

the butt, and was buried to an immense depth in the earth. The experiments were considered extremely satisfactory, and are to be continued on some future day with heavier charges of powder.

Of all places we hardly expected to find the circumlocution office in Printing-house-square. Yet yesterday only the Times announced that of the Crimean Funds raised for its distribution in 1854, it has in hand £10,908 18s. 6d., which, not knowing what to do with, it proposes to spend by handing over £3,647 18s. 8d. to the Committee for Administering the Indian Relief Fund, with the express understanding that three-fourths of it shall be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who may fall in the present war, or of wounded or invalided soldiers who have no other means of support. The remainder of the balance to go to the governors of the new military hospital at Netley, for the purpose of providing an auxiliary fund for the general purposes of the hospital.

The following are the names of the surviving officers who were engaged in the battle of Camperdown, the sixtieth anniversary of which fell on Sunday last: Mate, Henry Higman (rear admiral, 1851); Midshipman, Wm. Staughton, K. H. (rear admiral, 1857); Lieutenant of Marines, Thomas A. Parke (general, C.B.); Midshipman, Thomas Bennet (rear admiral, 1855); Henry George Massie (retired commander, 1840); Thomas Dick (rear admiral); William Figg (retired commander, 1840); Thomas Colby (commander, 1814, Greenwich Hospital); Lieutenant, G. Morris (retired rear admiral); Midshipman, George Hillier, wounded (commander, 1824); Mate, Wm. Somerville (retired commander).

Some discontent having arisen out of the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta was made, *ex officio*, a permanent member of the Council of Government, an Order in Council was promulgated in Malta on the 2nd of the present month, which enjoins "That no prelate, clergyman, or minister, whether secular or regular, or person in holy orders, or in minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church, or of any other Church or religious congregation, and no Jesuit, monk, friar, or member of any religious order, shall hereafter be capable of becoming a member of the said council."

The greatest confusion exists at Madrid, according to the latest despatches, in the political world. It is very much doubted if Armero will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

The Russian Government has published an official declaration to the effect that Anapa, Soukum-Kaleh, and Redcort-Kaleh, on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, will alone be open to foreign ships; and that a Russian visa will be necessary even for these ports.

The English and French Governments have been apprised by the Government of Russia, that Prince Galizin, who was sent to the Crimea to make inquiries concerning the alleged violation of the graves of British and French officers and soldiers killed before Sebastopol, has inflicted severe punishment on the offenders, and that strong measures have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the offence.

A horrible scene (says the *Weser Gazette*) took place at Hanover a few days ago, on the occasion of an execution. Not only did a large crowd—many of them carrying bottles of brandy—assemble and commit gross excesses, but a number of individuals subject to epilepsy rushed to the scaffold at the moment the criminal's head fell to drink the blood, the popular belief being that it is a cure for epilepsy, and the executioner readily gave it to them! This frightful scene has caused an immense sensation in Hanover, and petitions to the Government, praying that executions may, no longer be public, have been numerously signed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Beaver Lake Tragedy.—Further Particulars. On Saturday the three parties charged with the murder of McKenzie and his family, were transferred from the watch-house to the Gaol. A large and excited crowd followed them.

Neither of the prisoners presents that stamp of countenance we usually expect to see on villains capable of such frightful atrocities. Breen is a man of about five feet ten inches. He is a strong man, but not so athletic and powerful as one would suppose from the evidence. He stoops much, and has a lounging look. He has black hair and eyes, and is slightly pockmarked. He is apparently about 33 years of age. He was wretchedly dressed.

Slavin is apparently about fifty-five years of age, below the middle height, and rather short and mus-

cular. His hair is somewhat grey. He has not a remarkable villainous look.

The boy is sixteen years of age, and is small and young looking of his age. He seems incapable of understanding properly the awful position in which he is placed.

They are all chained in different rooms in the gaol. What struck us most when we saw them on Monday was, the apparent want of feeling exhibited by them. It was difficult to believe that you saw the men who had within a few days committed so fearful a crime. Whether it is that their hearts continue utterly callous, or that they can conceal their feelings, it is certain that a stranger would not point them out as the murderers.

Out-door reports say that all three admit their guilt, and talk freely of the circumstances. Breen had hired with M. Kenzie as a farm labourer, and told that his family were to be out on Saturday. When the three went to the place, Breen, leaving his axe at the lower house, went up to M. Kenzie's, and told him that his family were coming, and he wished him to come down, open the house, and help him to move a stove out of the passage; that M. Kenzie was thus decoyed to the lower house, and when there was struck with the axe, knocked down, and killed. Breen alleges, it is said, that his heart failed him when the time came, and that it was Slavin who hit M. Kenzie with the axe on the chest. Slavin says it was Breen who committed all the murders. Having rifled M. Kenzie's pockets, they went up to his house. Mrs. McKenzie was sitting by the fire with a child in her lap. She was quickly despatched with a few blows of the axe. Then the children, who took the alarm, and attempted to run away, were followed and all killed, after which the safe was rifled, the house plundered, and both houses set on fire. The boy it is said, states that he was moved by the cries of the little girl. The fire was still burning brightly when they got to Slavin's house.

Another story affords, that Slavin states that Breen some time ago induced him to go to Fredericton, and there wanted to murder an old woman supposed to be worth money, but that he refused. That after their return they plotted the murder of some woman in Pond street, reputed to be wealthy, and that their plot was frustrated. After that they plotted the murder of an old woman beyond the Marsh Bridge, and Breen told him where she kept the money. It is said that they entertain no hope of escaping death, and are therefore quite communicative. Both the men say that the boy took an active part in the killing.

Such are the stories afloat, and we believe they are not without foundation. In planning the murder the men showed consummate skill. After the murder they showed themselves consummate fools, and with ample opportunity for escape, they, as it happened, remained near the scene of their guilt. At first, perhaps, they believed that all proofs of it were destroyed, and they exhibited a daring recklessness that wholly failed them when they found they were suspected and pursued.

The boy showed the police on Friday evening where a carpet bag and a bundle were concealed. In these they found a coat, an old pair of boots, several pairs of trousers, drawers and shirts, women's clothes, pieces of cloth, bundles of yarn, &c., and a keg of butter.

Some of the articles, it is said, can be recognized as M. Kenzie's property. On Sunday Mrs. Slavin, who on her examination preserved so well the show of innocence, accompanied Mr. Scouler and Mr. Jas. Stockford, and showed him where 45 sovereigns and 23 half sovereigns were hid under a stone in Slavin's house. Breen is reported to have stated where the watch, purse, and other articles were concealed; but, of course he could not be permitted to go to show where they were. A coat, supposed to belong to McKenzie, and a piece of cloth similar to that of which a pair of trousers was made for Slavin, were found at Hagarty's house on Sunday.

Mrs. McKenzie, it is said, was within a few weeks of her confinement, so that there were seven murders committed.—*St. John Freeman.*

THE MCKENZIE MURDER.

On Thursday the Grand Jury found true bills against Hugh Breen, Patrick Slavin, senior, and Patrick Slavin, junior, for murder.

Yesterday morning, on the assembling of the Court at 10 o'clock, the prisoners in the McKenzie case were brought up to plead to the charges against them. Breen, on being asked what he had to say to the indictment, replied resolutely "guilty," and on being warned by the Judge that if he persisted in this it would be recorded against him, and his sentence and punishment be the same as if tried and convicted; he still kept to the same plea. The elder Slavin on being asked, "guilty or not guilty?" replied

"deed I cannot clear myself of it," and persisting in this form of speech, the Judge, in accordance with the law, ordered the plea of not guilty to be recorded. The rule under which his Honor acted in this is the eighth section, chapter 159, Revised Statutes, which says that "If any person charged on any indictment shall stand mute of malice, or shall not answer directly, the Court shall direct the proper officer to enter the plea of 'not guilty' on his behalf."

The younger Slavin pleaded distinctly "not guilty." On the Judge asking if they were ready for their trials, the elder Slavin replied, "I guess so," and on his further asking if they were provided with professional advice, or if they wished the Court to assign them such, the elder declined any legal aid, and the younger replied affirmatively. Breen is a hard featured, dogged looking individual, apparently about thirty years of age. Old Slavin looks like a man of fifty, or thereabouts, and has more of a low cunning aspect of countenance, than anything very desperate. The younger Slavin is quite a boy, and seemed no ways cast down or intimidated. In fact he looked rather as if he enjoyed his noisiness. The trial is to take place on Tuesday first, the Court having assigned Mr. Kerr and Mr. Wetmore as counsel for the younger prisoner. The Court-room has been a centre of attraction and excitement to vast numbers during the week, in the hopes of seeing or hearing something of the trials.—*St. John Courier, Nov. 7.*

UNITED STATES.

FOOD RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—A "Hunger meeting" of Germans and Irish laborers was held in Tomkins square on Tuesday morning. After listening to several inflammatory speeches, they commenced demolishing fences and seats, and in a short time had destroyed the whole. A mob of one hundred then proceeded to the residences of several of the candidates, demanding food for their votes. A proposition was made to proceed to the sacking of groceries and provision stores. The result is not yet known.

A MORMON HEIR.—A telegraphic dispatch from Genoa, Carson Valley, S. p. 17, published in the Sacramento State Journal, says that the Mormons are all making preparations to leave for the Great Salt Lake. They will leave in about ten days, and will have in their train over one hundred wagons.—The immigration this year is immense; the valley is all alive with men, women, children, and animals, who have just arrived over the plains; the immigration this year will reach full 25,000 and probably 30,000; two thirds are women and children.

We copy the following from the *Sacramento Union*, dated Placerville, S. p. 26: "The Mormons will start on the 26th of October. There will be upwards of 200 wagons, a portion of which are ordered to emigrate to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. Brigham Young has ordered a secret cavalry company to organize from the Saint in Carson's Valley, armed and equipped with one year's provisions and clothing. My informant also states that it is the intention of the Mormons, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion. The rich valleys, and meadows in and about Carson are perfectly alive with stock. Genoa is all activity. Emigrants are arriving daily from the States."

INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF TRADE.—The *New York Courier & Enquirer* publishes a tabular statement showing the balance of trade of the United States with every important commercial nation.—From this it appears that Great Britain is now, and has been since 1836, in our debt. After allowing liberally for the interest on the State and Railroad Securities which she holds, the debt or balance of trade in favor of the United States, which Great Britain paid last year, was over ten millions. This is the largest simple balance in our favor; but the following countries also show heavy balances for us: Spain, Ireland, British North American Provinces, Sardinia, Hayti, and Peru. Cuba shows the largest balance of trade against us; Brazil is the next in order, and China third—and in the aggregate shows a balance of trade of nearly forty millions of dollars, where the total trade is less than seventy millions. France is the only manufacturing country that shows a large balance of trade against us.—*Boston Journal.*

The *Courier & Enquirer* sums up the matter as follows:—

"To arrive at a true exhibit of the commerce of the United States, in its relation of balance of trade, or of the amount of specie which is gained or lost to the country, we must take into consideration our *ad valorem* tariff and our foreign debt. We can estimate the balance of trade for the past year as follows:—

Exports		\$326,964,906
Imports of Free Goods	\$56,955,706	
Dutiable do.	257,684,236	
Ten per cent. for false invoices of dutiable goods	25,768,423	
Seven per cent. interest on \$400,000,000 of Foreign Indebtedness	28,900,000	365,303,366

Total indebtedness for 1856 - \$41,448,457
Exports of Specie for 1856 \$45,745,485
Imports " " 1856 4,267,683 \$41,537,803

It will be seen, therefore, that this estimate of our foreign indebtedness is proven by the actual loss of specie.

Our receipts of gold from California last year, did not differ materially from forty millions—so that there was no increase of specie in this country last year—while the increase in population, actual wealth and internal trade, all of which should be followed by an increase in their representation, or money, have been going on in a geometrical ratio. We therefore have here one cause for the recent commercial disaster."