THE PICKERING HORROR

Deceased's Husband's Evidence—A Witness Arrested for Perjury.

WHITBY, Aug. 31.—The following verdict was returned by the jury in the enquiry respecting the horrible and fatal outrage committed on Mrs. Ellen Bennett, of Pickering:—"We find that Ellen Bennett came to her death, on the 15th of August, from injuries inflicted upon her on the night of the 20th of July; that said injuries were feloniously committed by Thomas Burke and John McPherson; and that said Burke and McPherson did forcibly enter the dwelling on the night of the 20th July, with intent to commit the outrage on the person of the said Ellen Bennett."

A vast body of evidence was taken on the subject. The evidence of deceased's husband was as follows:—Thomas Bennett sworn—that he had formed an opinion as to who had committed the outrage upon his wife, causing her death; that he believed the parties to be John McPherson and Thomas Burke; that on the night the door was held he heard McPherson's voice and recognized it; that he knew him laugh; that he had seen Burke on the Saturday before the outrage at Goodwood; Burke asked him if he was living up there; asked witness if he went home at night; from what his wife said to him before her death he believed that Burke was one of her assailants; he answered to her description; this was Sunday before the outrage; saw McPherson looking through the window."

James Somerville, a witness who gave evidence at the inquest, half been since arrested on a charge of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The prisoner was brought before Dr. Gunn, J. S. M. Willcox, and John Tripp, J.P. He swore at the inquest that James McPherson was home between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 20th July, when the outrage was committed on Mrs. Bennett.

Wm. G. Gerow, Wm. John Bodell, James Hogle, Thomas Major and Monia Linton were examined in support of the charge, by Mr. Fenwick, C. outy Crown Attorney. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that McPherson must have been in Brougham at the time prisoner said he was at home in bed.

Anglo-Canadian Horse Trade.

A writer over the nom de guerre of "Thunder" in *Bell's Life* thus discusses on Transatlantic horseflesh:—

Not despite the lessons afforded by the war of seven years ago, our rulers did not see their way or were apathetic about the matter, so she were taken by the State to keep up the middle-class horse supply. It was left to private enterprise, and private enterprise has left us in the lurch. Nay, have remained to be sold. Ten years are incredible as it may appear, a retired colonel of cavalry, then whom no more dashing efficient officer ever bestrided on a sword in the British army, offered to remount cavalry from the United States and Canada for thirty per cent. less than the then regulation price. This gentleman, a first rate judge of horseflesh, has a large and highly influential connection in the Dominion and the States. He opportunities of information were quite exceptional, and his offer to remount cavalry horses, five and six years old, full of keep and condition, at so low a price, looking upon it as a great boon to the army. Nevertheless, after six months' deliberation, our war authorities replied that they had no possible objection to Canadian or States horses; but that their admiralty, being a service, and the British army must be dependant upon the horses coming through the lands of their own contractors. This kind. I was first connected in two years before the outbreak of the Crimean war, and the contractors could not agree. The latter, as a matter of course, required, on their side, not only the big dull and slow tops, but the dull's bones as well. In the end of the matter the dull's bones prevailed while the colonel did all the work. So the contract fell to the ground—another business of red tapeism, which would have been exposed, publicated, and, if it had not been for the last degree mischievous. As, however, our rulers have rejected the sound offer made to them, they profferred, in behoof the nation to be up and doing for itself, and remounting cavalry on the continent. Well, I know in the horse-breeding way, there is a good, but not remote road out of the dilemma. In England we have abundance of capital, and what is more to the purpose, we have abundance of (Norman and Spanish sportsman) who have the pluck and energy (really to open their purse-strings for any enterprise so vitally important as the remounting of our middle class horses. Only the other day a company was formed on the limited liability system, for the purchase and working the business of a firstclass West of England horse dealer (Mr. Spencer, of Axbridge), and for one I quite believe that the investment, under the management of the former owner of that business, will prove a success. If then a limited liability company can be formed for the above-named purpose, why not for the importation of American horses, by any active, practicable, and for the establishment of breeding studs on principles for middle class horses? A body of aristocratic sportsmen, such as Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. Chaplin, and others of the same stamp, could easily form such a company. I speak of what I know, when I say that it would be perfect the dividend to the shareholder certain. Such directors could be chosen from the ranks of sportsmen, thoroughly well up at horseback, and familiar with the Canadas, where in Canada, Kentucky, Iowa, and Indiana, trade horses are bought and bred for very large prices, but for very large prices, but for very much cheaper, even now, than at home. The price paid range for pure breed, and as low as £25 for a good mare, and