

to live on good terms with their Catholic neighbors, the Orangemen of Upper Canada turned their attention towards Quebec, as the only other city in Lower Canada, whose claims they fear; and had they succeeded in creating a disturbance there, their next step would have been to call public attention to the fact that, where the Catholics are in the majority, it is almost dangerous for a Protestant to show his face. "Therefore" they would have argued, "justice to the Protestants of Upper Canada imperatively requires that the Seat of Government be permanently established in that section of the Province." This, our readers may rely upon it, was the motive for holding the Orange Meeting at Quebec; and we heartily rejoice to learn from our Quebec contemporary that there is no prospect of the Orangemen succeeding in their design. By taking no notice of their visitors whatever, and by frowning down any attempt to get up a counter-demonstration, will the Catholics of Quebec best consult their own interests, and the honor of the Church.

We regret to learn that some panes of glass in the Protestant meeting-house in St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, were broken by some blackguards on Sunday night last. The *Chronicle* charitably insinuates that this was the work of some Catholics; but we, knowing how common it is in Ireland for Protestants, and Protestant clergymen, to break their own windows, and to get up mock attacks upon their own property, by way of exciting prejudice against their Catholic fellow-citizens, would venture to suggest—merely as a plausible hypothesis—that the window-breaking complained of, was the work of some of the accomplices of the gang of Orangemen now in session at Quebec.

We see by a report of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Presbyterian clergymen of Canada, published in the *Montreal Witness*, that these gentlemen, whilst expressing their willingness to furnish Government with a list of marriages by them celebrated, refused to furnish returns of Baptisms and Funerals; suggesting that if Government wanted information upon these points, it was its duty to appoint proper persons as paid Registrars. We think that the Reverend gentlemen have, in this instance, shown a good deal of sense; which however was not displayed in another of their Resolutions, to the effect, that "instrumental music in public worship grieves many of God's people, is contrary to the usage of the Church, and at variance with spirituality of worship"—nasal psalmody being alone acceptable to God. A ridiculous attempt was made, but failed, to get the Governor to appoint an "annual day of Thanksgiving;" and thus to establish more than the "semblance of a connection between Church and State."

We regret to learn that a row, attended with loss of life, occurred lately in the Township of Hungerford, betwixt a body of Irish Catholics and Orangemen. One of the latter, named Jas. Carleton, received injuries from which he subsequently died.

Of the origin of this sad affray, we know as yet nothing but what appears in a letter published in the *Toronto Leader*, from one of the Orange party; but which, from the numerous contradictions it contains, is entitled to very little respect. According to this authority, the Orange party consisted of only fifteen men; and that of their opponents of "about forty or more." The latter, it is said, "commenced the fight," and of their number "four were carried away, two very badly beaten." The writer adds—"some say that they have died since; others that they have not;" and concludes with the remark, that "tho' their numbers were great, they were beaten the worst"—a fact which it is difficult, not to say impossible, to reconcile with the alleged disparity of numbers. The following is the description given by the writer—a brother by the way of the deceased James Carleton, and therefore not an unprejudiced witness—of the origin of the fight:—

"James and William Horton"—two of the Orange party—"went into Wm. Craig's store at Stoco village to buy something that they wanted. The rest stood on the road until the others would come out. John Kerr and Christopher—likewise of the same party—"went forward to O'Donald's house"—where it seems the Catholic party were stopping. "Some of them"—of whom, we cannot say—"were moving off; others said they should stay where they were until the others would come out; some say he"—to whom 'he' refers, we are not told—"got in, others that at the door a man asked him his name, and that he replied that was not his business; another said strike him; with that they seized Kerr by the throat, and struck him; he fell; Christopher knocked down the man that struck Kerr. They all then rushed out of the house, and ran over the two men that were down; the party outside ran up, and a bloody fight ensued."

An "intricate impeachment" indeed; but this much of truth leaks out. That a party of Catholics were lying inside O'Donald's house; that another party of Orangemen were watching them on the road outside; that two of the latter—Kerr and Christopher—attempted to force their way into O'Donald's house; that the Catholics inside resisted this intrusion, and that Kerr was knocked down; that Christopher, in return, knocked down the man that struck his comrade; and that then the two parties, mutually exasperated, commenced a "bloody fight." If this account be true—and it comes from a Protestant source—the latter were clearly the aggressors.

There was a large Orange funeral over the body of the deceased Carleton, at which "appropriate" addresses were delivered by "two ministers;" and "the whole country is in a state of excitement." These are all the particulars that have as yet reached us of this deplorable occurrence.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday the 10th inst., at 4 p.m. the Governor General put an end to the Session with the following Speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

When I opened the Session of Parliament I recommended to your special consideration certain subjects on which, in your addresses, you assured me you were ready to deliberate. On the present occasion it is my welcome duty to thank you for the manner in which you have bestowed your attention on the general business of the Province, every one of the matters which I ventured to submit to you has been dealt with by the wisdom of Parliament.

The state of our Prisons and Lunatic Asylums the administration of the law in Lower Canada, the improved organization of the Civil Service, the encouragement of Arts and agriculture, and the welfare of the Indian Tribes, all these have become the subject matter of fresh legislation, you have not failed to show your impartial zeal for the progress of the Province, and for the increase of settlement in every direction. The valleys of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice, and our Western frontiers towards the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company have alike received consideration at your hands. I earnestly hope that our efforts on all these important subjects may be crowned with success, and that the measures devised by your wisdom will be promptly and effectually carried out by the agency of the servants of the Queen.

In submitting to the decision of Her Most Gracious Majesty the final choice of a seat of Government for Canada, you have done that which without derogating from the rights of the Colonial Parliament, will remove from its walls a constant source of heart-burning and local jealousy.

By generously postponing your lien on the Grand Trunk Railroad you will, I conceive, infuse new vigor into an association, the interests of which are inseparably connected with those of United Canada. I myself view with much satisfaction the complete separation of the Executive Government from the direction of the commercial body.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the Queen's name I thank you for the supplies which you have liberally granted for her service.

The additional appropriation for the Ocean Steamers will give a great impulse to the trade of the St. Lawrence; and the power given me to meet the overtures of the Imperial Government for the better lighting of the Gulf, will tend to promote the same important object.

By your votes in aid of the Militia, you have responded to the zeal and loyalty of the people, and you appear to admit that the growing importance of Canada demands a military organization of your own in some degree at least corresponding to the position which you hold.

I rejoice that you have repealed the anomalous tax for the support of Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada, and that you have appropriated a sum which may be applied for improving our communications with the Red River.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I am bold enough to believe that the experience of the present session in the working of the Legislative Council, composed as it now is, partly of those named by the Crown and partly those chosen by the people, gives strong assurance of ultimate success. The test is I know as yet imperfect; but from what I see, I anticipate with confidence, the continued action among you of a second legislative body capable in itself of calm deliberation from its loyalty to its Sovereign and strong in the consciousness of popular support.

My earnest prayer is, that Providence may bless the produce of your lands and the increase of your trade, and that our people whilst rejoicing in the full measure of prosperity, may be kept from those snares—of rash speculation and imprudence which sometimes ensue on such a state of things.

Once more I thank you for your diligence in the work of legislation, and I release you from such work of the present by proroguing the Parliament.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then said: It is his Excellency the Governor General's wish and pleasure that the Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the 20th day of July next, to be here held, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the twentieth day of July next.

What our Legislators have done during the past Session is of less consequence than what they have left undone. They have not redressed the wrongs under which the Catholics of the Upper Province have long labored, from the operation of our iniquitous School Question; and therefore the Catholics have no reason to feel satisfied with the results of the session, no matter what other measures may have been carried. The most important of all has been treated with studied contempt.

**AN AMUSING COMPLAINT AGAINST THE JESUITS.**—At the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, a Reverend Mr. Livingston addressed the assembly. After a Jeremiad over the Protestant missions generally—after acknowledging that "they felt terribly downcast about Tahiti, &c., &c.," he proceeded to compare their triumphs with those of the Jesuits.

He admitted that in the interior of Africa, where the Fathers have had their Missions, "the black people could nearly all read and write,"

their forefathers having been taught these arts—that the people hold the memory of the Jesuits in the highest respect—and carefully keep up the churches built by the latter. But—and here comes the crime of the Jesuits—although they penmanently civilised and Christianised these black races of the interior, "they had not wit to give the people the Bible." This is perhaps in a certain sense true. The Jesuits gave their converts the contents of the Bible, rather than the book itself; and this system has this advantage—that, whilst with all their expenditure of money, and the countenance of the British Government, Protestant Missionaries have in no one single instance succeeded in civilising, or converting any savage tribe, the Jesuit plan has always, and everywhere, been crowned with the most complete success. The arts of reading and writing have been permanently established, and hereditarily transmitted amongst the prolelytes of the latter, who have likewise proved the sincerity of their conversion to Catholicity by their faithful observance of its precepts, and their care to keep in order the places of worship built for them by their first religious instructors.

The prisoner at Cayuga, arrested and committed to jail as Townsend the murderer, is now said not to be the real "Simon Pure." He has been seen by numbers who knew Townsend well whilst in Canada; amongst others by the sister of the murderer; and all agree that there is no resemblance whatever betwixt the prisoner and Townsend. The reward offered by the Canadian Government for the apprehension of the murderer has not yet been paid.

**ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC.**—We beg to remind our readers that arrangements are being made by the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society to hold their annual pic-nic, which will come off about the second or third week in July. This pic-nic needs no praise, as it always passes off well.

**CONFIRMATION.**—His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal held a confirmation in St. Patrick's church yesterday. There were 354 children confirmed. This is truly gratifying.

**IRISH IMMIGRATION.**—A correspondence published in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, announces the sailing of the ship *City of Mobile* for New York, on the 26th ult., with 900 passengers; amongst whom are 120 young Irish girls, the average of whose age is about twenty, and of whom all bear excellent characters from their former employers. They have been selected by Vere Foster, Esq., a gentleman well known for his efforts to ameliorate the hard lot of the emigrants, and will prove an invaluable accession to the community amongst whom they take up their final residence. It is to be hoped that Canada will come in for its share.

The Governor General arrived in Montreal on Wednesday evening on his way to Quebec, where he will embark on board of the steamer *North American*, which sails for England on Saturday the 20 inst. During the absence of the Governor, Sir William Eyre will have charge of the administration of the affairs of the Province.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—The Honorable Etienne Paschal Tache, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada.

We take this opportunity of returning our best thanks to the Rev. Mr. Lalor of Picton, for his kind offices in behalf of the *True Witness*; and of assuring him that immediate steps shall be taken to remedy the errors complained of.

**THE THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE.** By the Rev. Titus Joslin. New York: E. Dunigan & Brother.

A collection of beautiful meditations upon Jesus, Mary, and the Incarnation, which we can cheerfully recommend to the pious reader.

**IMPORTANT TO WHISKEY DRINKERS.**—We read in our exchanges, that a gentleman from New Bedford, lately obtained several samples of whiskey from the different liquor dealers of his neighborhood; and that in every sample he detected, by analysis, large quantities of strychnine, one of the most deadly of the vegetable poisons.

**INSPECTION.**—Baron de Rottenburg, Adjutant General of Militia, will inspect the entire Active Militia Force of this city, Cavalry, Artillery and Rifles, on the Champ de Mars, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—We have not had one real summer day this year; and there does not appear any immediate prospect of any. Tuesday was cool and overcast, yesterday it rained all day, and people troubled with rheumatism groaned lamentably. There is however this comfort, the crops in Lower Canada are looking well; the season has been favorable for getting in grain, preparing new land, and breaking up old, and the breadstuffs are large. The late rains have done an immense deal of good; and although all grain is backward in appearance, it is looking well, rooting strong, with a promise of stooping widely. Grass is likely to be a heavier crop than for some years past, the cool moist weather agreeing thoroughly with its constitution. The make of butter up to the present time has been small; the length of the winter and the late period at which the grass started, were hard upon feed, and cattle were turned out very poor; they are now gaining rapidly, and the milk pail begins to rejoice the heart of the dairy maid. The high price of butter has induced farmers to endeavor to increase their stock of cows, and this year almost every beifer calf is being reared. Maple sugar has been more largely made than for many years in every part of Lower Canada where the maple grows.—*Commercial Advertiser*, 18th inst.

**THE CROPS.**—We are gratified to learn that the prospects of the crops in all directions are far more flattering than we were led to anticipate from the representations made some weeks ago. The weather for the past few days has not been so unfavorable to the crops as we expected; and we entertain hopes that a change for the better will soon take place.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**The Hudson Journal** reports unfavorably of the state of the Fall wheat in that neighbourhood. It says that much of the Winter and late Spring plant has been killed by the frost; and that some farmers discouraged by appearances had actually ploughed up their fields with a view of re-sowing them.

**LONGFERRY BOAT EXPLOSION.**—In the Superior Court, at Montreal, on Friday, before Judge Monro and a jury, was tried the case of Heepe vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company, an action for damages, at the instance of the plaintiff, an English gentleman, who claimed to have sustained injury, loss, and damage to the amount of £1,000 by the explosion of the Ferry Boat belonging to this Company, at Longueuil on the 10th June last. The Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff; damages £125.

**EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.**—All persons interested in the British North American provinces will be glad to learn that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have announced in their circular for the ensuing month that arrangements have been entered into with the proprietors of the "Great Eastern" so that this mammoth steamship, of 22,000 tons burden and 2,700 horse-power, will make her first voyage to Portland, State of Maine, in connection with the through booking system instituted by this company for the conveyance of passengers to Canada and the Western States.—*Montreal Herald*.

**TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.**—We are assured that many of these persons have been fearfully plundered on the route by persons connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Many of them having taken advantage of the Through Booking system, are forwarded from the ship to the cars without any opportunity of procuring provisions. Arrived at Richmond or some similar station, men, women and children, sick with fasting, make a rush for provisions, and are charged one shilling and tenpence halfpenny each for a morsel of bread and meat. They are hurried along in such a manner as frequently to be obliged to leave the food they have paid for unconsumed, and to abandon the change coming to them, to save their passage. The persons in charge of these Refreshment Rooms thoroughly understand the art of fleecing, and the conductors of the trains play into their hands. Bodies of immigrants passing to the west over the Grand Trunk Railway must submit to this extortion, or be content to suffer the pangs of hunger and thirst.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

**CAUTION.**—A counterfeit \$10 note of the Bank of Montreal, Peterboro Branch was shown to us on Saturday, well calculated to deceive. The imitation is mainly accomplished by means of lithography to which is added the impression of the red letters across the face of the note and the black figure of ten by blocks. On closely comparing the counterfeit with a genuine note, the workmanship is seen to be more coarse; and this is more particularly observed when examined through a magnifying glass. The signature in its general form is exact, but on looking at it minutely, it will be seen that the ink has been painted on with a pen, and that it was not written with a free stroke. There is also a difference in the paper. Altogether, the counterfeit would deceive the unwary, but it may be detected by close examination. *Gazette Monday*.

**SENTENCE.**—Two of the men of the 39th Regiment, who deserted from St. Helen's Island on the 31st of May last, and were captured near Chambly, have been tried by Court Martial, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, and to be marked with the letter D. Colonel Munroe, taking into consideration the previous tolerably good character of these men, has taken one year's imprisonment off. The sentence of the Court was read to the prisoners yesterday morning before the regiment in the barrack yard.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—On Wednesday evening, 10th inst., shortly after the mail steamer had left Quebec for this city, quite a commotion occurred on board, in consequence of the sudden death of a German emigrant. It appears he was sitting on his trunk, when he suddenly fell back in a faint, as was at first supposed. Two medical gentlemen who were on board were immediately in attendance, but their efforts were unavailing, the vital spark having fled. The deceased, whose name was Charles Frederick Nass, leaves a wife and three children. On the arrival of the boat in this city, Coroner Jones held an inquest, and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The body was interred yesterday, and the family thus suddenly deprived of their protector, proceeded on their way to the Far West.—*Herald*.

**JUMPED OVERBOARD.**—A man named John Mooney, from New Orleans, jumped or fell overboard from the steamer *Montreal*, at the head of the Richelieu rapids on her upward trip from Quebec, on Monday night. He was something the worse for liquor, and was put into a stateroom and the door locked on him. He made his way out of the stateroom window, on to the sloping covering of the boiler, when one of the waiters discovered him hanging by a rail over the side of the vessel; the waiter tried to pull him out of so dangerous a position, but this only appeared to enrage the unfortunate man, who was powerfully built. He jerked himself out of the grasp of the waiter and immediately disappeared. He is said to have had a considerable sum of money on his person.—*Pilot*.

**STEAMER "CANADIAN."**—We are led to believe that the accounts of the position of the Steamer *Canadian* are more unfavorable than circumstances warrant. Instead of her being in fifteen fathoms water, only one portion of her, the stern, is immersed. The bottom of her bow is fast on the rock, the deck portion of it is out of water at high water mark. On Monday evening, Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., dispatched Mr. Edward Merritt, ship-builder, of this city, in addition to the Quebec staff employed. Mr. Allan left the same evening to visit the place of the wreck. We learn that the major part of the cargo has been taken out.—*Argus*.

The Steamer *Jenny Lind* of the American Line, on her upward passage on Tuesday last, had on board a large number of German immigrants bound to Milwaukee, having purchased through tickets at Quebec. On arriving at seven in the morning at Lewisville on the American side, where the boat stops for a short time, three women and two men went on shore to purchase some milk for young and sick children. When they reached the Wharf the steamer was putting out, and was a few yards from the shore. In vain those on board implored Capt. Moody to return, and in vain the poor people thus abandoned did the same; the Captain highly amused at their distress, laughed and left them to their fate. One of the women thus left had on board an infant of seven months old, and an elder child lying in the agony of death. Fortunately the Honble. L. B. Hunt of St. Albans, Vt., had got off at Lewisville, having been a passenger on the same boat, and had seen the whole occurrence. With the assistance of Mr. Buell McPherson, a merchant in the village, a subscription was made for the poor people almost frantic at their position; and they were sent across the River to the Grand Trunk station at Aultsville, and forwarded by Railway to Prescott, and thence to Ogdensburgh in time to catch the Lady Elgin on arriving at that port. The Germans not being able to speak a word of English, Mr. Buell McPherson kindly took charge of them accompanying them to Ogdensburgh, assisting them in every way to join their families. The Grand Trunk Railway conveyed them to Prescott free of charge. Much indignation was excited at Lewisville and Aultsville by the conduct of the Captain of the *Lady Elgin*, and much sympathy exhibited for the poor woman who had hurried on shore for a little milk to moisten the parched lips of her dying child, and who had no hope of seeing it again alive; the inhabitants of both places being loud in their condemnation of the cruelty of deserting on such a trivial pretence five poor strangers, dividing them from their families, and leaving them to follow as best they might. We make no comment on the case; it needs none; but we hope that the Emigration Agents here and at Quebec will take steps to prevent immigrants *in transitu* from being subjected to such treatment in future. This statement is published on the authority, and at the request of the Honorable L. B. Hunt, and Mr. Buell McPherson, to whom the poor people abandoned were so much indebted.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

**DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT INDIAN VILLAGE.**—Extensive remains of an Indian Village of remote origin have been lately found on the property of Donald McLennan, Esq., on Horse Island, Gore, near the Somers Depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad, between Lancaster and Cornwall. Above them grew a forest, some of the Pines of which yielded timber squaring 25 inches. On clearing and breaking up the land, the remains were discovered extending over a frontage of about sixteen acres. The plough turned up large quantities of broken pottery covered with figures and ornaments of chaste and elaborate design, stone hatchets and tomahawks, pipe bowls, skulls bones, and parched corn. All the remains bear the appearance of fire, as though the village had been burned down. When the ground was new ploughed, the site of the several huts and streets were quite apparent from the different colour of the soil. From the absence of all articles of European make, and the great age of the timber on the land, there can be no doubt that these remains have a great antiquity.—*Ibid*.

**STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**—During the thunder storm on Saturday evening, a house belonging to Mrs. Baker, in Berthelot Street, St. Lewis Suburb, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid after having knocked down a part of the roof and chimney, killed a dog, near which two children happened to be, who, however, escaped uninjured. In mentioning this result of the thunder storm we take occasion to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Chateaufort's advertisement in another column, relative to lightning conductors.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

**CHILD WHIPPING.**—The Police Court was occupied during yesterday forenoon with the trial of a case of alleged assault by one of the teachers in the Seminary—an Ecclesiastic; a little boy, son of Mr. Kimber, Gentleman, Usher of the Black Rod, having been struck by the master for conduct subversive of the discipline of the school. Mr. Maguire, the Magistrate decided that the teacher in chastising the boy, did so moderately, as he was empowered to do, and dismissed the complaint with costs.—*Id*.

The imposing ceremony of admitting to Holy Orders three young gentlemen, took place in St. Basil's church on Saturday last. The venerable and indefatigable Prelate of our sister diocese, Right Rev. Bishop Farrell, officiated on this solemn occasion. Rev. Francis Rooney received the Order of Deaconship; Mr. Louis Gibra was promoted to the dignity of Sub-deacon; and Mr. John Kennedy, of Niagara city, was admitted to the clerical tonsure. These are among the first fruits of St. Michael's College.—*Toronto Mirror*, 12th inst.

In Canada we find that the Great Western Company has taken in its last reported week \$2,000 less than in the corresponding week of last year, and this falling off has been steadily going on throughout the season.—*Montreal Herald*.

The proprietors of the *Quebec Gazette* finding the expenses attendant upon a daily issue of their paper, not sufficiently met by the patronage afforded, have determined, for the future, to issue their sheet but three times a week.

**REMOVAL OF TOWNSEND TO CAYUGA.**—The Government having come to the conclusion to remove this alleged malefactor to the theatre of his crimes, the necessary documents were prepared for his transmission to Cayuga, and he left Toronto on Saturday morning by the Great Western Railway, in custody of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Martin, son of the Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, and constables Campbell and Young of the same county. The prisoner still persists in saying that he is a persecuted individual and that he will be able to prove his non-identity with the murderer Townsend when brought up before the Magistrates of Cayuga. The following paragraph from the London *Free Press*, gives briefly the particulars of the two great crimes committed by Townsend, and we reproduce it for the information of those of our readers who were not in the country in 1854.—The principle crimes for which Townsend is called upon to answer, for there is no longer any doubt that the man is he, are the murder Mr. Nelles, merchant, at Cayuga, during the Fall of 1854, and the shooting of the Constable Ritchie when the latter arrested him about a fortnight after at Port Robinson. The first murder arose as follows. He presented himself at the store of Mr. Nelles who was by the way related to Dr. Nelles the coroner of this city, and, to Mr. Nelles of the "One Horse Tavern," at about 10 o'clock at night demanding his money. Mr. Nelles who was a powerful man, shut the door and grappled with the robber, when a struggle ensued, and both fell on the floor. While in this position Townsend drew his revolver and shot Mr. Nelles in the abdomen, the ball taking an upward direction through his bowels. The effect of the wound was not instant death, Mr. Nelles living some hours afterwards. After Townsend had released himself from the grasp of Mr. Nelles, he escaped and all traces of him were for some time lost, till a constable named Ritchie saw him at Port Robinson, and placing his hand on his shoulder said, "Townsend you are my prisoner." To this Townsend replied "take your hands off me," which Ritchie not doing the former drew a pistol and passing his wrist over his shoulder shot Ritchie in the throat as he was standing behind him. A second time he made his escape, and remained at large for three years, till recently apprehended. During this time several people have been arrested on suspicion of being Townsend, but remained for Mr. Nelles to secure the real villain. There now remains little doubt that Townsend will speedily meet with the reward he so richly deserves.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Police Court before Dr. Scott, upon the body of a man found floating in the bay on Tuesday, near the wharf belonging to the Northern Railway Company. After evidence had been taken as to the discovery of the body, Dr. Hallowell was examined, and gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death by violence inflicted by some person or persons unknown. There was a deep cut on the left temple, which the Doctor stated was evidently caused by a sharp instrument such as a chisel or jack-knife. There was also a deep cut on the back of the right leg, which completely severed the tendons. This also the Doctor considered was inflicted with the same weapon. The cut in the temple penetrated the skull causing a ghastly wound. The body appeared to be that of a man, thirty to thirty-five years of age, stoutly built, about five feet nine inches high, dressed in light trousers, a pilot cloth coat, black kerchief tied round the neck sailor fashion. It had probably been in the water some six or eight weeks. A French silver watch, of old fashioned make, to which was attached a silk guard, chain and brass key, were in his vest pocket, and it is hoped may lead to his identification. The jury rendered a verdict agreeable to Dr. Hallowell's evidence.—*Toronto Globe*, 11th inst.

Another destructive fire has occurred at Peterborough, C.W. The books and papers of the Custom House and County Court were destroyed. Total loss over \$30,000.

At one point in the Lake Superior mines they have worked up into an old Indian digging, and found a large mass of copper which had been hammered and worked a good deal by ancient miners. Stone hammers, decayed timber, charcoal, &c., were found in abundance in the pit. Some of the hammers were of extraordinary size, weighing from 30 to 35 pounds.—The digging is of course sunk from the surface.

**SUOICIDE.**—An inquest has lately been held in the village of Shakespeare, County of Perth, U. C., on the body of a man named Conocher, who was suspected of having been poisoned by his wife. The unanimous verdict of the jury was, "That the deceased came to his death by morphia administered to him by his wife, Christina Conocher, which she obtained from the hands of Dr. Jaques; and we do agree that both parties are equally guilty in the death of the deceased." The woman is in custody, but the medical man thus implicated has made his escape. His friends, however, assert that he will surrender and take his trial, so soon as the Court is in Session.—*Transcript*.

**THOSE BELLS.**—Meneely & Sons, of the West Troy Bell Foundry, are engaged more extensively in the manufacture of bells than any other establishment in the country. They send church bells to all parts of the country. Recently they sent one to Australia. Churches that want bells of the pure metal and right ring, would do well to patronize this firm. See their advertisement in this paper.

## Births.

At Quebec, on the 5th inst., the wife of Richard C. Mc'Donagh, ship chandler, of a son.

In Montreal, on the 11th instant, Mrs. C. Fitzpatrick, of a son.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 22nd inst., at eight o'clock precisely, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

A full attendance is requested.  
By order,  
WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN,  
Recording Secretary.