The Greenwood Trial A NEW FEATURE IN THE CASE.

William Greenwood having stood his trial for the murder of Catherine Walsh, left the dock with a verdict of "Not Guilty" recorded in his favour. Whether the verdiet was off at the next Assizes .- Globe, according to the evidence we have forborne to discuss, knowing that, when a man stands charged with capital offence, the decision of a jury of his countrymen, convicting him or acquitting him, is absolutely final and admits of no appeal. As the case could not be re-opened, to have found fault with the ver diet or acquittal, even if we had been thoroughly satisfied that the evidence warranted a conviction, would have served no good At the same time we feel justified in saying this much, that there is a very strong and wide-spread feeling throughout the community, that when Greenwood left the dock of the charge on which he was tried for his life there was a flagrant failure of justice. And more than this, we believe there is a general feeling of satisfaction, that another jury will have an opportunity of pro-nouncing upon the same state of facts, and deciding from them, not whether Greenwood was guilty of the murder of Walsh-for of that charge he is legally acquitted-but whether he was guilty of arson, in setting fire to the house whereis the body of the murdered woman lay. At the next Assizes he will be tried for arron, and if a jury, on the evidence submitted to them, pronounce him guilty, sentence of death will pass upon him the same as if at the late Assizes he had been convicted, instead of acquitted or the charge of murder. For arson is a capi tal offence, although it has been usual of late years for the sentence of death, follow ing a conviction for that crime, to be com muted to imprisonment for life, or for some

shorter period.
We think the Crown officers have acted judiciously, and in the interest of public deciding that an indictment should be laid against Greenwood for the crime of arson. As we have said, there is a very general feeling that the former trial resulted in a failure of justice, and we believe the satisfaction will be equally general that Greenwood-by a new issue being join ed by patent in 1840. In the peerage of ed, the minor offence committed for the pur Scotland the eldest son of the King was al pose of concealing the murder being substi ways Duke of Rothsay and Earl of Carrick. tuted in the indictment for the major offence but there is no precedent of the eldest son of the murder itself-will once more stand of a Prince of Wales being known by either before a jury of his countrymen to be tried for his participation in the dark tragedy en acted in Sayer-street last April, with which so many circumstances seem to connect him

We are informed that at this new trial missing link in the evidence at the late As sizes will be supplied. It relates to an important point in the identification of Greenthe man who brought Catherine was understood to be her husband, and who 152 per cent over those of 1861. Offences was seen by Mrs. Duckett leaving the house against the person showed an increase of that somewhat extraordinary measures were adopted by Greenwood—and we believe we to 4; whilst last year the solicitations to what we have just referred to as a missing year. The number convicted at assizes and link in the chain of evidence, and thereby quarter sessions in 1862 was equal to 55.95 higher. to cast discredit on the testimony of the of those sent for trial; 24 were found in-

the discovery of the murder, Mrs. Duckett be detained in reformatories. In 1862 the selected Greenwood from a number of others, number of males sent for trial was 19.71 as the person who, she had stated previously, was in the habit of frequenting the house of that of the previous year. The committals Walsh, and most positively affirmed his for 1862 included a somewhat lower propor-Greenwood thereupon declared that he had never seen Mrs. Duckett before. she retorted that it was impossible she could be mistaken, and that at that moment, while speaking, he exhibited a peculiar tooth which she had particularly remarked when ers. In 1861 those under 16 years of age he visited Walsh's house. In her evidence at the trial a fortnight ago, Mrs. Duckett again spoke of this peculiar tooth. We quote her testimony on this point, given when under examination for the prosecution :-

"The first thing that I remarked in hi appearance when he came about the house was the peculiar appearance of his eyes, and a peculiar tooth, which I saw in his mouth I was asked at the inquest to single out the man who was living next to me. I walked right up to him, and said this was the man that got the key from me. After I said that, I said that I had not seen his height he got up from the chair. I asked him it he had seen me before; he said 'never', but as soon as he opened his mouth I knew him by this peculiar tooth, which I have spoken of before. I then remarked 'of course,' you will say that.' I noticed the tooth the day he came about the shelf.'

It was noted as a singular circumstanc that Mr. M. C. Cameron, the counsel for the defence, in cross-examining this witness made no attempt to shake her evidence on this matter of the tooth, which was a very important item in the points of identifica tion. But when the whole evidence was closed, and Mr. Cameron made his address to the jury on the fifth and last day of the trial, he did refer to this matter of the tooth and made a strong point of it in favor of his client. The following occurs in the report of Mr. Cameron's speech :-

"Mrs. Duckett said that she recognized the prisoner by a peculiar tooth. [Counsel here requested the prisoner to open his mouth, and show his teeth. He exhibited the upper row only, of a very regular set.] What tooth was there, Mr. Cameron asked that could have struck Mrs. Duckett as peculiar? None-the jury saw that. Did not this fact lead them to believe that the character of the evidence was not as good as The porter house of Joseph King, No. 48 it appeared? It would be a very painful Madison Street, was the scene of a lively consideration for the jury in after life, if affair yesterday morning, between the friends not while Palmerston held the reins of pow

This little episode, introduced by the counsel into his closing speech, was certainly fit-ted to stagger the confidence which the jury might have been disposed to place in Mrs. Duckett's evidence. She had sworn that Duckett's evidence. She had sworn that she had remarked a peculiar tooth in the factions were well disposed at first, and acman who visited Walsh, and that that was tually drank tegether; but their evil passions Rembering these one of the circumstances by which at the in- were quickly developed, and without any quest she identified Greenwood to be that man. And now Greenwood is told by the counsel to show his teeth to the jury, and they are found to be regular, with no one of the counsel to show his teeth to the jury, and disposed to risk the chances of an encounter at first, but being bantered a great deal, exthem apparently more peculiar than the rest. pressed his willingness to accommodate the The conclusion suggested by Mr. Cameron party. White thereupon produced a pair of appeared most reasonable, that Mrs. Duck-revolvers, and handing one of the weapons ett was not a witness whom the jury could to Brown, retained the other one himself. believe. But Mrs. Duckett's evidence, if Cusick was shoved into a back room by the accepted as true, was fatal to the prisoner, and his counsel, when he succeeded in cast and deliberately shot him through the heart. and his counsel, when he succeeded in cast ing such strong doubts upon it, very materially weakened the case for the prosecution.

The prosecuting counsel was very much surprised at the contradiction thus given to Delany and several members of the Fourth the testimony of their principal witness, and next day the County Attorney caused enquiries to be made on the subject at the gaol, which resulted in his ascertaining that, during his incarceration, Greenwood had got two of his teeth extracted by the visiting physician and the county and several members of the Fourth Preciat police were promptly on the ground, and effected the arrest of the entire party. Alderman Walsh, who occupies lodgings over the saloon where the affray took place, was promptly in attendance on his friend Cusick; but the vital spark had field long. ing physician of the gaol. Mrs. Duckett before the Alderman got down stairs. The was then taken to the Police Office, and in affair created intense excitement in Demopresence of Captain Prince, and other offi-

An Interesting Question. It may become a question at .no distant period what may be the title borns by the Prince of Wales' eldest son, and curiously enough there are not many precedents to serve as a guide. The eldest sons of peers bear by courtesy the second title of their fathers, but there is no precedent for the ecession of the House of Hanover, only one Prince of Wales, the Black Prince Edward. had a son born during his own father's lifetime. On the death of that Prince the Commons requested that his only surviving son who was then in his tenth year, might he received with the honor due to the pre sumptive heir to the Crown. This request was granted, and the Commons preferred another petition that he might be declared Prince of Wales, but the Lords objected that "The grant of such honors belonged not to the prelates or barons, either in or out of Parliament, but exclusively to the Sovereign, and the royal youth remained plain Lord Richard of Bordeaux until he ascended the throne as King Richard II. On the accession of King George I, his eldest son, after wards George III., was created Prince of Wales, and three years afterwards his eldest son Prince Frederick Lewis was created Duke of Glouchester, and in 1726, among other inferior titles, Duke of Edin On the accession of George II, Prince Frederick was created Prince of Wales, and his eldest son, afterwards George III, bore the title of the Duke of Edinburgh till created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on his father's death in 1750. This would seem a precedent for the eldest son of the present Prince of Wales being designated Earl of Dublin, which the Prince himself was creat-

CRIMINAL RECURNS FOR

According to a parliamentary return just issued, respecting the state of crime in Ire land, there were in 1862, 6,666 persons re turned for trial at Assizes and quarter ses sions, being 1,080 more than in 1861; and comparison with 30; attempts to murder 5 principal witness for the prosecution, to complete and corroborate which that missing link was necessary.

of those sent for trial; 24 were found insane, 10 on arraignment and 14 acquitted; of these, three were charged with murder. In the same year 44 persons were directed, At the inquest, on the second day after on the expirations of their prison terms, to tionate number of these who could read and write than in 1861, when the per centage in Star," on what we are very sorry males. The total number of persons for trial in 1863 bore a proportion of 1 in every 862 of the population, irrespective of every 1.032.

> Wednesday evening of last week, Mr. Washington Soper, a young man about 25 years of age, eldest son of Mr. Harvey Soper, of this town, was shot in the right shoulder by withholding mention of it from their columns affairs, Mexico may be expected to take a person named Edward Checkly-Soper and another person had been at work in the field during the day, and each of them had a gun loaded with power and corn, for the purpose of frightening cattle from some roots which they were digging. About 5 o'clock they both started for the house, and when near the building Soper fired off the charge which piece into the house, knowing that those inside were under the influence of liquor. It appears that Checkly, with two others, been slaughtering a beef that day and having been indulging in strong drinks were slightly inebriated, and were together in the house in the evening. After Soper fired the shot, Checkly took down his gun, which was loaded, and going to the door met Soper, who was but a few feet from the house; when taking aim he discharged the gun, the whole charge of shot entering Soper's right shoulder, and the flash from the powder setting fire to his clothes. There had been no quarrel between the parties .-Soper's arm was amputated at the shoulder, was arrested, and after trial was committed to gaol at Cobourg, where he awaits trial at the Assizes. - Bowmanville Statesman.

they should condemn the prisoner, and find of Alderman Walsh on the one side, and the after his condemnation that he was innocent admirers of Councilman Morgan Jones on the other. The Jones crowd, consisting cf James White, Thomas Brown, and one or great Peel said upon one occasion, when the The wounded man had only time to exclaim "O Jimmy, you have shot me!" and then eratic circles .- N. Y. Herald, 12th.

IMPROVED SEA-GOING MAIL-BAG -- A been extracted!

The whole of the circumstances connected with this new and singular feature of the case, will give additional interest to the second trial of Greenwood, when it comes off at the next Assizes.—Globe.

The whole of the circumstances connected waterproof floating mail-bag, invented by the for purity of the Exchange News-room, Liverpool, under the direction of the inventor, It is a strongly constructed bag, made of the best "duck"; or sailcloth, thoroughly impregnated by see that their ndia-rubber-caoutchouc-and con ly completely water-proof. From this quali-ty it is less or more buoyant on account of the quantity of atmospheric air it contains, and so becomes valuable. The specimen exhibited in Liverpool, where we understand it will remain on view for several days, is about three feet long, one foot broad, and about six inches deep. This bag was well filled by a miscellaneous collection of matereldest son of the Prince of Wales being de-signated either Duke of Cornwall or Earl of ials such as may be expected to find their Chester, probably from the peculiar feudal nature of those peerages. Previous to the accession of the House of Hanover, only one paratively large number of books, the whole forming a very heavy mass compared with was buoyant, and on opening the bag it was found that not a drop of moisture had per-meated into it. The inventor also states the confidence now felt by the English peothat he has arranged a means by which the ple in them will assuredly be shaken. whole contents of a ships' mail-room may be made buoyant, and connected so as to form a raft or buoy in case of necessity .- London

bag in Canada by Mr. Mitchell, when here bag in Canada by Mr. Mitchell, when here in the Spring—and the invention brought before the notice of the Post Office Departing office, shine out brighter and clearer than ment, several samples having been given them for trial, but we have not heard that the matter. The principle seatures in the ed to the grave and that we had alone left patent is the mode of fastening the bags which renders them perfectly water-tight and more easily opened and fastened than the present mode adopted. The fastenings the present mode adopted. The fastenings can be also applied to leather or any other bags. The cost of the floating bags is not much more than the leather bags and will last longer; besides the safety of the con-These bags can also be made any tents. size and used for various purposes. A patent we learn has been taken out for this bag by Mr. Mitchell in the United

Mr. Abe, it is telegraphed, is about to open the most brilliant season of balls and parties ever known in Washington. The society there now is all shoddy-what there is of it that isn't is something worseand the way diamonds will blaze on vulgar tawdry women, raised suddenly to unaccustomed wealth, will be a caution. No matter for the war, for the wailing in ten thousan I homes for the national loss of position and power. There are plenty of greenbacks. On with the dance.

Four hundred workmen met in New York Walsh to the house where she was murdered, the largest proportionate increase was for who was in the habit of visiting her, who malicious offences against property, being for their redress. They complain that they work in various employments from twelve to Mr. Beecher to preach from. Detestation sixteen hours a day for about two dollars a after it had been set fire to. From the in-nearly 7 per cent. over those of the previous week, which is less than the price of board formation we have received, it would appear year; the charges of murder being 40, in a day, and have to support parents, brothers feeling stimulated by paid lecturers. Not and sisters. They assert that their wages must say by his counsel also—to suppress murder were 11 against 1 in the previous arc lower than they were a year ago, while the prices of all articles of consumption are

Werald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863.

We publish, to-day, from the "London were 143 males and 47 females; but in 1862 without foundation. The "Globe" in comnamed O'Hane, had commenced a divorce suit, in which Lord Palmerston was the cosexes. In 1861 the proportion was one in respondent. The matter, it seems, had long been talked of before it appeared in the SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CLARKE, -On English papers, for, in truth, it looked alfirst dictated to journalists the propriety of mouth, it had been mixed. Lord Palmerston's character is not his own alone: it is

was in his gun, not wishing to take a loaded other man, perhaps, since the time of Pitt, try, and the influence of these people canhe is looked upon as the representative, not | not be without its effect in the advancement of a class or sect, but of the British people at of the vast mining and agricultural interests large. No statesman has ever held a greater share of their affections than he. The frequently said that England lost by diplomacy all she gained by war; but whatever truth there may have been in the remark. er could it truthfully be made. He has ever been a match for his opponents. As the Lords attempted to drive him from office though often differing from him-"We are

Rembering these things, we cannot regard it as other than a great national misfortune. should the charge preferred against him prove true. There is no man whose reputation could not better have been spared than his. We cannot think that he will fail to meet the accusation openly and above-board. To hush it up would be a confession of guilt. far more dangerous than the whole truth can be. This would not be the first time that an English Minister has been exposed to a malignant accusation of the same kind. which, upon being brought to the test, has been proved unfounded. The fact that Palterpreted to mean anything, may be construed in his favour, for surely he would not presence of Captain Prince, and other officials, described the position of the peculiar tooth of which she had spoken, locating it in the upper jaw on the right side of the head. A vient was next paid to Greenwood at the gaol, and, as soon as he opened his reported that "about forty bankers and mouth, it was seen that there was a vacancy in the place spoken of Mrs. Duckett—the

for purity of morals, but of late years they example well worthy the at as a body they have come to their strict honor. An again may be usily tolerated, for there are among all classes, and they led. But any approach to a cannot be exc resuscitation of the debaucheries of the reign of George the Fourth, would inevitably end in the aristocracy being stripped of their Palmerston should unfortunately be proved The whole, however, to have been milty of this thing, the reputa tion of his peers should thereby suffer. But

will be proved miltless. Then will the fair name he has con during his long public A patent was also taken out for the above life, extending over upwards of three score it seems as though he were already consign-

But every one will echo the hope that he

The Liverpool "Albion." commenting or Mr. Beecher's speeches in Great Britain support of the Federal cause, thus tersely and sensibly disposes of his appeal to British interest and his virtuous assumption of Federal right and justice :- "There is no doubt that we Britishers have an eve to national prosperity, but, as Mr. Beecher must by this time have discovered, we occasionally sink the shop and take more elevated views when audacious attempts are made by un scrapulous foreigners, backed up by parties of one idea, to persuade us that we are loved when we know that we are hated and despised, and to delude us with the idea that the Northern cause, as represented by Mi Beecher, is not at the bottom one of hollow hypoerisy. Assume a virtue if you have it not, would be a suitable text for men like of slavery is inherent with every English man, and we do not require to have that withstanding our disbelief in the purity of Mr. Beecher and his Northern clients, we cannot but give him credit for having so pluckily stood up in the face of overwhelming opposition and enunciated opinions which any enlightened Engiisman knows are founded on fictitious premises."

there was an increase of 16 males and 11 fe- menting on the affair says that a clergyman and by everybody save the impotent insurrectionists whom the French forces have not yet dispersed, he will enter upon his duties as Governor of the fairest and most important of the divisions of the American continent. The experiment of the monarchical most incredible. But the reasnos which at government will be renewed, and with an honest and enlightened administration of disappeared when it became desirable to state new rank in the scale of the world's civiliza the fact to get rid of the large amount of tion, and gain fresh importance as a power fiction with which, in passing from mouth to among the nations. Numbers of Europeans looking forward to the bettered condition Mexico which a stable government will afford, the property of the nation. More than any are on the point of emigrating to the counwhich are as yet imperfectly developed.

MR. T. D. McGEE .- This gentleman four-score years which have passed over his was to have repeated his address on the fuhead are numbered with regret, since they ture of Canada, in Belleville, on Tuesday tell us that the man who has so courageous- evening, but it appears he was unable to fully ruled the destinies of the empire must ere fil his engagement. It is said that the Rev. long pass away. Few public men have been Mr. Brennan, the Catholic Priest stationed exposed to sharper criticism than he. Few there, denounced the Hon. gentleman from have fought harder constitutional battles with the altar on Sunday last, and advised his a more unsullied honour than he, or have so | parishoners not to attend the lecture on ac but his life is yet dispaired of. Checkly triumphantly brought the nation out of the count of Mr. McGee not having exercised contests in which she has oft times been em- his influence to obtain a reprieve for the the early Christian Church fixed upon the broiled with foreign powers. It has been Aylwards; and it is surmised that this may account for the people of Belleville being disappointed on Tuesday night.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE-ACTION POI DAMAGES AGAINST MR. GIDDINGS .- On Hon. J. R. Giddings, United States Consul General for British North America, at the instance of Wm. J. L. Redpath. Mr. Giddings entered bail for his appearance on 28th November, before the Superior Court of Lower Canada, Messrs. Harrison, Step hens and Ira Gould becoming his sureties in the sum of \$25,000. This proceeding has been adopted, as our readers are aware, in consequence of the part Mr. Giddings took in the "Kidnapping Case," which resulted in the foreible removal of Redpath, in daylight, from Great St. James Street in Montreal, to American territory. Redpath's suit is for \$20,000 damages.

European Affairs.

The speech of Louis Napoleon at the open ing of the French Legislature, on the affairs merston is allowed to visit Her Majesty at of Poland, seems to have excited alarms of Windsor, though it may be confidently in- war throughout Europe. The Emperor conDecember.

on of clouds and drizzle, and pale sickly sun- fact that the people place no sort of relian shine-December, the darkest and gloomiest on the "greenbacks," which have been coming fresh from the clouds may be expect- must suffer more and more depreciation,seems sunk to repose.

have lost their verdure and bloom, man loses his wonted joyousness of heart, and his affectional and emotional nature is apt to sym- ideas we give on the opinion of a shrewd pathize, in some degree, with the gloom and observer, and one who has been able to indesolation without. Yet there are no grounds form himself of the views entertained by men in the world for ill-humor. Each season has living in the busiest centre of American hereditary. The speech announces that no its peculiar pleasures, and even this dark, commerce and finance. cold, damp, muddy season of the year is not without them. Driven within doors by the herce breath of Boreas, what a glorious time for the enjoyments of the family circle—the festive board-or the society of good books The long evenings often seem too short, be guiled by the social party, by music, by plays, games, jokes, badinage and gossip—gaiety and mirth preside in each group of youths

Assaulted by the chill winds and the

To the poor, alone, this is a miserable month. And fortunately, there are very few of this class amongst us. Sad indeed is the lot of the poor, the lonely and destitute, as they shiver around, perhaps, their last smouldering embers, or crouch beneath their tattered garments upon their pallets of straw; while the wind is streaming through their broken panes, and while they count over and over again, the long, weary months, weeks and days, which must elapse ere the comforts of a more genial atmosphere can be restored to them. We could wish that December which with the rich and well to-do, inaugurates the cheer and festivities we have above been hinting at, would also, in a corresponding degree, bring with it an awakened and vigilant Christian charity. Each season of the year also has its mora

and spiritual significance, and each acts upon the faculties in a specific manner to complete the cycle of their exercises and develope MEXICO.-Events are quietly working the soul to its fully rounded proportions .-about the transition of Mexico from an an- In the mythology of the old Egyptians, archical republic to an empire. All doubt December was the period when the destroyof the Archduke Maximilian's acceptance of ing giant, Typhon, was in the exercise of his overcome by sending forth the more bland atmosphere and more genial sunshine of a new physical and moral spring. The wise men of those ancient times, understanding, of our own day, the correspondence between nature without and the soul within, and the various periodical states and changes of one with those of the other, found in the rolling seasons a never-failing source of instruction and moral admonition; and the progressive dving out of the old, and revival of the new year, was to them explanatory and repreentative of the death of the old man with his lusts and selfish vanities, and a regencration of the soul to a newness of innocency and purity of affection and thought. It may be here incidentally remarked, that all the leading religions of the ancient nations originated, no doubt, from a foundation of truth as laid in a primitive divine revelation and even when they became corrupted into the forms of the subsequent and multifarious idolatries, they still retained some dim and ill understood traces of their original divineness; and this is exemplified in the Egyptian myth above referred to.

It was probably in the dim and distant light of this anciently recognized truth that commencement of the ecclesiastical year. It s commemorative of the preaching of John the Baptist in the wilderness, and is intended to enforce the admonition, "Repent"-"prepare ye the way of the Lord; make his paths straight." "Put off the unfruitful works of darkness, and put on the armor of light." "With the close of the old year. forsake the old paths of evil; submit yourselves to a transforming influence, and prepare for a newness of life, coincident with the return of the sun toward the northern hemisphere to give life and fecundity to a

suggested by the analogies of nature : emtodied in ancient allegories, and enforced by early usages of the Christian Church. Those who will, may turn these lessons to lasting

THE WAR.

The Confederates have made their longthreatened attack on Burnside, and have templates calling together another European driven in his troops from their most advanccongress, to settle Polish affairs, and proba- ed position. The Federals promise a most show his face or be received there, were his bly to transact some other business - a new determined defence of Knexville, but approinnocence of the charge not known in quar- device for strengthening his influence among hensions for Burnside's safety are enterters into whose secrets the public is seldom the nations. Some time or other the world sained, and the public have not been informlet. To our Queen we owe it that the Court, will grow weary of this busy meddler in ed what means have been taken to help himwhich under the reign of previous monarchs other men's matters, who takes up great Lee is said to be retreating, and to have issues as steps upon detailed a portion of his men to aid the at-

A gentleman fresh from a brief journey in The Weather for many days, we may say the United States gives as his orinion that for weeks, past, has been dull and gloomy, the Americans will soon repudiat their war socially below them. Their and in a few days more December, the seas- indebtedness. He bases his opinion on the nonth in the year will be upon us. The sun profusely issued. All seem animated with a being in his lowest declension in the South desire to get rid of them. Lightly come, ern heavens, and the white mantles of snow they lightly go; but the feeling is that they ed almost daily one after the other, gradual- He tells us that the shrewd operators are y spreading from the arctic regions down converting their Treasury notes into real through the temperate zone, shrouding the estate, while those who are beguiled by the face of nature as with a funeral pall. The promise of a higher rate of interest than any trees have cast their foliage—the grass is stable government would find it necessary to seared and dead-the "busy bees" have offer, invest their means in the "five-twenceased humming their notes of industry—the ties." These bonds, he thinks, will be rebirds, except a few hardy species whom na- pudiated even though they are held "in the ture has endowed with an extra coat, have family." When the politicians discover that flown to a summer clime—in short, the "night political capital is to be made out of a proof the year" has come, and external nature posal to relieve taxation at one stroke, the Gen. Berge will be appointed as his suc debt will be wiped out with as little compunction as the rights of property under the damps without, and no longer attracted to United States Constitution have been invadthe fields, and groves, and gardens, which ed by the popular party of to-day in the enactment of confiscation acts and the adoption of the emancipation policy. These

Ocean Steam Service. We learn that the new contract between

he Government and the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was signed by the Postmaster-General, subject to the approval of Parliament. The contract is for five years. The amount payable by Government is £54-000 being for the regular service and lost their lives. £2,500 for sundry services incidental to the contract, about which differences have herecofore existed, but are now settled. The Margam, Glamorganshire, and about eight ontract provides that all new vessels miles from Neath. It is the property of, or brought into the line by the Company shall be at least equal in power and capacity to the but is leased to and worked by the Messrs. Hibernian. It also provides that the ves- H. A. Vivian, M. P., and Co., Mr. Pensels shall slacken speed or stop whenever danger is feared from fog or icebergs; and men employed in the pit, or dependant time thus lost is not to be regarded as a default on the part of the contractors. It has ground works extend for miles, and there are also been very properly made a condition is shipped either at Port Talbot, Briton of the contract that the steamers shall not Ferry, Neath or Swansea. The coal is bitumapproach Cape Race in bad weather.

The Postmaster General deserves every credit for the public safety in this contract. and we are persuaded that a rigid adherence to these conditions will speedily win back 900 yards from the shaft. for the Company all its lost ground.

Mr. Patrick Lynch has shown us some very handsome and well developed specimens past eight or nine years—one some eight of American cotton plants, grown in a small box. He received the seed from his son four workmen were killed.

who is in the Federal army. a visit to her son Alex. Campbell, who reher son's place, search was made for her next day, and towards night her body was head, face, hands and legs, and the ribs on both sides were broken. It was at first supposed that the old woman had been atacked by a ram; but further investigation went to show that a ram could not have inflicted the injuries on the body, as found. Suspicion then attached to her grandson. George Watts, in whose possession the old found, and who left home the same morning and did not return home until three days fter. The case was investigated in this town a few days ago, before James Young and Henry Moorehouse, Justice of the peace who committed the younger Watts to take his trial at the next Assizes. The elder Watts was arrested on suspicion, but there being no evidence against him he was discharged .- Courier.

A melancholy accident occurred at the New Ldinburgh Saw Mills yesterday, by which an unfortunate man of the name Isidore Barbeau, it would appear, was on the top of the high piles of lumber, situat ed on the side of the wharf oppo-site the south Falls of the Rideau. He had gone incautiously too near the edge of the pile, and fell over into the strong current beneath. He swam for a distance of forty present portion of the year as "Advent or fifty yards; but although two boats were Season." In some Churches, this season, of them could reach him. The body was beginning about the last Sunday in Novem- found about half an hour afterwards in the ber and continuing until Christmas, is the eddy a few yards from the wharf, life of course, being quite extinct. Barbeau was in the employment of James McKinney, one of the contractors for piling the lumber at these mills.

The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 18th

Two of the monitors engaged are not seen this morning. A report from Moultrie states that the leading monitor in the fight had her smoke stack and turret perforated.

A report from fort Sumpter states that four moitors took their position to-day near Cumming's Point, and afterwards passed carried heavy weights, suspended at certain lepths below the water, to ascertain if there was passage for vessels of a certain draft. Fort Monroe, Nov. 19th.

The bombardment of Fort Sumpter las night continued as usual. Slow firing continued this morning. The enemy fired 25 shots from Fort Gregg into the city, doing no material damage. It is reported that a gun burst at the last fire. There has been slow firing on Sumpter all day. Present indications are that the enemy intended indications are that the enemy intended more extensive operations. No Monitors were in position to-day. They have re-

LONGIVITY OF A CANARY.-L'Orde gives currency to the following extraordinary instance of longivity, on the part of the little parlor favorite, the canary:—"A canary hen, owned by Madame Melancon, of St. Jacques L'Achegan, died lately at the advanced age of thirty-two years."

The Assembly at Adelaide, Australia, have passed a bill to legalize the marriage with the sister of a deceased wife.

Arrival of the Tentonia St. Johns, Nov. 17. The S. S. Teutonia from Southampton on he 6th, passed Cape Race at 5.30 last Mon. day evening.

Admiral Jones had notified the Federal steamer Kearsage to leave Cork Harbor in

24 hours. The commander refused. The Kearsage was coaling on Tuesday night. It is said she is watching the blockade runners Bombay, Oct. 14th .- The Alabama is cruising in the Bay of Bengal Lemburg, Nov. 4th.—The Insurgent corps, numbering it is said, 600 infantry and 330 cavalry, which advanced on Sunday into Volhynia, having been pressed by the Russians, laid down their arms yesterday in the district of Salkie and in Gallicia, and

> Austrians. Thorn, Nov. 5th .- It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Gov ernor of Poland, and will travel abroad, and

> 400 had gone with arms, munitions, and

over 100 horses, and surrendered to the

Stockholm, Nov. 5th .- The Official Ga. zette in a leading article on the Dano Gorman conflict, says it is now by no means the fault of Denmark if peace should be disturbed.

Madrid 4th.—The Cortes was opened to day. The Queen's speech says that friend. ly relations continue with foreign nations; that the prospect of constitutional reform has been definitely resolved on, and that the position of Senator in future will be demonstration will be made in the budget. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection in St. Domingo, and hopes for the assistance of the nation in its suppression.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES- 35 LIVES LOST

Taibach, Glamorganshire, Oct. 17. On Saturday morning at 10:30, an explosion took place at the Morfa Colliery. three miles from the Port Talbot Station. 500 currency (\$218,000) per annum-£52,- Glamorganshire, by which 35 persons have

The pit in which this terrific explosion occurred is one of the largest in South Wales. It is situated in the parish of situate on the estate of Mr. C. R. bot, and Lord Lieutenant of the country,

davis Vivian being the resident partner. Generally there are from 800 to 1,000 on work connected with it. The underabout 600 tons of coal worked per day, which inous, being part of what is known as the south crop of the Vale of Neath coal basin. the northern crop being the well known and highly prized steam coal of Aberdare. The pit is between 110 and 120 fathoms deep, some of the levels being as much as

We believe we are correct in stating that two fatal accidents through the minor ex tent have occurred in this pit within the years ago, when 16 lives were lost, and the second about three years ago, when naturally led to the most earnest desire on the part of the proprietors to prevent a recurrence, and Mr. Vi Some three weeks ago, a widow named eral manager to spare no expense in providthis respect was 31.9. The tables exhibit the gratifying fact of the continual decline, the gratifying fact of the continual decline, the gratifying fact of the matter, when fully ventilated to him is son-in-law, George Watts, in the Township of Dalhousie, started in the morning to pay shafts the up and the down shaft, and in the throne which has been offered to him is full power—typifying the reign of darkness Jane Campbell, who was residing with her ing against accidents. The colliery is vened by the Monroe doctrine loving Americans, stice, was soon to invade and progressively sided at some distance. Not having return- liery was worked entirely with locked safety ed home that night, and not having visited lamps. At the time when the accident occurred, there were about 400 men in the colliery. The immediate scene of the found lying in a hollow in a common on the explosion is the west side of the nine road to her son's farm. An inquest was foot seam, which is about 500 yards from held on the body before Dr. Nichol, Coronseemingly, far better than the philosophers er, when a Verdict was returned that the men and boys working in this heading at the deceased came to her death at the hands of time of the explosion. In a few minutes some person or persons unknown. The after it occurred, it became painfully known body, when found, was much bruised on the that a serious accident had happened in the pit. Unfortunately the inhabitants of South Wales are too much accustomed to the peculiar noise or shock of explosions to be easily mistaken. Long before any of the workmen were able to ascend to the surface, a large crowd of anxious relatives and friends had assembled round the mouth of the pit and when it became known that a serious woman's pocket book and finger ring were accident had, in reality, happened, the most painful anxiety was manifested, many of the women having husbands and two or three sons in the pit at the time. Our correspondent was on the spot in about two hours after the accident, and saw the bodies brought up at intervals of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. It was not long before the great majority of those in the pit were able to make their escape. The other parts of the pit seem to have been but slightly, if at all injured by the explosion, but the old nine foot vein has been much destroyeddoors and airways blown down, while there are such extensive falls of roof and rubbish as to render it extremely difficult to reach the bodies of those thus buried-in fact the whole of the timber in this heading had to be reset before the bodies could be got at.

The foul gases or chokedamp having been partly cleared off, a number of workmen olunteered to go down the pit to render what assistance they could to their comrades. A gang of colliers from the Ownsyon Col liery deserve especial mention for their cour age. They in one or two instances risked their lives to rescue the nearly expiring sufferers, and happily their exercions were

crowned with success.

While our reporter was standing at the mouth of the pit seven men were brought out alive, but in the most exhausted and critical state; one died within a few moments of being brought up, and another subequently. At the time when our reporter left twelve bodies had been recovered, and there were then twenty-four more bodies in the pit. The roof has so completely blocked up the heading that only one body can be dragged through the aperture at a time and that only with the greatest difficulty, in consequence of the suffocating state of the at-

Of course in the midst, of such excitement as that now prevalent, no cause can be positively assigned for the accident, but rom the most careful inquiries we are sorry to be obliged to say that there is every reason to believe it arose from the criminal act of one of the workmen in picking his lamp for the purpose of getting a light.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Friday last, Mr. John Addison-of the firm of Sharpe & Addison, Hamilton,-was putting some walnut planks through a circular saw of large dimensions, and going with great velocity. A stranger at the other side took hold of a board to pull it through, but did not draw it clear away from the saw. The consequence was that it was again caught the revolving machine, and hurled with tremendous force against Mr. Addison, knocking him insensible. He expired at 11

The Earl of Derby is confined to Knowsley Hall by another attack of his old enemy, the