

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

London, Sept. 24, 1864.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.
For the moment all domestic topics are overshadowed by the news which has reached us from Italy. No secret has ever been better kept than the treaty which has been entered into between France and Italy, the very existence of which was only first made known simultaneously with the publication of its leading provisions.

The French troops are to evacuate Rome within two years, and so forth; but the real point to the great wrong which has been inflicted upon the Italian nation by the French Government ever since the memorable days of the Roman Republic. But Italy has engaged to respect the temporal rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to assume the responsibility of a portion of the Papal debt. These hard conditions cannot fail to evoke an outburst of indignation on the part of the Garibaldians. What right, indeed, has Louis Napoleon to impose terms of any kind? This is true, and the Emperor undoubtedly occupies an historically odious position. All that can be said for him is, that he feels himself obliged to act as the tool of the priest party in France; for if he withdrew the French army from the Eternal City, without making stipulations on behalf of the Pope, and his Holiness, was, in consequence, compelled to refuse a refuge in Vienna or at Malta, the Ultramontanes might possibly prove too strong even for the man of the Second of December. No one acquainted with the personal opinion of the Emperor, however, would suppose that he entertains any particular solicitude for the temporal authority of the Pope. It is only in the policy, the element, which in which is a regard for his own interests and safety. Victor Emmanuel is in a far more position. He is bound to consult the wishes of the nation which he governs only as a constitutional sovereign, and he demands Rome for the capital of his kingdom, and a determination which nothing can conquer. Yet the king, with a disorganised exchequer, and in the absence of any statesman worthy to stand in the shoes of Cavour, is tightly held in the clutches of France. He has no alternative but to submit to the demands of the man who has both of a dynasty and a determination which nothing can conquer. Yet the king, with a disorganised exchequer, and in the absence of any statesman worthy to stand in the shoes of Cavour, is tightly held in the clutches of France. He has no alternative but to submit to the demands of the man who has both of a dynasty and a determination which nothing can conquer.

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action, and that as Parliament either

cares nothing for religion or is itself hopelessly divided in opinion, the attempt will fail to the ground. The Church will never be free to enforce its own recognized belief until it has achieved spiritual independence.

PUBLIC SPEECHES.—PALMERSTON.—DRAKE.—BROUGHAM.
Lord Palmerston has this week been addressing the volunteers on good Lady Herbert's estate; but said nothing new. Who could on a theme so thoroughly hackneyed? Mr. Disraeli has delivered one of his happiest and most judicious speeches to the farmers of Buckinghamshire. There are some now in England who could invest so equal degree of interest. The speech is equal in matter and felicitous in style. A circumstance the more gratifying because last season it seemed as if his oratory was declining to the dull and verbose level of a Seny or a Whalley. (Poor Whalley! he says that he is going on a visit to Garibaldi, and that he will consult the Italian patriot on the Maynooth question.)

Mr. Disraeli's temperate remarks compare Mr. Disraeli's temperate remarks on the ravings of Mr. Brown as the organ of the party organs, or with the strangely ill-timed, and enormous allusions of Lord Brougham at York. His observations are at once so just and so philosophical that they will bear reproducing. He said:—

"With regard to the civil war in America I would rather not say much. But when I broke out I was dining at a table of a similar character—I think in Buckinghamshire. Great numbers of us were present, and what would happen in the future, and the opportunity of saying—being obliged to give my opinion—that that war would be a very long war. The general idea was that it would be a very short war, and the American States announced it as a war of ninety days. I was told that it would be a long war, because the cause of that war had been for a long time in preparation. I therefore did not believe that it would be a short war, and the causes of that war are causes that do not lead to short wars. The emancipation of a race, the creation of a new nation, or the dependence, or the maintenance of a great empire—when causes of this kind lead to a people to enter into war they must not be confounded with those comparatively small causes which have brought about the general European war in modern times."

"(Here he says.) When nations go to war they are not at all equal in power, or in the number of their soldiers, or in the extent of their territory. The fact is that there are occasions when the destinies of nations demand war—when war is the only solution of difficulties which perplex the ordinary means of human wit, and the struggle in America is a war of this kind. I do not look upon the present demonstrations, which we have read of in the newspapers—although some accepted them as a proof that we are nearer a settlement—as anything than mere electioneering devices."

Why Lord Brougham should pursue the Americans with so much malignity year after year, is a puzzle even to his own friends. Some lions must be given to a man who, in his day and generation, has rendered such distinguished services to his country; but there is a limit to forbearance even when a person so illustrious has reached the eighty-seventh year. The Royal Society Association was not instituted for the purpose of enabling Lord Brougham to hurl accusations against every nation on the face of the globe; and there can be no doubt that such a line of conduct on the part of the veteran President is inflicting irreparable injury upon the whole movement. The truth is that Lord Brougham lives in the past. Whenever I have heard him speak about America his knowledge has seemed to come down no later than the time when Clay and Webster were in their prime, and you will observe that in his very speech at York he tells us that the country still keenly feels the loss which it sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington. Now, the country does nothing of the kind. Wellington now looms up in history by the side of Nelson; but the nation does not do the least sorrow when it thinks of him lying in his stately sarcophagus in the gloomy vaults of St. Paul's.

The Northern Whig describes a shocking disaster, by which a small sailing-boat was upset in Belfast Lough, on Saturday, and four men were drowned. The deceased appear to have been more or less intoxicated. Each of the four was married and had a family depending upon him for support.

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1864.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall has been presented with a numerous signed requisition from North Lanark, and as there will, probably, be no opposition, the Provincial secretary will be elected by acclamation.

The Ottawa "Union" says: We know of no member of the present Administration whose presence in the House is of more value to the country than Mr. McDougall's. Possessed of a clear comprehension and vigorous intellect, and being moreover active and energetic, he makes a valuable departmental officer. His administration of the Crown Land Department, under the MacDonald-Dorion Administration, won him laurels. That Department was fast emerging from its disgraceful condition when his connection with it ceased.

It may appear anomalous that we should express approval of the success of a member of the present Administration in presence of the fact that we have opposed the policy of confederation, the basis of the coalition. When it is considered, however, that parties are now involved in such inextricable confusion, that lines cannot be drawn with accuracy, and then even party necessity forces leading men into the discussion of the proposed constitutional changes, it is desirable that Reformers should have in the coalition the ablest of their leaders. Messrs. Brown, McDougall and Mowat, were the available party leaders of the time. They have gone into the Government as an experiment. We trust they have sufficient patriotism to withdraw into opposition whenever the interests of the country and the welfare of their party

requires. Under such circumstances, Reformers cannot desert their leaders. When the scheme is fully developed and submitted to the country, the conduct of Reform members of the Coalition will be judged strictly.

Mr. McDougall, above all, deserves the sympathy of Reformers for his ruin seems to be the great aim of Conservative leaders and Conservative rank and file.

Nothing decisive has yet taken place in the war. Both parties are still struggling to exhaust the resources and cripple the energies of each other. To us at a distance, it would appear that they are doing more towards making a desert of the country than to restore the Union. Wanton destruction and barbarous cruelty are to be seen on both sides.

Major-General Sheridan, in an official despatch, boasts of his desolation of the country through which his army fell back to Woodstock. The grain and forage in advance of the troops not less than the ruins of the towns, he says, had been previously destroyed:—

"In moving back to this point (Woodstock), the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. We have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy miles filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over four thousand head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the Main Valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make. Lieut. John H. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act, all the houses within an area of five miles were burned."

The Railroad from Prescott to Ottawa has been very unfortunate ever since its commencement, and has never been out of debt and difficulty. On the 11th instant the rolling-stock of the road was seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a claim due to the Grand Trunk Company, and the consequence is that trains have ceased running, and the capital of Canada is cut off from communication, by railway, with the rest of the world.

It is to be hoped that the stoppage will be only temporary, as the public interests require that the road should again be open for traffic as soon as possible.

The Confederation Conference is at present in session in Quebec, but as the utmost secrecy is observed as to the proceedings, we must wait a few days when the most important part of the deliberations of the Conference will come to light. The "Globe" asserts that there is a great unanimity of feeling among the members, and that certain resolutions submitted by Mr. Brown, were carried unanimously.

A telegram to the "News" says that a proposition to give Canada forty-eight members in the Legislative Council, and the Maritime Provinces thirty-two, has been discussed. It is also stated with some assurance of reliability, that the project of a vice royalty finds great favor in the convention, and that an attempt will be made to gain such a feature in the new constitution if possible. This report will naturally revive the discussions which have already taken place as to a monarchical form of government for Canada.

Astology at Preston.
There are several professional planet readers, charm makers, and fortune tellers, in Preston. One of them, who has been driving a smart business for some time in that town, has suddenly come to grief. His name is John Parkinson, a native of the West-County, the father of a numerous family, and a thorough-going ratiocinator of the oldest school of superstition. Within the past few days between twenty and thirty informations have been laid against him, and two of the cases have been investigated at the police court. A respectable-dressed young woman named Hannah Minion, wife of a mariner, and with another female, went to see the prisoner for the purpose of having her fortune told. He took her into a room and gave her a paper which he charged her to read. She gave him the money and read the paper, which contained a few common-place receipts. He then took one of her hands and opened it, and looked at it. He then gave her a glass in the shape of an egg and muttered something as if he was praying. On being told that she was married he said that her husband was a sailor; that she had a brother who had a child, but not just yet; that she would be a widow, but not just yet. He told her to look in the glass, but when she said could see nothing in it—neither a ship nor her husband—he said she must come again on Friday night as that was the best time for seeing objects in the glass. The evening named, but the prisoner—he had been visited by the police in the meantime—said he had been looking in the glass himself, that he could see some trouble was going to overtake him, and that he could tell no more fortunes. Another female named Marshall was then examined. She said that she accompanied the last witness; that the prisoner asked her if she wanted to know anything about 'family affairs'; and whether she had a 'young man.' On receiving an affirmative reply, and that 'he' had gone across the sea, he told her that he had been a sailor, that he was now a policeman, and that he would die in a foreign country. The bench sentenced the prisoner to a month's hard labour.

The above, from an English paper, shows how such sharpers get their deserts. In Canada, however, we give them universal female astrologist carries on her impositions, and even advertises her traffic most openly, yet the police never think of interfering. Superstition in Lancashire is bad enough, but it is more excusable than in Toronto, the chief city of Upper Canada.

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will meet for drill, under the instruction of Sergeant Lambert, on Friday evening next, at three o'clock.

The weather continues exceedingly dull and gloomy, with almost constant rain. We have had very little sunshine for several weeks past.

Correspondence.

For the C. F. Herald,
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1864.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—For the last few weeks Agricultural Exhibitions have been all the rage. First there was the Provincial Show at Hamilton, the following week the Union Exhibition was held here, and this week the West Riding of Yorkshire Show in the adjoining village of Yorkville. The Union Exhibition of the Toronto Agricultural and Horticultural Societies was held in the Crystal Palace and continued for two days. Next to the Provincial it is the finest in Upper Canada. The weather was rather unfavorable but the attendance was large and the display very good. Many articles which took prizes at Hamilton were again exhibited. Some very fine specimens of flax were shown and seemed to attract the attention of the farmers who were present. It augurs well for the success of flax culture in Canada that the farmers, who are the most deeply interested in it, take such a deep interest in everything that relates to it.

The "Globe" office has just been removed to the new and beautiful building erected by the friends and admirers of Mr. Brown as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The building is an ornament to the city, and is much more commodious than the old one. The purpose for which it is intended is the old one. I believe no formal presentation has yet taken place.

The delegates from the Lower Provinces, who are at present attending the conference at Quebec, have been invited by the Corporation of Toronto to visit the city, and to see the improvements which have been made in the city since their last visit. The time is not yet fixed, but no doubt it will be a great affair when it comes off. It is the intention of the delegates to visit the principal cities of Canada before they return home.

There are being taken to rebuild the Ross House which was burnt about two years ago. A joint stock company has been formed, and a large quantity of the stock has been already taken. The company estimate that the property can be bought and the building erected at about the same cost as the original one. The old walls which were very little injured by the fire will be again used, and it is expected that the building work can be proceeded with during the winter and the hotel opened in spring. Allowance for everything the company expect to realize at least 10 per cent on the capital invested. There is room for another first class hotel in Toronto, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise will be successful.

A number of cases of assault have recently been committed by refugees from the other side who seem to have no regard for the laws of the country to which they have eked out. Yesterday an officer of the Artillery was riding along the street on horseback, a man who claims to be an officer in the Southern army made a violent rush at him and attempted to pull him off his horse. Not contenting himself with wresting his sword from him and was about to strike him with it, when he was seized by a soldier who happened to be passing and a severe struggle ensued. The sword was finally wrested and the offender given into the hands of the police.

The reaction of the war has been rather stormy and disagreeable for the last two weeks. A number of marine disasters have occurred from the rough weather, and many a brave fellow has gone to his long home. Occasionally we have a fine day when the sun shines forth in all his splendour, but the nights are cold, and it is much unpleasant to sit by the fire and look out upon the dreary prospect of a full fire that to vent out. There was a slight sprinkling of snow a few mornings ago, but it melted nearly as fast as it fell. The farmers are beginning to bring their produce to market, and the business in that line is getting brisk.

Yours &c.,
CIVIS.

Trial by Jury. is often very little better than a sham so far as answering the ends of justice is concerned. In a case of damages recently tried in Kingston, one of the jurors proposed five cents, another three hundred dollars and others different sums, the aggregate of which divided by twelve, the number of Jurymen, gives the sum of \$1.50, the exact amount of the verdict. Rather a curious way of arriving at a verdict by striking an average!

AMERICAN NEWS.
Washington, Oct. 10.—We learn from the front that a movement commenced on Saturday, though its object was not stated. It was a movement to take place in the General Grant district, the object of every guerrilla, the burning of every house, and the driving out of men, women, and children from the Shenandoah Valley, and the guerrilla infested region between Washington and the Potomac.

By direction of the Secretary of War all stoppages against the pay of officers of the army, at the request of the Ordnance office, for non-rendering of Ordnance returns for the years 1861 and 1862 will be removed, except against such regiments as have been mustered out of service.

In all the local accounts of the affair on Friday they make out that the severest fighting was done in the attack on Kanaw, while our accounts represent the heaviest part of the engagement to have taken place on the route of Kanaw.

The "Times" correspondent sums up the affair as follows:—"The 8th guns, as an affair, however, we captured 17 last Thursday. We slaughtered and wounded at least 1,000 of the enemy in front of the infantry, exclusive of what injury Kanaw inflicted on them, besides taking 100 prisoners. Most of the killed were killed by the 8th guns, and the 10th. Considering their losses in men, they bought their guns dearly, although we saved them the credit of killing, still, and capturing at an outside estimate 400 men in addition to the guns."

Looking at the matter from all points of view, it is a very decisive victory. We can afford to lose the guns but the rebels cannot afford to lose the large numbers they lost today in capturing them.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—From the Democrat's Jefferson City correspondence it seems that the rebel demonstrations on that place on the 7th were merely to occupy our forces, while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage river.

After feeling our fortifications and finding them strong they passed west during the night, some 20,000 strong, with 16 to 28 cannon and a long train of wagons.

The bridge and water works at Scotts, 8 miles west of Jefferson City, have been burned by the rebels; also, the railroad depot at Lookout a few miles beyond.

Trenton, N.J., Oct. 11.—The case of the steamship *Niles*, formerly the rebel privateer *States* court, was decided in the United States court in favor of the Government.

Judge Field, in his opinion on Thursday, dismissing the claim of the British merchants at Nassau, on the ground that the vessel of a belligerent cannot be sold to a neutral in time of war.

A further intimation has been discovered that the swelling from the closing of a trap can be speedily reduced by the application of Turpentine.

The coroner's inquest, on the body of Mr. Briggs, who, our readers will remember, was killed in a railway carriage in England, has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Franz Muller. All the particulars of the affair, that have yet transpired have appeared in our columns. The coroner made the following remarks at the close of the investigation:—

The coroner then addressed the jury, and said that before they considered their verdict he thought it would be of advantage to them to lay aside much of the evidence which, though it was quite right to be taken, was not important as bearing on the question which they had to decide. But they found those material facts that on Saturday, the 9th of July, Mr. Briggs dined with his friends, and left them in the evening in good health; that he was accompanied to the omnibus by his nephew, and was afterwards seen at the Fenchurch street railway station, where he took a ticket for the ten o'clock train. According to the evidence of Mr. Lee, that gentleman saw him sitting in a compartment of a first-class carriage at Bow station, and two other persons were also in the carriage; but Mr. Lee said that he went and took a seat in the second-class carriage, and that there was sufficient time for either one or both of those men to have left the carriage in which Mr. Briggs was seen by him before the train left Bow station. But here some difficulty might arise, for it was not possible for Mr. Lee to have been in the carriage to be committed by one person. From the time he was seen by Mr. Lee nothing more was heard of him until he was found on the line between Bow and Hakeywick, at about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, with certain injuries about his head from which he died in twenty-four hours. The coroner then entered into a minute description of the injuries which Mr. Briggs had sustained, and said that in his opinion death must have resulted from violence inflicted in the manner in which the deceased had been laid last seen was covered with blood inside, but blood was also found upon the window, the steps and the wheel of the carriage. This might have been occasioned either by the supposition that Mr. Briggs was endeavouring to escape from his assailant, or that he was endeavouring to prevent the assailant from escaping. It might be taken as proved that Mr. Briggs was robbed of the property which had since been identified through a murderous attack upon him in the railway carriage; that his death had arisen from malice there could be no doubt, and that the crime was either murder or nothing. The question then arose as to who was the murderer. The murder was committed after 10 o'clock on the Saturday night and at 10 o'clock on the Monday morning—almost directly the shops were opening. Franz Muller was found dealing with a portion of the property of the deceased had been robbed. The learned coroner then adverted to the evidence in respect to the hats—the one found in the railway carriage having been worn by the witness Matthews as being the hat he had purchased for Muller, and the other hat, which was found in Muller's box when apprehended on board the *Victoria*, in America, being also identified as the hat worn by Mr. Briggs on the day that he was murdered. Arrested before landing in America, this with other property belonging to the deceased was found upon Muller, and it was for him, therefore, to explain how he came possessed of that property. There was one circumstance which might seem to be favorable to Muller—he had never concealed the fact of his being his intention to go to America; but then, on the other hand, this might afford the means of tracing a motive for his committing the offence of which he was accused; because it was well known that he was very deficient in means, and therefore he might have been induced to commit the crime in order to obtain money by which he might be able to emigrate. If the jury were of opinion that Muller was the man who murdered Mr. Briggs, or that he was concerned in and aiding in the murder—for there was nothing in the evidence to exclude the possibility of another person being involved in the commission of the crime—they would return a verdict of wilful murder against Muller; and, in the supposition of there being more than one implicated in the guilt, then they would also return a verdict of wilful murder against some other person unknown.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of 20 minutes, returned to the jury room, and, in answer to the coroner.

The FOREMAN said—Our verdict is that the deceased died from the effects of foul play, inflicted on him in a first-class carriage of the North London Railway on the night of the 9th of July last, and we find that Franz Muller is the man by whom that violence was committed.

THE CORONER.—That is, gentlemen, equivalent to a verdict of wilful murder. The jury, while passing their verdict, take opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction with the present state of railway accommodation, as affording facilities for the perpetration of various crimes and offences, and earnestly desire to call the attention of the Home Government to the necessity of enforcing the adoption by railway companies of some more effectual system of protection to life, character and property.

The verdict of "Wilful murder against Franz Muller" was then recorded, and the coroner made out a warrant committing him to Newgate for trial.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."
Cape Race, Oct. 10, Evening.—The steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2nd, passed this point this evening.

Her dates are two days later. There was no change in monetary affairs, and no further failures were reported on Saturday, the 1st inst.

The United States steamer *Kearage* was spoken on the 1st inst., in search of the pirate Florida.

By the explosion of the Dartford powder mills on Saturday morning, forty persons were killed.

Liverpool, Oct. 1st, Evening.—Cotton sales to-day, 5,000 bales. Market easier. Breadstuffs—Market quiet. Provisions dull.

London, Oct. 1, Evening.—Consols closed at 88½ to 88¾ per cent. The wheat market was quiet, and the cotton market had been received per Jara.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Wheat, field, Nash & Co., Richardson & Co., and others report four quiet and slightly easier; wheat firmer, with a partial advance of 1d to 3d per cent; red western 7s 6d to 8s. Corn firmer, and advanced 6d per quarter; mixed 37s 6d to 38s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Meat, mutton, and beef, quiet and steady. Bacon firm, with an upward tendency. Butter is steady. Tallow dull.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar steady at 30s 6d for pots and pails. Sugar firmer at the opening, and closed dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice flat. Linned firmer, Petroleum easier.

London Markets.—Baring's circular says: Wheat very dull, and declined 1s to 2s per quarter. Sugar flat, and declined 6d to 1s. Coffee quiet. Lard quiet. Tea quiet; common Congou, 1s. Rice inactive. Tallow quiet. American Securities—Market closed inactive on Friday evening; Illinois Central paid-up shares, 48½; Erie shares, 42; United States 5-20s, 43 to 42½.

LATIMER.—Liverpool, Oct. 1, evening.—Cotton—Sales to-day 5,300 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and easier, closing with little inquiry, and prices weak. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

London, Oct. 1, evening.—Consols closed at 88½ to 88¾ per cent. American Stocks.—The latest sales were Erie shares at 41 to 42; Illinois Central shares, 48½ to 49 discount.

London, Saturday evening, Oct. 1.—There is no change in monetary matters.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HANSA."
MULLER CONVICTED OF MURDER.
FATAL RIOTS IN TURIN.

New York, Oct. 10.
The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 28th, arrived this morning. The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, and *Hecla*, from New York, arrived out on the 25th.