to-morrow for particulars.

MASONIC.—The brethren of Speed Lodge will meet this evening at half-past seven, in the Masonic Hall, over the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Blanchard, leader of the Nova Scotian opposition in the local legislature has been unseated by the Election Committee.

THE HAMILTON RAILWAY BY-LAW.—The City Council of Hamilton have passed the By-law relating to the transference of the city stock in the Great Western Railway to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

THE RIFLE PRACTICE.—Part of the Artillery Company were out yesterday at rifle practice. They shot at 200, 300, 400 and commenced firing at 500 yards when darkness set in. The scoring generally was fair, some of the best shots running up to a very good figure.

A DISGRACEFUL VERDICT.—The London Record, in a late issue gives a case in the following words: "At the Chester Police Court on Saturday, before the Mayor and magistrates, a poor woman named Sarah Jones, appeared on a summons charging her with 'stealing a quantity of wheat,' the property of Mr. Roberts, farmer. She had gleaned a handful in a field, where the corn had been carried and the ground raked, but the farmer said he 'wanted to make an example.' The Mayor—'You must go to gaol for seven days.' (Great sensation; Mr. Johnson, the magistrate, throwing up his hands saying, 'I won't be a party to that. Seven days! All the papers in the country will be down upon you.') The defendant turned very pale, and bursting into tears said—'Seven days for that! Don't send me to gaol from my four poor children and one sucking at the breast.' The farmer said he wished for some punishment, but he did not ask for so much as that." After a further consultation between the magistrates, the Mayor said—"You must pay a fine of 5s. 6d. damages, and costs or go to gaol, for three days." The woman was sent to gaol as the money was not forthcoming. She was released on Monday.

The Caledonian club of New York celebrated their twelfth annual anniversary at Jones' Wood on Thursday. Six pipers headed the procession, skirling away with terrible force, to the delight of the Caledonians. A Militia general order prohibits Volunteer bands from playing "party tunes." The Prototype says that the average receipts of the Middlesex registrar is not less than \$6000 per annum. Rather fat

Town Council.

The Council met on Monday night. Present the Mayor in the chair; Messrs. Heffernan, Day, Howard, Buckland, Melvin, Mitchell, Sayers, Harvey, Holliday, Mays, Massie and Dr. Herod.

The Mayor read a circular from Mr. Bown, editor of the West, asking the Corporation to render some assistance in mitigating the distress of the settlers in the Red River, in consequence of the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers. We gave the substance of the circular, last week, and extracts from clergymen in the settlement corroborating the statements in the circular.—Referred to Benevolent Committee.

Mr. Melvin presented a petition from E. O'Donnell & Co., asking to be refunded that part of his store license from the beginning of the year to the time he opened his store. The petition was granted on motion of Mr. McCurry.

Mr. Melvin presented a petition from John Hutson, asking the Council to refund his tax for statute labor.—Referred to Finance Committee.

After some conversation in reference to the condition of the people of the Red River, and the best means that could be adopted to render these settlers some aid, it was decided that the Council should take the matter up at an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday night.

Mr. Buckland presented an account from Mr. Jas. Murphy for \$3.25, for pails used at the late fire.—Referred to Fire and Water Committee.

Mr. McCurry presented the report of the special committee appointed to accompany the railway delegation from Hamilton in the interest of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. They report that on their arrival in Normandy, and also before arriving there that the position of the Town of Guelph in reference to railway extension was, by the people of the section of country through which they passed greatly misunderstood, and by those interested in the rival scheme grossly misrepresented.

On a fair statement by the Committee they found that those misrepresentations were deprived of their intended effect. The Committee found the entire north country anxious and properly determined to possess the facilities of railway accommodation, and believing as they do in the early commencement of the W. G. & B. road, and its continuation, they feel satisfied that results in hearty cooperation in the sections of country through which it is intended to pass.

As a choice of markets is one of the greatest recommendations to the W. G. & B. route, a union of stations in the Town of Guelph would greatly add to the public accommodation.

The report was referred to the Railway Committee.

A By-law for the appointment of a Police Clerk was read a first and second time, and the Council then went into committee of the whole on it. Mr. Mitchell in the chair. The blanks were filled up with the name of George Hough as Police Clerk, at a salary of \$150 a year, the fees to be refunded.

The clause in the By-law for the remuneration of Town officers was amended by striking out the following:—"That the salary of the Town Clerk and Treasurer and Police Clerk be \$650 per annum, and substituting the words: "That the salary of the Town Clerk and Treasurer be \$600 per annum." The By-law was passed in committee as filled up, and when the Council resumed it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Heffernan asked a question as to who had charge of renewing the insurances on the corporation buildings.

Dr. Herod said that in reference to this subject he might state that the Clerk had last week received instructions from Mr. Chadwick, Chairman of Finance Committee, to cancel the present policy of insurance on the market building in the Western Company, and insure it in the Royal. As chairman of the Market House Committee, he considered that it formed part of the duties of chairman to attend to this matter; and he had therefore instructed the Clerk to continue the insurance in the Western.

Mr. Melvin referred to the present position of the Hook and Ladder Company, who he said were their positive duties. He thought it would be well if the Fire and Water Committee would define their position, and let them know whether or not they were to be affiliated with the Fire Company.

Mr. Harvey said that the Hook and Ladder Company presently constituted were useless, and it was the intention of the committee to discard them and organize a new one, and connect them with the Fire Company, whose duties were already clearly defined in the By-law.

Dr. Herod asked the Chief Engineer was in doubt whether he had the oversight of the engine or not. He thought the duties of the car taker of the engine should be clearly defined, and that the Chief Engineer should have the power to go and inspect the engine at any time and see that it was properly taken care of. It along with the hose, had lost the town about \$3000, and if these were neglected, or not properly taken care of, the town might soon lose more than would pay for the wages of three car takers. He understood that the hose had lain a fortnight after the tanks were filled—a fortnight without being cleaned and dried. If this was the way they were to be looked after the loss both in regard to the engine and hose would be enormous.

THE MURDER OF MR. MCGEE THE WHELAN TRIAL.

A CROWDED COURT. CHALLENGING JURORS! APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.

The trial of Jas. Whelan for the murder of Hon. T. D. McGee commenced to-day. Perhaps no trial in Canada has excited so much interest, both on account of the talent and position of the victim, and the extraordinary circumstances connected with the murder. The Court room was densely crowded as soon as the doors were opened, and a large number could not gain access to the scene of the trial. Reporters were present from New York, Chicago, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and several other cities.

The prisoner was brought into Court at ten minutes past twelve o'clock handcuffed, and in charge of a dozen policemen. He looked pretty well at once, and nothing the worse for his lengthy confinement. He seemed less nervous than formerly, and altogether demeaned himself quietly and respectfully. As to his countenance, it was with the exception of a slight frown, open, not unpleasing, and now as jugged a villainous-looking man many who among the spectators. He wore a black cloth coat and light pants and vest, with a handsome chain depending from the latter. He wore a linen shirt and black tie, and was from top to toe scrupulously neat and clean. Mrs. Whelan came into court at an early hour dressed in black silk, and was given a seat in the front of the defence.

A large number of jurors were challenged. Mr. O'Reilly, Crown prosecutor, challenged all the Roman Catholics and two Protestant jurors having Catholic wives. Several Protestants were also challenged by him, who were looked upon as very fair men by the defence. Hodgins, who was objected to by Mr. Jno. H. Cameron, for cause, in an Orangeism, it is said, of extreme opinions. There are said to be other Orangemen on the jury.

The following jury were at length sworn in: Wm Purdy, Thos. Weatherly, Wm Morgan, Robert W. Brown, John Eccles, John Wilson, Jr., M. Heron, Jno. Gamble, Geo. Kavanagh, Robt. McDaniel, Senj. Hodgins and Saml. Cowan.

The prisoner had exhausted his peremptory challenges. Mr. Hillyard, prosecutor, challenged Sparks, a juror, for cause; but the challenge was refused by the Chief Justice, on the ground that the prisoner could not challenge for cause until after he had made twenty peremptory, and that prisoner having still eight peremptory challenges could not then exercise his challenge for cause. After prisoner had exhausted his peremptory challenges, Mr. Hillyard, prosecutor, for the prisoner, presented a peremptory challenge to another juror, alleging the right to so challenge because the challenge to Sparks had been for cause, and this last challenge made twenty only, exclusive of Sparks. But the Chief Justice overruled the last challenge, and the prisoner was satisfied with these rulings. The counsel for the defence did not challenge until the jury was full and in the box, then a great many jurors were challenged mainly for the defence.

After the panel had been completed the jury were sworn in. The indictment was then read to Whelan, who was evidently nervous. He moved to object to his seat, and was very restless. His mind was evidently running on something else than the indictment. The witnesses were then called forward, and as they came up each was closely scanned by the prisoner, who saw for the first time several of those upon whose words his life hangs. After they had all come forward the prisoner had exhausted his peremptory challenges, which they at once did, being placed in charge of constables who were to see that none of them enters the court until wanted. They will be closely guarded so that there may be no opportunity of a collusion between them.

Mr. O'Reilly then opened for the Crown. He said the prisoner at the bar stood up to take Mr. McGee's life in his own house, and that he made an attempt to do so some time previous to his going to Ottawa to attend to his duties as a member of Parliament. Fortunately Mr. McGee's brother was in the house when the diabolical attempt was about to be made. He opened the door at two or three o'clock in the morning when the prisoner entered and alleged that he came for a friendly purpose, namely, to give warning that the murder was to be committed that very morning at four o'clock. Seeing that the visit was apparently for a friendly purpose he was received in the study,

when he then gave information that the house was to be attacked. He said there was a violent enmity between the two parties respecting the matter. In the presence of a note written by Mr. McGee to the Chief of Police advising him of the intended attempt to murder him, and the prisoner undertook to deliver it. But he did not deliver it until three hours afterwards, although according to his own story the house was to have been attacked within two hours. It would also be shown that the prisoner entertained a bitter enmity against the deceased. He had charged him with being a traitor to his country, and with having deserted his rights, and frequently threatened vengeance against him. Such were the views and teaching of the prisoner, and only too well did he carry them out. It will be shown that at a tavern in Montreal kept by one Duggan, the prisoner met other persons, and that not only was the prisoner selected to do the bloody deed but that he was addressed by one of his companions in these words:—'Sullivan, you are the man to do the deed.' It will also be shown that when Mr. McGee came to Ottawa to attend to his Parliamentary duties, that Whelan came also. When Mr. McGee took sick and went to Montreal, so did the prisoner, and when he returned to Ottawa the prisoner followed him again. Although employed as a tailor, Whelan was a good workman, although his wife was there, and he had a house rented there, he left and went to Ottawa whenever Mr. McGee did. Also, it would be shown that whenever Mr. McGee appeared in his place in the House of Commons Whelan would be in the stranger's gallery. It would be proved that as early as December, in the previous year, Whelan had purchased a pistol and practised shooting with it until he became a most accomplished marksman. On the evening previous to the murder, when Mr. McGee was in the House, Whelan was in the gallery with a pistol in his side pocket and would prove that point without a doubt. On that fatal night the prisoner went in and out of the house several times, seeming to be restless and uneasy. One of the witnesses would prove that while Mr. McGee was delirious his last speech he saw Whelan in the gallery. Mr. McGee was referring to the recall of Dr. Tupper to England, and in doing so said "it would be as a blow below the belt." At this moment Whelan was seen standing up in the gallery, in a threatening manner pointing to Mr. McGee. I am afraid that we shall have to prove that he had accomplished there, he was seen speaking to one, and communicating with two others. It will be shown that as Mr. McGee was preparing to leave the house, Whelan wheeled away to the left. Mr. McFarlane accompanied Mr. McGee, as said before. Where Whelan went to after he is only accounted for by his own declaration. But parties who give a conversation between Doyle and Whelan, just after the murder, will tell you a different story, and show that Whelan's account is wrong. It can be proved by Lacroix, a Frenchman, that he saw the shot fired. He will describe the prisoner and narrate the circumstances of the murder. If you believe him there can be no doubt as to the guilt of Whelan. But even without this there is plenty of evidence to carry home conviction. His being chosen to do the act; his treating his victim as being seen grasping his teeth the night of the murder; all speak with the damning tongue against him. These are the leading facts in a few words, and you must bring in a verdict according to the evidence. The learned Counsel spoke with deep feeling, his words being at times inaudible in the reporter's gallery.

Paul Frechette was the first witness called. He gave evidence in regard to Mr. McGee being in the study at the time the murder was committed, when he left, by what streets he went to his lodgings. The two Buckleys and a man named Bryce were with the witness; as we parted at Sparks and Mitchell Streets, being there at about eight o'clock, Mr. McGee said, "It's morning now," I left the Buckleys and Bryce at the corner of Queen Street; when I got near Mr. Steele's, the house next Mr. Robitaille's, I heard the sound of a revolver. I cannot say how long it was from the time I left Mr. McGee; I think he would have time to go to his boarding-house. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. J. H. Cameron.

Wm. Trotter, whose name he was son of Mrs. Trotter, at whose house Mr. McGee boarded; is a page in the House; when I was at the door of the House, I saw Mr. McGee shoot; some of those who were with me said they were shooting crows; I said, 'Not at that time of night.' When I stood at the corner of Sparks street, I saw something black at the door of my brother's house, and thought it was a Newfoundland dog; it was lying on the sidewalk; it was not a foot from the door. I saw some person for about a second, but he was in the rear of the street, and called over, but no one answered, and I went into the 'Times' office, and told them there was something at my brother's door; somebody came down stairs with me; Mr. Robitaille was there, and the boards were out at the door; when I got over, I saw Mr. McGee lying on the sidewalk; he was lying on his back; his head was on his head; there was blood on the sidewalk; I was down by the gutter; he appeared to be dead; I don't know who moved the body.

Mrs. Trotter was then sworn. Mr. McGee and other gentlemen boarded with me, and I always sat up till they came home. About ten minutes after Dr. Robitaille came in I heard a quick rattle passing the dining room window; I said to myself, 'That is my boy,' I heard a noise on the window with his foot or hands; I called on him to be quiet; when I got there I heard as if somebody was imitating the sound as if playing the piano on the hall door, and I called again to be quiet as I was coming; the noise was not very loud, just about as much as a little too when the shot was fired. I looked out and saw a man half stooping against the side work of the door on the left hand side as you come in; I looked to the right hand side to see if my son was there; not seeing him I called my daughter; the figure was half standing and leading against the stone work of the door like one who had received a blow

which had stunned him; I called my daughter that somebody was wounded; I got a light and found blood all spattered over the hall inside of the door; I opened the door again; the figure was a little more stooped, and just as I showed the light it rolled over like lightning; a little shiver passed over the feet, and the figure straightened out as you would pull elastic; I called out "Somebody is dying or dead!" I closed the door, and called Dr. Robitaille, Mr. Moore, and others; I went out with them; by that time we saw it was Mr. McGee, dead; there was great quantity of blood; he seemed quite dead; the hat was on his head; his stick was under his arm; the blood on the sidewalk was fresh blood; doctors and the Coroner were sent for, but who sent for them I don't know; I saw prisoner twice in my house with a man named Bryce; I can't say the exact number of days before this occurrence; it was after that he knocked and I opened the door; I am a messenger in the house; I thought they both were; they did not remain long; I saw prisoner again at my house a few nights after the first time, only two or three nights before the murder; it was eleven o'clock at night; he was then alone; he came by the hall door as the bar-room door had been locked before that; he knocked and I opened the door; I was expecting a boarder so opened at once but saw it was the prisoner; he asked for a glass of wine, and I said it was rather late, but thinking him to be a messenger, and in already, I gave it to him; he asked for pen and ink, which were in the dining room; I declined to give them; he then asked for a pencil; I gave him a pencil; he then asked me to give him more wine, but I refused; we passed into the dining room—he said "There were pen and ink, why would I not give it to him?" I said that it was my privilege to give or refuse; I then showed him out and saw no more of him till the inquest. I did not see any one in the street at all, either opposite or near the door, as I did not get out, nor could not get out.

George Perry, civil engineer, was examined in regard to the Parliament buildings, streets, &c. Dr. McGillivray, who was called as soon as McGee was shot, gave evidence as to the position in which the murdered man lay, where the ball struck him, and the appearance of the body. The Coroner gave evidence in regard to the inquest, and Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., described how he and Mr. McGee had left the House, and where he parted from him.

Jean Baptiste Lacroix, was then sworn—Lived in Ottawa in the spring in Grey Nain street; I know the Chaudiere Flats in the Upper Town; I had business there early in April, it was on a Monday night between the 6th and 7th; I went there in the evening and returned about half-past one in the morning; I took the regular course between the upper and lower town—I know the street opposite the parliament buildings; I came along that street till I got to the parliament buildings and then crossed the street the shortest way. [At this stage it was found necessary to allow the witness to give his evidence in French, Mr. G. H. McAulay being sworn to interpret.] From the Chaudiere Flats I came along the straight road from the flat till I came to the parliament buildings, where I crossed; there was a large stone house; I was on the left side going down; there was a fence at the corner; there were houses near the fence; the fence was about a quarter of an acre before coming to the houses; saw a man dressed in black, with a beaver hat on, walking on the street; was going toward the Chaudiere way, making for a door; the door was about half the distance of the fence, and opposite a telegraph post. The man I saw was from 12 to 15 yards from the door when I saw him first. I saw another person; he was about 17 or 18 yards behind the first. He was on the different side from me, but on the same side as the other man. Both were going in the same direction. The second man had on light pants and dark coat and a cap on his head. I then heard a shot fired. The man in the rear left the sidewalk, got in the street, and behind the first man; he came in rear of the first man and fired. The first appeared to be trying to open the door. He was at the door when the shot was fired. [The prisoner at this stage of the evidence became very nervous, and changed color repeatedly.] The face of the first man was close to the door when the shot was fired. The second man came round behind the first, held out his hand, and immediately fired. I was startled, and gave a sudden jump. The man shot at fell over against the door, between the corner of the door and the wall of the house; he fell head first towards the wall. On being re-examined the witness said the first man fell on the sidewalk. He explained that the first man fell into the corner, then rolled round on to the sidewalk; on returning he made a turn around as he had gone on the sidewalk to fire at the man; on getting on the sidewalk he struck a small post and cried out "Jesus! Jesus!" he then got on the sidewalk and at a little distance got into a gateway; I was standing at the doorway of a brick house near the house; it was nearer the Sappers' bridge than where the men were standing; the man who fired came a short distance towards me but turned and struck the post; I was near the house at the time this happened; when I saw this I started for home; I did not cross over; I was too much frightened; I was standing at the brick house when the man who fired disappeared. I started from home; he came within eight or ten yards of me before he turned and struck the post; I could distinctly see his face; I think the man did not see me; I have seen him since in the office of the gaol. There were several others there; he was then dressed in white trousers, black vest, dark coat and cap. I see the man here now (pointing to the prisoner) that is the man I saw; I did not say much about it till I had a conversation with Mr. Parent. I said nothing about it as I did not know whether the man was dead or not; next morning I spent a short time working about my house and then moved to the flats, to the place of a man named Laidlaw, near the small bridge crossing the creek; I then went to work with Mr. Harris near the Chaudiere Falls, below the Chaudiere bridge. I worked besides at the Duchene rapids; it is called nine miles from the bridge; I went there to work; somebody brought me down; I was taken before a magistrate; I believe since that time I have been in gaol; it was about 7 or 8 days after the occurrence when I was brought before a magistrate; it was twice before a magistrate; it was after the first examination I went to the Duchene rapids; I don't expect to receive anything for my evidence; I don't remember ever

to have seen the man before he fired the shot; I did not see him from that night till I saw him in gaol; I then identified him; it was on the day after the shooting that I moved to the flats; I have seen Sheriff Powell once or twice in gaol; he was present when I pointed out prisoner in gaol; there might have been 13, 14 or 15 persons present; they were all strangers; I had no difficulty in recognizing the prisoner.

The witness was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination. His evidence hardly came up to the public expectation. The defence points to the following facts as showing that Lacroix did not see the shot fired. Those facts, admitted by Lacroix, are that he swears McGee wore a black beaver hat instead of the well-known white hat; that McGee fell running on the sidewalk, his head toward the house and his feet toward the sidewalk, while the contrary was the case; that he merely told Laidlaw that he had heard a shot, and nothing more; that he also told Leveque and Barnabe in gaol that he had merely heard the shot fired; that he did not see Mrs. Trotter's door open at all, and that he met nobody on the street at all—although the streets must have had a number of passengers returning from the house at the time. The defence intends to call a number of witnesses to prove him unworthy of belief.

Sir G. E. Cartier was then sworn, but his evidence elicited nothing of importance.

During the afternoon Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Geo. Cartier, Hon. W. McDougall, and other Cabinet Ministers, and several ladies were present, besides prominent politicians of both sides. Towards the conclusion, the court was filled almost to suffocation. The court adjourned at a half past six till nine o'clock on Tuesday.

FROM OTTAWA.

This Day's Proceedings.

By Telegraph from our Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.

The court resumed its sitting at 9:30 this morning.

Mr. Jordan, police constable, was the first witness examined. He stated how his attention was first drawn to Lacroix; how he, with another officer, brought him to town; that Lacroix pointed out the spot where he saw a man shot, and described the particulars of the tragedy.

The evidence showed that Lacroix was extremely unwilling, or afraid, to come forward in the matter, and that his first statement of the circumstances of the murder closely agreed with his testimony given yesterday.

Patrick Buckley, door keeper of the lobby in the House of Commons was next examined. His evidence did not differ materially from that given at the inquest. Stated his acquaintance with Whelan; was slight, and had no suspicion of him when he heard of the murder; suspected another party he had seen lurking about; did not know the name of the latter, but said a gentleman he saw in court could tell—pointing out a person employed in the House of Commons. Examination of Buckley still proceeding.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

London, Sept. 7.—Mr. Murphy, of Manchester, the noted public assailant of Romanism, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting, has written himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the House of Commons at the coming election. This makes the sixth candidate for Manchester. On Saturday evening a meeting was called in the interest of Mr. Murphy. It is estimated that there were 6,000 persons present.

The Times in its city article says that the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe, the object could not be accomplished now without a needless cost of money and blood.

Dr. Bellows, of New York, has written a letter to the London Times on the Irish Church question. He says the disestablishment of the Irish Church is a measure of even more importance to the foreign relations than to the internal interests of Great Britain. The accomplishment of this reform would be a great step towards the removal of their grievances, which serve so powerfully to influence the feelings of the Irish people against the British Government, and which, while they continue to exist, make war, provoked by the persistent efforts of the Irish leaders, at any time possible between England and America.

Manchester, Sept. 7.—Thirty-seven persons arrested for taking part on both sides in the riots of Sunday were brought before the police magistrates to-day, and after a short preliminary investigation, remanded for further examination. Excitement still runs high, and a renewal of the disturbances is feared. Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to preserve order.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On the night of the 31st ult., the dwelling house of Robert Revill, in the township of Pierson, Montclair county, was burned to the ground, with its contents, and five children, aged from four to fourteen years, perished in the flames. The fire occurred about midnight, and was occasioned by putting ashes in the ash-box. At the time of the fire, Mr. Revill was absent and the house was occupied by his wife, a man and his wife, and the seven children of Mr. R. The mother barely escaped with her infant, and the oldest boy jumped from the chamber window. The charred remains of the children were taken from the smoking embers on the floor about midnight, and were accompanied by putting ashes in the ash-box. At the time of the fire, Mr. Revill was absent and the house was occupied by his wife, a man and his wife, and the seven children of Mr. R. The mother barely escaped with her infant, and the oldest boy jumped from the chamber window. The charred remains of the children were taken from the smoking embers on the floor about midnight, and were accompanied by putting ashes in the ash-box. At the time of the fire, Mr. Revill was absent and the house was occupied by his wife, a man and his wife, and the seven children of Mr. R. The mother barely escaped with her infant, and the oldest boy jumped from the chamber window. The charred remains of the children were taken from the smoking embers on the floor about midnight, and were accompanied by putting ashes in the ash-box.

The Perth Courier records the death of Col. A. W. Playfair, a prominent resident in that section, at the age of 78.

THE LOST FOUND.—The organ which was stolen from the Presbyterian church, in St. Mary's two weeks ago, has been found. A reward of \$50 brought it.

Mr. Gillespie has again resumed connection with the Hamilton Spectator.

The Dutch papers report abundance of fruit in Holland, large baskets full of plums sell for fifteen cents, or about one cent for two hundred and fifty plums.

An occupant of the Des Moines jail, named Moore, celebrated the expiration of his term of incarceration by running away with the jailor's daughter.