Sweet Sixteen

- I'm just sixteen the morn, sirs,
 An' though I say't mysel',
 I've redder cheeks and bluer ean
 Than either Kate or Bell. The lads sae look, an' smile an' sigh, An' chase me up an' down; In short I think I'll soon become The teast o' a' the town.
- There's Bob an' Will an' Jock an Pate, Micht tak' a lady's e'e, They a' declare wi' waefu' air They is deciare wit waste air
 They is decin' just for me.
 And what care I, (though aye I try
 To blaw the decin owre;)
- I coax an' kias, an' pout an' sigh, Syne laugh at a' the four. My mither says they're worthy lads
- As ever cam' to woo, An' bids me tak' the ane I like, An' says I'll never rue. She thinks that I should settle down As grave as ony nun, And leave its lightsome frelies a' Ere lite has weel begun.
- But she may fret an' they may sigh
- I dinna eare a preen,
 I'll be at least a twelvestionth yet.
 As daft as I ha'e been.
- I'll dance and sing, I'll romp an' ring,
 Play a' the tricks I can,
 An' conquer hearts in diszens yet,
 Afore I tak' a man.
- But I'm to meet wi' Pate the night
- Ayont Balsille Law, An' as its by the hour a wee, I daursay I'll awa'.
- I canna lea' the lad to wait The weary nicht alane, So I'll awa' an' hour or twa, An' kiss an' let him hame
- The report circulated a few days since that Gen. Fremont had been appointed Am erican Minister to France, is contradicted on authority of the Washington Republi-
- Richmond papers contain an account of a violent tornado, which passed over Middle Alabama on 29th ult., killing 15 persons and doing an immense amount of damage
- Mr. Robert Ferguson, teacher of the Brucefield school, is leaving that situation and his pupils, in token of their regard and esteem for their teacher, presented him with a gold watch and chain.
- The Hon. John F. Potter, Consul Gener-
- wa and Prescott Railway having in effect become annexed to the Grand Trunk, the citizens of Ottawa "propose to mark their appreciation of an event so pregnant with beneficial results," by inviting Mr. Brydges, the manager of the Grand Trunk, to a pub-
- lie dinner in that city. SUPPOSED REBELS ARRESTED AT DE-TROIT .- A few days since the Provest Guard arrested two supposed rebels on their way from Canada to Kentucky. Their names are J. S. Gray and L. K. Gillet. The former hails from Louisville, and the latter from Paris, Ky. Both have been residing at Sandwich for several months past, and neither could give an account of their doings there -- Detroit Tribune.
- Lieut, Colonel Coffin has been employed for some time past in providing quarters for the Eastern or Third Administrative Battalion of Volunteers. Fort Wellington. at Prescott, is already prepared and occupied; barrask accommodation for two com-panies has been prepared at Chambly, and the Laprairie barracks will soon be ready for occupation—the Volunteers stationed there being billeted for the present.
- the West give amusing descriptions of the manner in which the privates are forced to ment is entered into; the price demanded take the cooking, house and clothes and boot for passports, too, is exorbitant, and those cleaning, &c., &c., &c. They were obliged to get their coffee made for them at the hotel, and it was a sight says one writer, to see fellows who had swelled it rather in Montreal, walking through the streets of Windsor, carrying buckets of coffee for their
- The Fremdenblatt of Vienna states that as some sportsmen were out a few days ago at Huttledorff, near the capital, shooting, the dogs started a hare, which ran to the edge of the wood, where several fired at it, but without effect, and soon after, to the great surprise of his pursuers, elimbed up a tree with extraordinary quickness, and took refuge on one of the highest branches. A well-directed shot however, brought the The Fremdenblatt of Vienna states that well-directed shot, however, brought the animal down, and on examination, it turned out to be a cat which some wag had ingeni-ously dressed up in a hare's skin!
- The great enemy of society in its present stage is war. If this calamity be avoided the progress of improvement is sure; but attempts to advance the cause of freedom by the sword are incalculably perilous. War is a state of such fatal intoxication it makes men careless of improving, and sometimes even of repairing their internal institutions; and thus the course of national happiness may be out short, not only by foreign conquest, but by a state of war poisoning the blood, destroying the healthy tone of the system, and setting up a feverish excitement, till

CONSPIRACY AT ROME.

According to La Gazette de France we have escaped a startling catastrophe in Rome—nothing less than a plot against the lives of the Pope himself, the ex-King of Naples, and Cardinal Antonelli. I give you the words of the Gasette de France, and leave that paper responsible for the story:—The conspiracy was formed at Bolonga, about six months ago. In September last three of the persons engaged in it came to Rome, each having four passports under different names. They did not live together, and only saw each other by night. They said they were shoemakers, but they did no work though they spent a good deal of money, always paying in twenty-franc pieces. Each of them had a knife with three blades, also a pistol loaded with shot. These three men were brothers, and so much alike as to be readily mistaken one for the other. Each of them also had seven dresses exactly alike.
One of them never showed himself and was unknown to the police. Another pretended to be devoted to the Pope, following him in his walks, accompanied by some associates. They were in correspondence with a woman who lived in Rome, but who left at the end af November for Upper Italy. She gave them orders and money, and informed them of the means of introducing arms which were distributed to other conspirators in the city. The first indication of the affair was given to Cardinal Antonelli in a letter from Naples. He at first refused to believe the statement made, but nevertheless set the po-licemen to work. The first of the three was arrested at his own residence; the second, who was taken on the bridge of St. Angelo, tried to throw himself into the Tiber. A search made at their lodgings led to the diseovery of important letters, receipts for mon-ey paid to associates, arms, &c. In the list accomplices are the names of some ex-Pontificial gendarmes. The third was cap-tured just as he was going to see his brother. The men have declared their names to be

but their real name is supposed to be THE PASSPORT NUISANCE. Dix and Seward may be very nice men, tion of Canadians-for they have been instrumental, during the past and present month, in issuing two supremely troublesome edicts. So far as Dix's order was concerned we laughed at it; but Mr. Seward has effectually checked cachinnation and put a most serious stop to our jollity. President Lin-coln checked Dix, and Seward has checked Canadians—at the same time giving his own people a sly 'dig in the ribs', to use a pugilistic expression. Here, in Sarnia, over one bundred persons are waiting at Point Ed sulate, in the bailding lately occupied by the St. James' Club.—Daily Winces.

It is seldom that Burns is quoted in the pulpit; but on Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Magillivray, Free Gilcometon, Aberdeen, greatly enhanced the fine effect of his ear nest exercitations by giving a portion of Burns' "Cottar's Saturday Night," by way of illustration, pronouncing the Scotch as broadly as he could.

Burns' "Cottar's Saturday Night," by way of illustration, pronouncing the Scotch as broadly as he could.

The another party came up with bands and dying, she with the chaplain and prayed. When he steed and dying, she with the chaplain and prayed. When he stood up again an officer read the charge to lim, and then they bendeated his east on his coffin. They went and examined him and he was not dead; so they brought him round and sat him up against.

The unnoter received all the selection ber hiding place, and dying, she watched until morning, when she ran down to the lead and dying, she watched until morning, when she ran down to the country over all matters concerning this Province to the Parliament of Canada.

The Act of 6th and 7th Victoria gave and the below, the dead and dying, she watched until morning, when she ran down to the east neighbour's, Mr. Scott's, and old what had happened. Mrs. Roces and Prances at ones received all the attention of the Parliament of Canada.

The Act of 6th and 7th Victoria gave in the Ashburton Treaty, so that assent must be expense affirmation, pronouncing the section that assent must be section to this country over the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty so that assent must be section to this country over the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, so that the attention of the country over the provision of the Ashburton Treaty so that assent must be again affirm the country over the provision of the Ashburton Treaty so the country over the provision of the Ashburton Treaty so the dead march, prisoner to the dead and dying, she with the dead and 7th Victoria gave with the Ashburton Treaty so th at various sections of the river at once, would tempt the opinion that the Secretary of State and other leading officials were troubled with temporary aberration or a temporary desire to benefit a number of undeserving Agents by making thousands of decent people pay the penalty—not only in money but by suffering the greatest annoyance. Some people in this vicinity have promulgated the idea that the passport systems of the Control of Control of the Control of Control of the Control of Control of Section 1988.

receive by the institution of a paseport system. Then again the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways are heavy sufferers; the passenger traffic is miserable—in fact the roads must be losing a large sum of to strengthen the bends of friendship be-tween their Province and the States, that Seward's system of encouraging them should at a height of 245 feet, with a span of 703 be established. Public opinion often makes feet; thereby exceeding all other chain stronger laws than are made by Presidents bridges. The iron work of the bridge and their officials, and we in Sarnia feel no weighs about 1,500 tons. Approaching the anxiety as to the result which cannot be else | bridge from Clifton, we come first to the

chaplain came out and spoke with each one of them, and they all knelt down and prayed. After they got up each one had his eyes bandaged with a white cloth. Then a couple of them shook hands with the chaplain, and one young fellow who came up with them shook hands with one of them, and took on two roome relation. After that an officer took out a paper and read the charges against them with the sentence to be shot with musketry. He then gave the signal. The five men were on their knees when a volley was poured into them, and they all rolled over. It took two or three single shots to finish a couple of them. Then the diggers—I forgot to say they were with the party—stepped out and dug heles and put the bodies in without coffins; and then we were marched back. On Sunday, Christmas Day, I went on camp guard at 8 o'clock and came off the next day at eight o'clock on Monday morning at reveille. The army gave three cheers for Sherman on account of his victory, of which you will have read before this reaches you. The place we are camped on is Chapin's Farm, Laurill Hill and a hundred other different names. Our pickets do duty as near Richmond as McClellan hundred other different names. Our pickets do duty as near Richmond as McClellan ever was to it. Some of the troops are in his old breastworks. The rebels could shell us any time. I don't think they have more than one line besides the one in sur front—
in fact I am certain of it; for the second morning we came up here we went up there, and Kantz's cavalry charged inside their breastworks and they could look into the city. One of the batteries threw shell into the city. Our regiment was half way across large corn field towards their breastworks. We stood there in line on the edge of a deep ravine. It was lucky for us that it was a would not have come back again. As 15 was they sent the shell uncomfortably close around our ears. I could hear the alarm bell in the city. We heard picket firing a few nights ago, and found out in the mor-Bassi, and that they were born at Ferrars, More would have some in ; but they were captured. I have seen eight executed since I have been in the army. Seven of whom were shot for desertion to the enemy. The other was hung for murder. They do not shoot any but these many in the not shoot any but those who desert to the jumpers who go over there, I was very of his feet. The Hon. John F. Potter, Consul General of the United States, having resumed his duties here, Mr. Thurston has returned to act as Consul there. Mr. Potter will be found at the new rooms of the United Consulate, in the building lately occupied by the St. James' Club.—Daily Witness.

Canadians—at the same time giving his own people as ly 'dig in the ribs', to use a pugilistic expression. Here, in Sarnia, over one bas been up here. In the course of the has been up here. In the course of the next forenoon we were ordered to call him. He answered that he building lately occupied by the show are not playing the dead march, prisoner and chapter of the dead march, prisoner and chapter of the people as ly 'dig in the ribs', to use a pugilistic expression. Here, in Sarnia, over one bas been up here. In the course of the next forenoon we were ordered to call him. He answered that he own to carrying out the provisions of the United Conward to obtain passports; some who are not shot; put into the same order to call him. He answered that he own to call him. He answered that he own to carrying out the provisions of the United Conward to obtain passports; some who are not known experience the utmost trouble in in; marched out to where the two men were shot; put into the same order as before. The child Nettie, he dead march, prisoner and chapter of the hard to call him. He answered that he own to call him. The own to call him to country not carrying out the provisions of the United Conward to call him. The own to call him to call him to call him to call him to call him. He answered that he own to call him to call him to call him

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Sir Robert Kane, President of

rom which the following is extracted :-

war, had been applied to the manufacture of

flax, and the Irish poplin trade had greatly

duction and consumption of whisky

decreased in ten years from 8.136.362

lons to 3.897,258 gallons, the reduction be

The new chain bridge at Clifton is built

his coffin, and put two more shots into him when they put him into his coffin and buried him. To-day we were all ordered into the breastworks, and after waiting for some time we were ordered in again. They expected an attack but probably the Johnnies souldn't see it. We are pretty strong here, and the mud is awful thick so there is no

danger from them. tem was instituted by the Canadian Govern-ment, and that Mr. Cartier's visit to Washington a short time ago, was to make arrangements with regard to the matter. This bears absurdity on its face and will not for Queen's College, Cork, resently read a pa a moment be encouraged; the Government knows too well what injury Canada would per before the Society of Arts, in London

money daily; the trains are always "on time" by reason of light weight and matters are considerably deranged. Owing to the popularity of the Great Western Railway and the crowded trains which usually passed over the road the change is more noticeable; only one through train east and west will run on and after Saturday and this will doubtcorrespondent is informed that a conference of Railway officials will take place at Hamregret that at a time they were endeavoring

than an abolition of the system.—Cor. of main chains by which the bridge is supported. These chains are anchored about 70ft. below the level of the road in the solid rock.

seventy feet below the surface, as at Clifto destroying the healthy tone of the system and setting up a forestia excitament, till the disorder terminates in despotans.—Dr. Armold.

I arrived here on Sunday light and on the examention, the disorder terminates in despotans.—Dr. That same night the disorder terminates in despotans.—Dr. The Edinburgh Courant tells a horrible along a serve on we gue and beliar. The Edinburgh Courant tells a horrible and on the next day. When despotance are all to the considered the arguent the defence of shock, your grace. That the defence of shock, your grace. That the defence of shock in t I arrived here on Sunday night and on Monday I wrote to you. That same night

lay almost senseless. He then coolly slaugh-tered the helpless children, Frances and Harry, as he thought, but the latter only was killed. He then turned his bloody steps to the room where Alice and Nettie were sleeping. He dragged Alice out of bed, and teld her to get him all the money in the house. She went to her mother's room, and there witnessed the horrible spectacle presented by the mother and her sister and brother bathed in their blood. Her mother told her where the pocketbook was, which she got and took up to the man, telling him that was all they had, and ravine. It was lucky for us that it was a he could have everything they had if he foggy day or more than half the regiment would only spare their lives. He took the

pocket-book, which contained only eight or \$10 one \$1 twenty-five cents of which few nights ago, and found out in the morning that it was two or three companies of rebels deserting, who had to fight against their own men to get into our lines. They

She hurried away and hid herself in the amounted in all to one hundred and amety- bed elothes, and was not disturbed. The murderer then went back to Mrs. Roosa, not shoot any but those who desert to the enemy. There are a great many bounty- on the sill of which were the bloody tracks

glad to see R— when he came here.

After a fearful and horrid suspense of half an hour, Mrs. Roosa heard the breath

the Walker's Patrick omnibuses, instead of the Walker's Patrick omnibuses, instead of the "Limited Company's," of which he was an ardent patron, but finding his mistake, he got out immediately, and went into the "company's" bus, which was following. The guard of Walker's 'bus, not to be done out of his fare in that way, followed him into of his fare in that way, fellowed him into the "company's" 'bus and demanded two-pence for the few yards he had ridden. This the gentieman after some short parley reluctantly complied with. The guard, chuckling over his triumph, was making the best of his way out, thinking no doubt how well he had done it, when he was collared at the door by the guard of the "Limited' for his fare. The astonishment of the con-"Among the various signs of improve-ment the speaker noticed the fact that Ireductor may be more easily imagined than described. He looked "unutterable things." And the upshot was that, amidst the loud land now possesses large manufactories of machinery especially for linen, for steam laughter of the occupants of the 'bus, the machines, and, of late years, for iron ships. So much had the character of Irish woolens was handed back to the gentleman, while the guard was allowed to depart, if not a recently risen, that between 1851 and 1863 the number of mills had increased from 9 sadder, at least a wiser man.—Glasgow

to forty-three, or nearly 463 per cent. The cotton mills in Ireland, since the American The Kingston City Building caught fire revived, but by far the most important last evening. The fire was first discovered branch of Irish manufacture was the linen in the end fronting on King street, directly trade. In 1864, there were in Iseland 74 over the auction rooms of Charles McMillan spinning mills with 650,638 spindles, and and beneath the clock-tower. It raged with there was a similar increase in powerloom of the building, which fronts on Ontario factories. Ten years ago there were 17,000 persons employed in the linen trade of Belfast, while in the present year there were 25,900. There had been an enormous instreet, where it was effectually checked. There was an insurance of \$40,000 with the Provincial, Commercial, Union, North crease in flax cultivation, the total value of British, and British America Companies,

the crop of the present year being no less than £3,962,989. The total value of linens The portion burned was occupied by the exported from the United Kingdom had increased from £5,193,036 in 1861, to £8,496,036 in 1863. The production and consumption of whisky had by Mr. Lightfoot, job printer; by D. Corrigan and D. Flynn, fancy stores; by E. Garvin and P. Campbell, provision dealers; by twenty-six butchers' stalls, with the contents, including many of their books ing due in a great measure, to the improved habits of the people. These certainly are taining their stock.

The total loss of these parties, not including the hucksters, is estimated at about \$12,000, with insurance amounting to about \$4,000.

The Town Hall, Commercial News Room British Bank, City Registry Office, Council Chambers, City Clerk's and Chamberlain's Offices, were all cleared ready for an emer-

The following aneedote of the Iron Duke may be resuscitated by way of a hint to the EXPERIENCES OF A SOLDIER BRFORE
RICHMOND.—The following are extracts
from a letter to one of our fellow-sitisens by
his son:—

Biglian 1 December 2 of the result of the sold rock.

From this anchorage the chains pass ever the tower, and across the chasm to the spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions:—A man visited the Duke, and intimated that he had an important of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions. seventy feet below the surface, as at Clifton.

These chains having to support a bridge | Well, what have you to offer?' 'A bullet

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

The following is a synopsis of the judgment given last Saturday by Mr. Justice Smith, over-ruling the objection taken to

The ground of the objection was that the arrest of the prisoner was illegal, the war-rant of arrest not having been preceded by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor General, signifying that a requis-ition had been made by the authority of the UnitedStates for the delivery of the offender. "That his Honor's warrant having been issued without such authority, it was illegal null and void, and that the prisoner was

entitled to his discharge."

The argument was, that there was no lay in force in this Province, under which such warrant could legally issue, except the Imperial Statute, 6th and 7th Victoria, etap. 76—and that such law imperitively required the authority of the Governor General, before such arrest could be made, and that without such authority the warment of arrest was altogether illegal.

In support of this argument, the Counse for the prisoner stated several propositions 1st. That the arrest and delivering up of persons accused of crimes, were entirely within the scope of Imperial authority, and beyond the jurisdiction of a Colonial Exec-

2nd. That there was no provision by commen Law, or by the Comity of nations, to

3rd. That this matter is regulated entirely by treaty, between independent nations, and that the only treaty which regulated this subject between Great Britain and the

ment, assumed that the three propositions above stated were true, and that the provisions of the Ashburton treaty could alone settle and determine the rights of both nations on the subject, and that the starting point in the settlement of the question was that Treaty. In doing so he went over the series of legislation on the subject, both Imperial and Provincial, showing that the jurisdiction over the subject matter of the Imperial Act, and of the Treaty itself, in so far as the node of carrying out the provi-sions of the Treaty within the Province is concerned, was given to this country, and it fell by the operation of the Imperial act, under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament, as all other matters of a local nature fell under the jurisdiction of Canada, by the Union act itself.

The mere fact that the 6th and 7th Vic.

the mode of carrying into effect the treaty should be regulated by the Provincial Government, and if from the nature of the treaty itself, it could only come into force by Imperial authority, the 10th article of the treaty clearly embraced the whole of the dominions of Great Britain, and vested in the arresting and examining the offenders mentioned in the said treaty. As far as mere jurisdiction is concerned, it was absolutely given by the treaty, and the Imperial act in that respect confirmed this jurisdiction. The

By the express provisions of the treaty itself, jurisdiction was given to the judges and magistrates of the Province; the consent to the jurisdiction was given, 1st-By the ratification of the treaty; 2nd—By the legislative action contained in the provisions after the passing of the 24th Vic., were, 1st. That the 24th Vic. was an amending legislative action contained in the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, with the already mentioned restriction of the Governor General's warrant; and, 3rd,-By the provisions of the 12th Victoria, chapter 19; expressly doing away with this restriction and so far as concerned the surrender by the country of persons charged with offence specially pointed out in the treaty, the jurisdiction was complete. Even if the 6th and 7th Victoria had never been passed it is difficult to conceive on what authority this the country.

That it was more effectually to carry out the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty. From the foregoing his Honor took the

1st. That supreme authority was given to the Parliament of this country to effectually earry out the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty within the limits of our territory, as it thought proper, and that this authority is to be found in the fifth clause of the 6th and 7th Victoria Imperial Act.

2nd. That by the passing of the 12 Vic chap. 10, the mode of carrying out the provisions of the treaty is there pointed out. 3rd. That so long as the provisions of the

be changed with the sanction of the Crown any second change not infringing the provi sions of the treaty is also within our juris-diction, and that the same authority having sanctioned this change, it is absolutely bind-ing on all the inhabitants of this country.

amendments were substituted for the Imperial provisions contained in the 6th and 7th Vic. the colonial law necessarily super-

seded the Imperial authority.
The Imperial Act 6th and 7th Vic. does not restrain the Provincial Parliament in any way, in the mode of carrying out the provisions of that act, viz., to carry into complete effect the Ashburton Treaty, and the same Act gave to the Colonial Parliament, the effect the Ashburton Treaty, and the same
Act gave to the Colonial Parliament, the
same authority in this sountry, that it had
in Mr. Justice Smith's judgment. itself, and delegated to the Canadian Parliament the duty it had itself assumed to-wards the United States within the Province of Canada, viz.: to earry out the stipula-tions of the Ashburton Treaty, and it con-sequently fell under the ordinary jurisdic-tion of the Canadian Parliament as all other matters of local concern under the Union

If the Canadian Parliament had a right therefore to deal with the subject at all it had a right to amend its own Asts in that par-

the right to legislate upon any particular subject exists in the provincial legislature, it had certainly a right to amend its own Acts, and to give such amendments force in the present instance a proclamation or order in whole law indicates this. Congress legislatcouncil were necessary. It was not necessary by the Treaty, and the order in council was only necessary by the Act of 6th and 7th to declare the suspension of the Imperial

the local Act would not have had the less

It was a mere form generally used in matters of State and the usual mode of words jurisdiction and territory are con-United States of America, is the Ashburton making known the suspension of any law. But in no way was it necessary to make or

However as regards the 24th Vic. there was an Order in Council, but it was solely to say that the Act 24th Vic. was left to its "the United States, or any of said States," operation, and to intimate that the Act thereby departing from the words in 6th would not be disallowed within the two years and 7th Vic., and in the Treaty. This pointed out by the Union Act.

The very terms of the Order in Council on the subject of the 24th Vic., clearly indicate that the Imperial authorities considered that the subject was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament; for the words used in the Order of Council, viz: That the 24th Vic. should be left to its operation, simply according to Dwarris, pages 90-7 8 9, that it, the law, is an affair

have greater power and force than an Act of is given in the treaty, the Imperial Act, or

the treaty sense. The separate States have The Legislature, the Judicial and the no legislative power in this respect what-

Executive all concurred in giving full effect ever, and no jurisdiction that could come to the Treaty. The powers conferred by this concurrent pressed by the statue. The offence of the

minions of Great Britain, and vested in the judges and magistrates of the two countries all necessary jurisdiction and authority for arresting and examining the offenders men-12th Vic. chap. 19, in giving this jurisdiction of Vermont, but the jurisdiction over the tion to the judges and magistrates generally subject of treaty is in the Federal Legislamight have been inconvenient, in practice, ture of the United States. The offence as the most important questions in interna- must be designated as against Vermont, Ashburton Treaty was passed by the Imper- tional law might have been left to the deter- and as it is in the warrant. The objection ial Government for the whole nation, and for that purpose the Imperial authority was could not be supposed to bring to such important considerations either the requisite time, or the knowledge to deal satisfactorily

with the subject.

The conclusions, therefore, which his
Honor deduced from this branch of the case Act to the 12th Vic. chap. 19, and simply substituted one mode of procedure for an-

That such power was expressly given by the 5th section of the 6th and 7th Victoria, chap. 76. That the power given to regulate pecessarily implies the right to amend.

That such amendment having received the Royal assent, it became law, and was wonder that the fires of revenge and retalia

as declared in the Imperial Act. That it had not the effect of revivi

6th and 7th Vic,. Imperial Statute.
That the only law in force in the Province on the subject, is the 24th Victoria, consequently that his Warrant issued under the provisions of that law, was legal to all intents and purposes.

Only of the industrial details with the left of the cause me to regret what I have done. With feelings of surprise and wonder I behold the part the Canadian Government has intents and purposes.

As to the judiciary, I

12 Vic. chap. 10 remained in force, the provisions of the 6 and 7 Vic. were suspended criticise the opinions of other to me have fought many a hard battle for our

Gazette. Having attempted suicide by avenged, and that in the death of Vermont hanging himself with a logging chain, he was officers. Again I assert I have a hold over hanging himself with a logging chain, he was officers. Again I assert I have a hold over cut down by his servant man with an axe. their fate, and if English law fail to protect On settling accounts afterwards with the man the employer deducted a sum for damage done to the axe. The Gazette is disposed to be severe on the transaction, but we think without reason. It was only fair their fate, and if English law fall to protect me my Government can and will avenge my sacrifice at the shrine of a cause to which thousands nobler than I have yielded their life's blood, I am not, however, prepared for the defence of myself and my comrades,

The St. Albans Raid Case. DECISION UPON THE SECOND

OBJECTION. JUDGE SMITH RULES THE CASE WITHIN THE TREATY

From Globe Correspondent. Montreal, Jan. 10.

The Extradition Treaty being for purely national purposes, the surrender can only be done by the supreme authority of an independent nation. The power in Britain is vested in the Imperial Parliament, and in the United States in the supreme Federal Legislature. The word jurisdiction is not used in the limited sense, as in reference to the Courts or to the State legislation, but to express supreme national jurisdiction of the empire. To suppose a limited jurisdiction would be to suppose that the entire nation had wilfully restricted the objects of the treaty to a small part only of its territory

of nations, or it can mean nothing. The ed for the several States as well as for the United States. Hurd on Habeas Corpus says, in the case of Holmes vs. Tennison. it was settled that no Governor of any State had power to deliver persons up to a foreign government for crimes committed in its territory. Thus, it appears that the Government of the United States and its Supreme Court hold that in treaties the vertible terms. There is no doubt as to the Imperial Act on this point ; but the Canadian Government, in the first clause of 12th Vic., introduced the words that originated gave rise to the supposition that the word jurisdiction was used in the limited and subordinate sense. This was clearly a mistake of the Legislature, and beyond its authority to do. If such a distinction could exist it would change the contract and nulify the Treaty itself. The Court is of opinion that the words were used from extreme caution, with a desire more fully to explain the word jurisdiction, but are calculatof an ordinary and local nature.

If a second Order in Council had been necessary according to the argument of the Counsel for the prisoners, although not required by the Act itself, such a pretension must clearly rest on the assertion that a mere order in Council and a Proclamation have greater power and force than an Act of the Acts of Congress. Thus Chief Justice wn, did not affect the question.

The 24th Vic. having received the royal

The Union Act gave complete and su
assent, still it was said had not the force of the jurisdiction of a State is co-extensive By the passing of the 24th Vie., all the States. In this respect, therefore, jurisdiction and territory are convertible terms in the treaty sense. The separate States have in contact with the Federal jurisdiction ex-

> Mr. Devlin said the case for the prosecu tion was concluded. Mr. Abbott stated that the voluntary exmination would be taken now.

Mr. Devlin contended that under the

treaty such a thing was unknown. Judge Smith ruled in favor of the examination, and was asked by Mr. Devlin to note his objection.

Bennett Young then made a similar

statement as before, reading the same documents from the Confederate Secretary of War. He read about "ruined cottages, "wail of widows." "cry of orphans," and "ruin and devastation marking the track of the Federals." He said: "Can anyone absolutely binding on all the inhabitants of the country.

That it was more effectually to carry out tion slumber within any bosom, and only need opportunity to burst with flames?

What was done in St. Albans was done by the provisions of the law, and the Treaty, the authority of my Government, and the expedition was not projected in Canada. If extradited, I am aware of my fate. can die as a son of the South, and the agony of ten thousand deaths will never intents and purposes.

Allusion has been made in the course of am safe; and I cannot but feel that his the argument to the fact that different opin-ions had been entertained on this subject. Honor will give me right though the heavens fall, and that his sense of justice is Whatever might be the opinion of others on far above Government influence and the this point, it was neither his business nor clamour of the fearful. All engaged with criticise the opinions of others, but to state country. Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War his own. This opinion had been formed, told me, "Lieutenant, you go upon a danin this country.

4th. That the 12 Vict. chap. 19, having received the royal assent, the right to change the mode of procedure pointed out by the 12 Vic. chap. 29 was an act clearly within the jurisdiction of this country, otherwise the jurisdiction of this country, otherwise the country of the opinions of all others, and he might say he had never entertained a doubt on the subject.

**This opinion had been formed, irrespective of the opinions of all others, and he might say he had never entertained a doubt on the subject.

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**This opinion had been formed, irrespective of the opinions of all others, and will be fully protected;" and I can assure the good people of St. Albans that the day upon which I die will be one which will bring a wail to the best families of the opinions of all others, and will be fully protected; and I can assure the good people of St. Albans that the day upon which I die will be one which will bring a wail to the best families of the opinions of all others, and will be fully protected; and I can assure the good people of St. Albans that the day upon which I die will be one which will be opinions of all others, and the might be opinions of all oth A mean man is noticed in the Whithy Green Mountain State. My death will be