

Messuti, Garibaldi's eldest son, his own side-deputy, to order his father's out of his own party papers, thus paying a debt of the nation; and tendered to him the gift of a family estate, an old possession of the House of Savoy, with the express purpose of removing from the present anything which might wound the general's overstrained notions of decorum. All this was declined by Garibaldi, with the noble self-denial which characterizes him; but his refusal will not prevent the King from fulfilling what he justly considers to be his duty.

"As to the offers respecting the army, the whole day passed off in the negotiations conducted for the most part by Pallavicino. Garibaldi gave neither an affirmative nor a negative answer, but expressed a desire that all the ranks of the Southern army should be acknowledged and admitted without any examination, and that this army should in every respect be put on equal terms with the Northern army. The Government gave in, although they well saw the serious difficulties to which such a measure, in itself laudable, would expose them. Garibaldi, always faithful to his system, which is to think only of his friends, asked that the King should appoint Bixio, Cosenz, Medici, and Turr, Lieutenant Generals. The King assented to his demand.

"On Wednesday evening the greatest hopes were entertained of seeing this serious difference settled, and it was expected that Garibaldi would remain at the head of his army. But on Thursday new difficulties arose. Thursday was an unhappy day. On the morning the King sent, together with a courteous note, the great Cordón of the Annunziata to the Marquis Pallavicino, begging him to meet it on the ceremony of the declaration of the Plebiscite, which was to take place that very day, at noon, in the Throne Room. Pallavicino immediately wrote to Garibaldi and informed him of the honour that was bestowed upon him, which he had certainly not solicited, and which he must needs gratefully accept. At 11 o'clock Pallavicino and the Ministers went to fetch Garibaldi to proceed to the Royal Palace. It was a stormy day with Garibaldi, and he received his old friend very harshly. Why was the cordón given to you and not to Mordani, as well? Was he not your representative in Sicily as you were in Naples? There arose a lively altercation, and Pallavicino, not to displease Garibaldi, and not to offend the King, did not attend the ceremony, but sent a written apology explaining the reason of his absence.

"Another trifling incident occurred at Court, where France's 'Etoile' demanded its duty to observe to Garibaldi that he had put on his hat in the Throne room, while the King stood with his hat off. I dwell upon these trifling details because these matters in which even trifles are of weight. I must add that the King himself explained to Garibaldi how Mordani had anticipated his offer by begging to be excused from any honour which might be conferred upon him, whereupon Garibaldi wrote an affectionate letter of apology to Pallavicino, and sent by the agency of General Turr.

"But now we come to the important part of the subject. Garibaldi, who owed the King a definite answer, signified to him that he could not remain, except only on condition, that the civil and military government of these provinces should be intrusted to him for one year and with full unlimited powers. The King answered that even if he wished it he could not grant this, as he was a constitutional king and Parliament had charged him with accomplishing their duties of these provinces under constitutional franchises. Next I tell you that Garibaldi, in his demand, was not actuated by ambition; I certainly need not for those who read in good faith, but perhaps I might do so for those who put a false construction upon words to calumniate men's intentions. "After this Garibaldi left Naples, as I told you, accompanied by very few friends. "This is the statement of facts."

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Cape Race, Dec. 11. The Europa from Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 1, and Queenstown on the 2nd, was boarded off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this morning. The Europa will be due at Halifax on Wednesday night. The steamship Atlantic from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 30th. Political news unimportant. The situation of Italian affairs on a change. The front of Italy had made a sortie, and was repulsed with great loss. The American money crisis had caused specie shipments from England, and the Europa has a considerable amount aboard. The Atlantic, which was to sail on the 5th.—These movements caused a renewal on the 30th of gold withdrawals from the bank, which had previously reduced the rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent. London consols closed on Friday at 93 1/2 for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £403,000. The money market was very active.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat, 24s 6d to 25s 6d, slightly lower; American consols at 27s 6d to 28s 6d. Wheat 24s 6d and 1d to 2d lower since Tuesday. Corn quiet. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 70s to 71s in retail. Potatoes steady at 28s 6d to 29s. Sugar dull and 6d lower. Coffee quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

New York, Dec. 18. The steamship Kedar brings Liverpool dates to the 27th and further details of operations in China. On this occasion 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced on the allies and were completely routed, with 2,000 killed and 50 guns taken. The allies had only eight hundred men.

The Times correspondent says that Consul Parker and others were taken prisoners while choosing camping grounds and conveyed to Pekin. They were well treated. The head quarters of the allies are eight miles from Pekin.

The Chinese sent a flag of truce with propositions for a treaty. Lord Elgin demanded the release of the prisoners before negotiating. The Emperor's brother was appointed chief commissioner to make peace. All was quiet at Shanghai.

LATEST.

Government despatches say the allies are within six miles of Pekin. The Times reviews the secession movement and reiterates the belief that the Union will be maintained.

Count Flabian has been appointed Ambassador at London.

The King of Belgium was severely ill. A French Imperial decree provides for a more direct participation by the great bodies of state in the government.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif are annually to vote an address in reply to the Emperor's speech, and provision is made for a due expression of opinion and the publication of the debates.

The minister of colonies and of the Emperor's household have been suppressed, and the former united to the ministry of marine. Pellissier has been appointed Governor of Algeria, Chancelier Lambert, Minister of Marine, and Admiral Hamelin, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

Other changes in the ministry were expected.

The Bourse was animated and higher, 70 1/2. The ministry of Holland had introduced a bill for a new tariff increasing the duty on cotton goods, several kinds of iron, &c.

The whole diplomatic corps, at the request of Garibaldi, had quitted Genoa for Rome, London, Nov. 27.

In the corn market yesterday there was a general decline of 1s to 2s, while some descriptions, from their inferior quality, were unsaleable at a reduction of 4s. Foreign wheat—the arrivals of which were very large, was about 1s per quarter lower than on Monday week.

The Times says American securities showed increased faith.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

PORTLAND, Dec. 13. The steamship North Briton arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool at 11 A.M., on the 28th ult., and London-derry on the 30th.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon reached London-derry on the evening of the 28th ult.

MOVEMENTS had commenced among the Volunteers of London for the purpose of inviting the Seventh Regiment New York National Guards to visit England next Spring.

The official inquiry into the loss of the Connaught had terminated. Captain Harris intimated that this report would be ready in about a week, but it would probably be some time before the decision of the Board of Trade is announced. The captain and officers of the ship Stand are acquitted of all blame.

The London Chronicle says an official of one of the London Insurance Companies has been detected in embezzlement of the amount of twelve thousand pounds sterling.

FRANCE. A camp of 25,000 men is to be formed at Baginnes under Marshal Niel.

The Times Paris correspondent learns that a large sum, probably not much under a hundred millions of francs, will be asked for the naval service.

It is believed in Paris that the Government will not be able to go on much longer without a new loan.

The Bourse on the 28th ult., was dull and fractionally lower; rentes 70 1/2, 20c.

ITALY. No new movement. 1,700 Garibaldians, who had chosen to return home, embarked from Naples on the 27th for Genoa.

It is vaguely reported that a complete understanding exists between England and France on the Italian question, based on England's note of the 27th Oct.

This agreement is expected to be shown by the nomination of an Ambassador Extraordinary to Victor Emmanuel's Court, as soon as the Italian Parliament proclaims the Italian kingdom under that Sovereign.

It is also expected that the Western Powers will guarantee his new possessions to Victor Emmanuel.

A Berlin letter says there is more probability every day of seeing annexations effected by Piedmont as recognized by Prussia.

Turin journals also assert a belief that diplomatic relations will soon be resumed between Russia and Victor Emmanuel.

The Roman province of Velletri, of which Terracina forms part, has been occupied by the French, at the desire of the Roman Government, and by virtue of an agreement between France and Sardania.

Italian affairs unchanged. It was currently reported at Naples, on the 27th, that Francis II. fled from Gates. No confirmation.

An armistice took place at Gates on the occasion of the departure of the Queen Dowager.

The Spanish Ambassador had not quitted Gates, and it was rumored that the Pope was so dissatisfied with his departure that Nuncio determined to send another, Beverley Tucker, as Consul.

The Liverpool papers publish the defence of the Virginians from imputations growing out of their reception of the Prince of Wales.

MANCHESTER, Friday Morning. The Empress of the French arrived here at half-past 12 o'clock last night from Glasgow, and proceeded to the Queen's Hotel.

The Times city article of Thursday evening says, there is every reason for confidence that the market will for the next two months be free from inconvenient pressure or violent fluctuations.

The Daily News says there will not be time after the reception of the coming letters to prepare gold for shipment to New York by the steamer of next Saturday, but there is an impression that the following packet will carry out, perhaps £200,000 in gold.

The Daily News remarks that this drain must be watched closely, as the convulsion in America may yet have a disturbing effect in the bullion movement between the two countries.

Consols—Money, opening prices at 93 1/2 to 93 3/4; for account 93 1/2 to 93 3/4; new threes, 91 1/2.

LIVERPOOL CORN PRICES for wheat very irregular, and sales pressed at a decline of 2d to 3d per cent. Flour slow of sale; prime sack unchanged; 1st neglected. Oats rather easier. Nothing doing in oatmeal. Indian corn quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS. Liverpool, Nov. 29th, 1860. The weather has continued bright. Flour—American flour was neglected; Western 24s 6d to 25s 6d; mixed, 24s to 25s 2d; Ashes small sales; pearls, 26s 6d. No change in sugar or molasses. Consols 93 1/2 to 93 3/4.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds of the 28th were firmer and consols advanced 1/4 to 1/2. Railway securities buoyant and considerable improvement. The discount market remained easy. Business at the Bank every slack; persons holding back in anticipation of the probable reduction in rates.

Board of Trade returns for October show great increase in imports, particularly breadstuffs.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

(From the New York Times.)

The trial of Mr. Burch, the Chicago banker, for conspiracy against his wife, has ended in his conviction. This was not the form which the suit assumed—but it was the issue which was really tried. The guilt or innocence of his wife became, long before the trial was over, a merely secondary point in the minds of the jury and of the public at large. And the result of the long inquiry was not so much to acquit the wife of the crime alleged against her, as to decide that, if committed at all, it was through the procurement of her husband, and in pursuance of a plot which he had laid for her destruction.

We think there are very few who will dissent from the substantial justice of this decision. It is clear that Burch is heartless, mercenary and utterly unscrupulous in the pursuit of his selfish objects. He married his wife for the profitable connections the alliance would give him. He introduced her into his family, knowing thoroughly his reputation, facilitated in every way his

intimacy with his wife, encouraging his attentions, and laid the basis, deliberately, if not intentionally, for the result on the strength of which, after extorting a surrender of her dowry, he claimed a divorce from his wife. He based this claim on an alleged confession of his wife's guilt—which, according to his own acknowledgment, he extorted from her by falsely pretending to know more than he did—by peremptory and reiterated accusations—by harassing and bewildering cross-questionings, and by a general system of coercion, one feature of which is frankly described by himself as "shaking his fist in her face."

The testimony of servants to remonstrances, and weepings, and cries of expostulations, gives us glimpses of still more energetic tortures administered in the secrecy of their private chamber. There was no room left to doubt that he himself had framed this confession, which his wife was made to swear she had written and signed of her own free will—that its specifications of crime were what he had forced her to confess by the torture and terror he had inflicted, and that dates were picked up by him, not from any knowledge of facts, but from coincidences he had carefully hunted up and made to suit his purpose.

In short, the general impression made by the evidence at the trial was, that Burch had deliberately laid a plot to betray his wife into crime, in order that he might take advantage of her guilt to rid himself of her companionship. With this conviction, it became a matter of minor importance whether he had succeeded in the first part of his scheme or not. The jury were evidently determined that he should not reap the benefit at which he aimed. No man has a right to profit by his own wrong—and it was clearly this principle which defeated Mr. Burch in the suit he had commenced.

As for the question of his wife's guilt it is scarcely needed to be said, that the public controversy. The proof of it consists in her alleged confessions, and in the language of private letters written subsequently, and after she must have been fully aware of the construction to be placed upon them. The evidence thus afforded is very strongly and directly in favor of the woman and direct denial of Stuart, and by the utter absence of confirming testimony from any other quarter. Different conclusions will probably be arrived at according to the different temperaments of those who form them.

It is very evident that Mr. Burch had willing accomplices to his plot, in some of the members of his own family, and that quite a new phase of pastoral duty is revealed in the conduct of the clergyman to whom Mrs. Burch wrote a letter, full of penitence and contrition for sins of which her keen sensibilities led her to speak in extravagant and exaggerated terms. Her spiritual adviser, to whom she had gone for consolation, hands the letter to her husband—who happens to be one of the wealthiest parishioners to figure as a confession of the specific crime he was trying to fix upon her! The confessional would speedily be abolished if such a use of its secrets were to become habitual.

In looking back over the physical history of our country for the last few years, the immense amount and importance of the work which has been accomplished in the establishment of our Railway system, appears as though it were the result of a miracle. Had any one been bold enough to predict, a few years ago, that in so short a space of time our country would be intersected by so many Railways, and such facilities for travelling, he would be set down as a crazy enthusiast.

Considering the vastness of the work, the immense expenditure of labor and capital, which it has required, and the revolutions it is making in the modes of travel, conveyance, trade and intercourse, it does appear surprising; and who can attempt to estimate the benefits and advantages that will result therefrom, in the promotion of trade and commerce between the different sections of our country, on which the happiness, wealth and prosperity of its people so largely depend; besides the large amount of social intercourse, fraternal feeling, and public spirit, which will thus be developed and strengthened.

These thoughts occur to our mind from having had the pleasure of a ride on the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, under the guidance of that indefatigable and obliging Conductor, H. Burnston, whose gentlemanly conduct has added so much to the pleasure and enjoyments of the passengers under his care, and the travelling public generally.

We also made a visit to the extensive Railway Buildings lately put up in front of the town of Brockville, for the use of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, and were much pleased to find that they are rapidly progressing and will soon be completed. The Freight and Station Houses are finished, and the large Engine House is covered in and will soon be ready for use. It is a very large round building, and capable of holding nineteen Locomotives.

The B. & O. Railway is now working well and economically, under the management of Mr. Brooks, and a considerable saving is being effected from the earnings, with the view of extending the road to the Ottawa as soon as possible. We believe that an effort will be made to push the track through as far as Arnprior in the Spring.

The excitement in the United States keeps up amazingly, and is already injuring trade, not only in the States but also in Canada. The Hon. Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the United States Treasury, who resigned his appointment in President Buchanan's cabinet on the election of Lincoln, has since published at Markington a letter to the people of Georgia advocating immediate secession.

In this epistle the ex-Secretary claims that the object of the Republican party is the extinction of Slavery, and recommends resistance. Nothing, he says, now binds the Union together but "the old formalities of a broken and violated constitution." Heaven [according to Mr. Cobb] has "pronounced the decree of divorce," and although the parting with the North will not be untended by "a pang," still "honor and security demand the separation," &c., &c. Mr. Cobb bursts out in conclusion thus:—

"Fellow-citizens of Georgia, I have endeavored to place before you the facts of the case in plain and unimpassioned language, and I should feel that I had done injustice to my own convictions, and been unfaithful to you, if I did not in conclusion warn you against the dangers of delay, and impress upon you the hopelessness of any remedy for these evils, short of secession. You have to deal with a shrewd, hardhearted, unscrupulous enemy, who, in their extremity, will promise anything, but in the end will do nothing. On the 4th day of March, 1861, the federal Government will pass into the hands of the abolitionists. It will then cease to have any claim either upon your confidence or your loyalty; and in my honest judgment each hour that Georgia remains connected with the Union will be an hour of degradation on the part of the Union, and a speedy ruin. I entertain no doubt either of your right or duty to secede from the Union. Arise, then, all your manhood for the great work before you, and be prepared on that day to announce and maintain your independence out of the Union, for you will never again have equality and justice in it. I identified with you in heart, feeling and interest, I return to share in whatever destiny the future has in store for our state and ourselves."

Whether well founded or not, many conjectures and speculations have arisen out of the visit of the French Emperor, Eugénie, to Scotland. Travelling, as she has done, without the "pomp and circumstances," usually attending persons of rank and station, appears to have excited wonder in the minds of many, and all sorts of rumors are afloat, in gossiping circles, as to the cause of her singularity. It is stated in the public prints, that she left Paris in a cab, and went a shopping on her arrival in England. It is also alleged, as a plausible report, that Her Majesty, fearing, from certain symptoms, that she had the same disease as that which terminated the life of her sister, has been desirous of consulting Dr. Simpson, a well-known Edinburgh Surgeon. It is considered probable that her visit at Windsor will terminate her journey, and that the Emperor will join her there, and, perhaps, have a political conference with the Queen and Lords Palmerston and Russell.

Other rumors are to the effect that the domestic relations of the Royal pair, as husband and wife, are anything but agreeable; and that she anxiously desires a separation, or even a divorce, if it can be procured.—The husband is said to be anxious to flee from the footsteps of "My Uncle," the Emperor; and the possibility is even now hinted at, that Eugénie may yet be a parallel case to that of the unfortunate Josephine. There is frequently more contentment and happiness enjoyed in the humbler walks of life than even in the Palace of Royalty itself; for well may it be said—uncanny lies the head that wears a Crown.

The London correspondent of the Globe, referring to the revival movements at present going on in the old country, says, "The preaching at the theatres has now recommenced in right and good earnest, both by Churchmen and Dissenters, separately in some cases and combined in others. The Bishops are now looking upon the movement with a more favourable eye, and lay noblemen and gentlemen are themselves beginning to preach, as well as give out the hymns as Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kimdani, M. P., and others of their rank and stamp did last winter. There are crowds at all the services, and the chapels and churches in the neighbourhood of the theatres opened for them, have not had to complain of diminished congregations. Indeed in almost all cases the attendance at the regular places has increased. On every hand there are indications of the existence in our midst of a deep and general religious feeling. We learn from Scotland that the revival services in Glasgow and Edinburgh continue to be largely attended, and it is said that the moral effect of the movement is great and evident. Mr. Batcliffe, and Richard Weaver, the St. Andrews Minister and Ex-Pugilist, are the leaders of it; and both of these laymen are preaching daily to thousands of people. A little fourpenny volume of Weaver's discourses entitled "To You" has sold to the extent of nearly fifty thousand copies in a few weeks. Of this man's remarkable history we gave a sketch last week.

A case of horrible barbarity occurred lately at Hillsburgh, in the Township of Erin, resulting in the death of Thomas Elliott, an Englishman, of about thirty-four years of age. From the evidence taken on the inquest, which was held before Dr. Arnold, it appears that one of those brutal exhibitions, termed a "Turkey shooting party," was held at Kirke's tavern, on the 21st ult., followed by its usual sequences—drinking, dancing and fighting—that William Bridge kept a tavern opposite to Kirke's, and that there was a bad feeling between the rival hosts, that Kirke sent his ostler, Elliott, into the room occupied by the turkey-shooters to endeavor to keep order, and that after having been twice turned out, Elliott, on again entering was knocked down by James Bridge, one of the party, and that Joseph Stump, another of the set, while Elliott lay motionless on the floor, leaped several times on his head, with the most savage barbarity, producing thereby convulsion of the brain, of which Elliott died on Friday the 30th ult.

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Horvitz of Guelph, and Dr. McNaughton, of Guelph, who handed in the following certificate:—"We are of opinion that the death of Thomas Elliott was caused by severe injuries on the head. We are also of opinion that the extensive disease of the lungs was a complication added to the gravity of the injuries of the head. The jury, which was alike respectable and intelligent, returned the following verdict: 'The unanimous opinion of the jury is, that the deceased, Thomas Elliott, came to his death by injuries inflicted by violent means, given by Joseph Stump and James Bridge—and William Bridge as accessory thereto. James Bridge has absconded; Joseph Stump and William Bridge have been committed to the County Jail on the Coroner's warrant.'

The excitement consequent upon the development of the cattle disease in the different sections of New England has long since subsided and the fears that with the return of winter, and the necessary stabling of cattle in the infected districts, the malady would reappear, have, thanks to the prompt and efficient action of the State Commission, been allayed. No new cases have been reported, and the old ones are fast diminishing. The occupants of the "hospital pasture" at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, numbering from ten to fifteen head of cattle, the remnants of numerous herds which were nearly exterminated last summer, were examined by the Commissioners about two weeks since, and the disease having proved incurable, the cattle were all slaughtered.—The opinion prevails among the Commissioners that the disease will not again make its appearance, although cattle have not yet been so closely confined as they will necessarily be after the weather becomes colder.

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A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Horvitz of Guelph, and Dr. McNaughton, of Guelph, who handed in the following certificate:—"We are of opinion that the death of Thomas Elliott was caused by severe injuries on the head. We are also of opinion that the extensive disease of the lungs was a complication added to the gravity of the injuries of the head. The jury, which was alike respectable and intelligent, returned the following verdict: 'The unanimous opinion of the jury is, that the deceased, Thomas Elliott, came to his death by injuries inflicted by violent means, given by Joseph Stump and James Bridge—and William Bridge as accessory thereto. James Bridge has absconded; Joseph Stump and William Bridge have been committed to the County Jail on the Coroner's warrant.'

The excitement consequent upon the development of the cattle disease in the different sections of New England has long since subsided and the fears that with the return of winter, and the necessary stabling of cattle in the infected districts, the malady would reappear, have, thanks to the prompt and efficient action of the State Commission, been allayed. No new cases have been reported, and the old ones are fast diminishing. The occupants of the "hospital pasture" at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, numbering from ten to fifteen head of cattle, the remnants of numerous herds which were nearly exterminated last summer, were examined by the Commissioners about two weeks since, and the disease having proved incurable, the cattle were all slaughtered.—The opinion prevails among the Commissioners that the disease will not again make its appearance, although cattle have not yet been so closely confined as they will necessarily be after the weather becomes colder.

Whether well founded or not, many conjectures and speculations have arisen out of the visit of the French Emperor, Eugénie, to Scotland. Travelling, as she has done, without the "pomp and circumstances," usually attending persons of rank and station, appears to have excited wonder in the minds of many, and all sorts of rumors are afloat, in gossiping circles, as to the cause of her singularity. It is stated in the public prints, that she left Paris in a cab, and went a shopping on her arrival in England. It is also alleged, as a plausible report, that Her Majesty, fearing, from certain symptoms, that she had the same disease as that which terminated the life of her sister, has been desirous of consulting Dr. Simpson, a well-known Edinburgh Surgeon. It is considered probable that her visit at Windsor will terminate her journey, and that the Emperor will join her there, and, perhaps, have a political conference with the Queen and Lords Palmerston and Russell.

Other rumors are to the effect that the domestic relations of the Royal pair, as husband and wife, are anything but agreeable; and that she anxiously desires a separation, or even a divorce, if it can be procured.—The husband is said to be anxious to flee from the footsteps of "My Uncle," the Emperor; and the possibility is even now hinted at, that Eugénie may yet be a parallel case to that of the unfortunate Josephine. There is frequently more contentment and happiness enjoyed in the humbler walks of life than even in the Palace of Royalty itself; for well may it be said—uncanny lies the head that wears a Crown.

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