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JAMES POOLE,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

**Only One-Dollar a Year.**  
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**THE MURDER OF MR. J. S. HOGAN.  
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY.  
RECOVERY OF THE DECEASED'S VEST.  
ALL THE PARTIES IMPLICATED IN CUSTODY.**

From the Leader.  
The arrest of the murderers of Mr. Hogan, and the confession of one who witnessed and implicated in the crime, formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation in this city on Saturday, and the probability that justice was at length about to be done, was the subject of the perpetrators of the foul deed appeared to create general satisfaction.

**HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE.**  
The credit of the discovery of the murderers, it appears, is greatly due to Detective Colgan, who on Monday last first obtained a clue which he followed up with much skill and judgment until success finally crowned his commendable efforts. On that day, we are informed, he met the girl Ellen McGillock on Stanley street, in a house where he was searching for some stolen property. In the course of a conversation he held with her—in which among other matters the discovery of Mr. Hogan's body was mentioned—Ellen made a remark which struck Colgan as very singular and impressed him with the idea that she knew more of the circumstances attending Mr. Hogan's death than she chose to tell. He questioned her upon the point, but she declined to give information. Colgan was not to be baffled thus, or put off a scent which he at once supposed would lead to revelations of an important character. With all the pertinacity of a detective he remained in her company nearly the entire afternoon, talking quietly of different matters and occasionally and carefully putting question the answer to which forwarded a step the object he had in view. In order the better to establish himself in her good graces he treated her once or twice to liquor, but took care not to give her too much. It was with lively satisfaction that he gradually saw her yield herself to his wishes, and with feelings bordering on intense delight he finally heard her state that she knew all about the murder and would acquaint him with the particulars. To no other man, she said, would she communicate the facts; but upon one occasion when she was alone, she had been kind to her, and she would not forget the debt she owed to him. She then entered into a statement of the murder, but did not disclose all the particulars. She gave the names of the parties implicated in it, and where they were to be found, adding some general hints as to the mode of Mr. Hogan's death.

**THE ARREST.**  
The detective having learned all McGillock was then inclined to communicate, reported the facts to his superior officers, and was once empowered to arrest all the parties implicated. He might be able to do so, and to adopt such other measures as to him might seem advisable under the circumstances. That night (Monday) he repaired to Brooks' bush, and with the aid of a posse of men succeeded in apprehending several parties, but the principal offender, a man named James Brown, was not in the bush, and could not be found. However the seven persons found—Jane Ward, Mary Garey, Anna Maria Gregory, Mary Ann Pickley, Andrew McGuire, Charles Gereau, and John Dillon—were secured and removed to the station at a late hour that night. The next day officers of the gang, John Eppison and John Hattie, were apprehended, and inquiries were instituted as to the whereabouts of Brown and two others who were required, namely William Reid and Patrick Fogarty. It was ascertained that during the winter Brown was admitted to the General Hospital, but was discharged on the 15th of March, and that he was in the city at that time. The police then had started for Owen Sound, and preparations were made to pursue him in that direction. Before going, however, Colgan determined to search the city thoroughly; and on Thursday evening was fortunate enough to find him at the residence of one Kingsbury, on the Kingston Road. It appeared that Brown had started for Owen Sound together with a girl named Mary Crooks, but after traveling forty miles over a bad road he and his companion concluded to return, and had arrived in the city when arrested. Reid, whom he met at the tavern, had also only arrived in town, having lived for seven months previously in Kingston, whether he had gone to enjoy the proceeds of some robbery effected in Toronto. In that trip to Kingston he was accompanied by a man named John Sherriek, alias "Raggy," and one who was deeply implicated in the murder according to McGillock's statement. This man left Reid at Kingston and crossed over into the States, where he committed some offence and was thrust into prison at Utica. It was the Sheriff of that county who wrote to Toronto about five weeks ago, as referred in the Leader of some statement to him regarding a murder at the Don. Brown, Reid and the traveling companion of the former were conveyed to the Police Station, but the nature of the charge upon which they were apprehended was not revealed to them. They then remained at large but one other of those instrumental to the murder, a young fellow named Patrick Fogarty. He was seen among the spectators in the Police Court on Thursday, and late on Friday night Colgan succeeded in discovering and taking him into custody also. Fourteen parties together are in custody on the charge of murder—Jane Ward and Brown as principals, and the others as accessories. The fourteenth is a woman named Sarah Fielder, who on the 25th March was committed to jail for fourteen days as a disorderly character. On Saturday morning was made out to authorize her continuance in custody.

**THE EVIDENCE OF MCGILLOCK.**  
"A few days before the reported disappearance of Mr. Hogan, Jane Ward and myself were in the bush together. After dark we left it and proceeded towards the city, and on the way Ward asked for and obtained a gentleman's orange-colored handkerchief

which I had in my possession. She parted with me at the railway crossing about seven o'clock, and I came on to the city. I returned before nine o'clock, and was standing on the east end of the Don bridge when I heard a noise, and turning around saw two men struggling together on the bridge. I then heard one of the men cry out—'Don't take off my coat—she has all the money,' referring apparently to Jane Ward, who was standing near. The latter then called out to the other man engaged in the contest, who was James Brown, 'Pitch him overboard—don't let him get away with that money.' I then saw Brown pitch the other man into the river over the parapet of the bridge. A man named John Sherriek and another named Hugh McEntamney were with Brown at the time, and after the man was thrown in, Maurice Malone, John Hattie and John Dillon came up. I caught hold of Ward and asked her what was the matter, where she said—'Don't hold me—I am after taking a few dollars from a man.' I then released her and walked on the bridge, followed by Ward, when I observed the orange handkerchief with a stone in it suspended from her waist. I asked her the reason the stone was in the handkerchief, and she replied 'the one I stuck with that will never tell another tale.' Feeling much frightened and alarmed at what I had heard and seen, I got upon one of the beams of the bridge; and about ten minutes afterwards three men—McEntamney, Sherriek and Brown—together with Ward passed along. A girl named Sarah Fielder was standing near when the man was thrown in, immediately after which act I heard Ward say to a girl named Anna Maria Gregory and another girl who was also present, 'tie him,' or 'his legs are tied too tight for him to swim.' From the time the man was laid hold of till he was thrown over the bridge was about seven or eight minutes. A man named Patrick Fogarty was on the bridge that night. He came up after Mr. Hogan was thrown in, and while the others were looking over the bridge, laughing, to see whether he could swim. Jane Ward, added McGillock, 'told me while in jail with her since that she had never been able to sleep at night with comfort since the man, pretending not to know about it. She replied Mr. Hogan.' She said to me on many other occasions that she was very much troubled about it and had no peace or luck since it had occurred. I threatened my life if I ever said a word about it; and consequently I refused to sleep in the same cell with her, and the man allowed me to go to another. Maurice Malone had nothing to do with the murder, but knows all about it, and threatened to put me in the same place the man was put in if I ever spoke about it. In one of my conversations with Jane Ward she told me that Mr. Hogan had caught hold of her, pretending to be a constable; that she then took some money from him; that Brown, Sherriek and McEntamney then came up and she was kind to her, and she would not forget the debt she owed to him. She then entered into a statement of the murder, but did not disclose all the particulars. She gave the names of the parties implicated in it, and where they were to be found, adding some general hints as to the mode of Mr. Hogan's death.

the new jail. It is a lot of wooded land about forty acres in extent, having in the centre an old barn, which formed a refuge in wet or cold weather. The place has for years borne a bad name, and those resorting to it were the terror of the neighborhood. Thieves and robbers were of almost nightly occurrence, and the dread of punishment, it now appears, would deter the wretches from committing no crime by which they would be enabled to live without the necessity of working.

**THE RIVER DON.**  
The river Don is a small winding stream taking its source some thirty or forty miles north of the city, and flowing into the lake at the extreme eastern end of the harbor. It is about two hundred feet wide at its mouth, and is navigable by small boats for three or four miles. Its width at the bridge is about sixty feet, and its depth not more than twenty. Its waters are always muddy, and large quantities of alluvial deposits are annually brought down by the current, which in the summer season is slow and sluggish, but in the spring and fall often rapid and destructive. The bed of the river for a mile or two from its mouth is a mass of thick mud, several feet in depth, of a soft and yielding nature. It is surmised that the body sunk in this mud and found a grave from which it was only released by the washing of the late frosts.

**THE BRIDGE.**  
The bridge upon which the murder is believed to have been committed spans the river at its intersection by King street about three quarters of a mile from its outlet. It is built of wood and is about one hundred feet long, having three rows of heavy, wooden beams rising ten or twelve feet above the roadway. There are two carriage-ways, two narrow passages for pedestrians, the latter on the outside, protected by a strong palisade. It was in the south carriage-way that McGillock says the attack occurred and when Mr. Hogan was in an insensible state he was carried to the south sidewalk and thrown over the palisade. About two hundred feet east of the bridge is a toll-gate, and there is another house nearer on the east bank of the river, which was inhabited on the night of the murder. These are the nearest, but there are also other houses in the vicinity, and the street gaslights reach to within a short distance of the bridge. The murderous affair should have occurred so early in the night as nine o'clock, without attracting the attention of the residents in the neighborhood, is somewhat singular but not improbable. It is likely that Mr. Hogan was struck senseless by a blow and therefore uttered no cry when thrown into the water, but sunk silently to his grave.

**RECOVERY OF THE VEST.**  
On Saturday McGillock was told the police that the vest worn by Mr. Hogan on the night of the murder was taken by one of the gang, and still in existence, but she did not know who had it. She described it as of dark cloth with red spots, and of the cut known as "single-breasted." Yesterday (Sunday) Detective Colgan and Sergeant-major McDowell proceeded to the house of one Rhodes, on the Kingston Road, a place well known to the police as a harbor for the prostitutes of the city, and there, after a search, it was discovered. The vest was recovered, and it is suspected has often found its way. The officers demanded of Rhodes whether he had ever seen a vest similar to that described, when he produced one exactly corresponding, which he said had been given to him by Samuel Hannon, now dead. Early a year ago Hannon was tried at the Recorder's Court for the robbery of a watch, but the eloquence of his counsel prevailed against the evidence and he was acquitted. Previous to his trial he wished to make a "presentable" appearance in court but his vest was rather shabby, and he had recourse to his friend Hannon, who gave him this one, which he wore at his trial, and was ever since. This was his explanation of the manner in which he became possessed of it. The policemen took the vest to the house of Sarah Lawrie, on Nelson street. She at once identified it as that worn by Mr. Hogan on the night he last left her house, December 1, 1859. She recognized the pattern of the cloth and the make, and is positive it is the same article. It will be remembered that when the body was discovered the vest was buttoned, but the vest had disappeared—a circumstance that excited considerable comment. The vest recovered has apparently been ripped up the back, and is forcibly pulled off the wearer. The vest was afterwards sewed up and made fit for use. It is now somewhat worn, but if made in this city for Mr. Hogan will be easily identified by the tailor, as the coat and pantaloons were by Messrs. P. M. Clark and Armstrong. It remains a matter of surprise that the murderers should have taken the vest, and allowed a coat to remain upon the body; but that it is Mr. Hogan's vest there is good reason to believe. The vest was last night in search of the overcoat worn by him, and it will probably also be recovered.

**THE AMOUNT OF MONEY MR. HOGAN HAD ON HIS PERSON.**  
It is probable that on the night of his death Mr. Hogan had on his person about \$150. By evidence taken before the Coroner's jury it appeared that some six weeks before his disappearance he received \$200 from a source not stated. He was a man who lived moderately and was known to have paid out no large sums for a long time prior to his death. It is probable therefore that the amount he was stated to have about what he had in his possession, to gain which the fatal act was committed.

**BROOK'S BUSH.**  
This resort for characters of the most infamous stamp is situated north-east of the city, upwards of two miles from St. Lawrence Market and a quarter of a mile from

the place that the former had previously purchased. Chas. Gereau, who had changed the \$10 bills of the Bank of Upper Canada, and that she had a considerable sum remaining. It was known, of course, that she could not have come by this large amount honestly, but as she persistently refused to offer any explanation, let the officers to find out themselves if they could, and defying them, and as no one came forward to claim the money, the charge of robbery had to be abandoned. The girls were, however, convicted of disorderly conduct, and on the 12th of December committed to jail for a month.

**THE LONG CONFINEMENT.**  
That the secret of the murder, known to so many, was successfully concealed from the police for nearly a year and a half, forms not the least singular part of this strange case. It is believed that not more than twelve persons were acquainted with the secret, and have seen that one of the chief actors in the tragedy, with another who perhaps knew of its occurrence, did without revealing a word. McGillock says the matter was frequently talked over in the bush, but great care was taken that none but those concerned, and whose safety depended upon the secret being kept inviolate, should hear a word about it. Threats were freely used that if any one of them ever told the others would make a horrible end of him or her; and it is probable that if the body had not been recovered, the whole affair would have remained a mystery to the end of time. The development at this period is another confirmation of the old adage that, sooner or later, "murder will out."

**PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.**  
The prisoners, who are all now confined in jail, are, on the whole, as villainous-looking a lot as ever appeared at the bar of any court of justice. Their appearance would do no discredit to the classic precincts of St. Giles' or Five Points, or any other place of resort for the lowest and most depraved class of a large community. They are filthy, repulsive objects, and no prudent man would court their society in a lonely spot on a dark night.

**JAMES BROWN.**  
Is a medium-sized, powerful man, with light brown hair, greyish eyes, and a thin light beard. He was born in Cambridge, England, where his parents now reside, and is about thirty-one years of age. He has been in Toronto several years, and most of which time he has spent either in the bush or in jail. A cancer on his nose does not add to his attractions, and altogether his personal appearance is forbidding.

**JANE WARD.**  
Was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to this country when four years old, and has lived in the city since. She is a fiery, impulsive little woman, with sharp features on which her wild and abandoned life has not failed to leave a strong trace. She appeared in the bush, a former kept and scrutinizing with a peculiar glare, noting a vicious and revengeful nature. She has served a term of two years in the Provincial Penitentiary for robbery, and has on many different occasions been before the Police Magistrate as a disorderly character.

**ELLEN MCGILLOCK.**  
Now in confinement in the United States, is described as a heavily-built man, about thirty years of age, with a better looking face than those of the gang, but with a swaggering, insolent air. He is an Englishman by birth and lived in Toronto for several years, and was taken to the bush, he generally succeeded in earning a little money, and been in custody only once.

**MAURICE MALONE.**  
Who is held in custody as an accessory after the fact, is well-known to many of our citizens. He was born in Toronto, we believe, and is about twenty-four years of age. Since a mere boy he has been a idle, dissolute character; and notwithstanding efforts have frequently been made to effect his reform, he never could be induced to abandon altogether his vicious habits. Last summer he obtained employment on one of our wharves and worked very industriously a while, but he finally relapsed into his former state and was lately brought before the Police Magistrate for drunkenness. He is a well-built, thick-set young fellow, but with a bloated and somewhat repulsive appearance.

**CHARLES GEREAU.**  
Is about twenty-five years of age, of French descent, and has been a denizen of the bush for nearly three years. He is low-sized, spare but compactly built, with light hair and eyes, the expression of the latter being anything but honest.

**PATRICK FOGARTY.**  
Was born in Toronto, and has all his life been either on the streets or in the bush. He is a swarthy, able-bodied young man of about twenty-five, with nothing particular striking in his appearance. He has served several terms in jail.

**SARAH FIELDER.**  
Is a singular-looking creature of an unknown age, with reddish, curly hair, weak eyes and generally dilapidated figure. Her face is quiet familiar in the police court, and the date of her fall and degradation must be several years back.

**THE OTHER PRISONERS, Hattie, Eppison, &c.**  
Is a singular-looking creature of an unknown age, with reddish, curly hair, weak eyes and generally dilapidated figure. Her face is quiet familiar in the police court, and the date of her fall and degradation must be several years back.

however, immediately after it was inflicted, and not being of a very serious nature, she escaped with a lighter punishment than she probably otherwise would have received. Her manner is usually very determined, and when she says a thing she evidently means it. She has been looked upon by the gang as the most unselfish among them, and knowing they entertained suspicions of her, she has not visited the bush lately, preferring the friendly shelter of a house on Stanley street. She is now at large, but remains under the watchful eye of a police officer.

**TESTIMONY OF MRS. LAWRIE.**  
Mrs. Sarah Lawrie was first called and examined by Mr. Gamble. I was acquainted with the late Mr. J. S. Hogan, and he frequently visited my house. I last saw him on the 1st of December, 1859. He was at my house all that day, and left a little after eight o'clock in the evening. He told me before going that he had an appointment to meet a man named Samuel Hannon at the house of one Kingsbury, on the Kingston Road. He was dressed in a grey shooting overcoat, with a colored coat under; dark pantaloons, a vest, the cloth of which was dark ground with small red spots. I do not know whether he had any money. It was a wet, soft night and had been raining the greater part of the day. I never saw him again alive. The next time I saw him was in the dead-house on Sunday last, 30th March, 1861. I have no doubt that was his body. I recognized it by the clothes; the under-coat and pantaloons were those worn by him when I last saw him alive. He had no vest upon him then, nor the outer coat. There was a band in the flannel shirt which I recognized as having sewed on two days before he left my house, which would be on the 28th November, 1859. He put the shirt on the evening of the 1st of December. I would recognize the vest if I saw it. That now produced by Detective Colgan is of the same material and make which he wore, but the buttons are different. The lining is worn and I can hardly identify it. There was a band across the back, but it is taken off. I really believe it to be the same vest, although the buttons and band have been removed. I am a watch-poke like this. There was a pin in the band of the drawers which I remember having placed the night he left my house. Mr. Hogan never complained to me of being pestered on his way to Mr. Beacell's. He told me that there were bad characters in the neighborhood of the Don Bridge, and that he often had to pass them, but that as they knew him they would not touch him. He called them the Brooks' bush gang. I advised him to be very careful of them as they bore a very bad name. (The prisoner Ward here held down her head and commenced to cry.) The drawers were by Mr. Hannon's, and I saw the material. They were too wide, and he generally pinned them. The pin was in the same place where I had put it in order to bring them closer around him. About a fortnight before he left I received some money from him, and I noticed that he had several bills besides. I am quite certain that the body I saw in the dead-house was that of Mr. Hogan.

The Magistrate (to the prisoners).—Do you wish to ask the witness any questions? Jane Ward.—No, I don't, sir; I never saw the woman before.

The other prisoner Brown shook his head, saying, "No." The Magistrate read over the deposition of the witness, which she signed. He then said she might retire, and if wanted again would be summoned.

**TESTIMONY OF MCGILLOCK.**  
Ellen McGillock was then ushered into the court and placed in the witness chair. Jane Ward (raising up her hands).—Oh, Lord God in Heaven this day send down Ellen McGillock; and if I am guilty, may God punish me, and if you are guilty of the false oath you have taken may God bring it down this day! Oh, Ellen McGillock, you will never get over this as long as you live. Oh, Lord in Heaven! (wringing her hands and sobbing.)

The Magistrate (to the witness).—You have seen Ellen McGillock's coat to convict you. Witness.—(examined by Mr. Gamble).—I was acquainted with the late Mr. Hogan. The first time I saw him was about three years ago. Since that time I have seen him frequently. It is about a year and four months since I saw him last. I then met him at the Trinity Church on King street east. I had then come from Brooks' Bush, and was coming to the city. It was after dark when I left the bush, but I cannot tell the hour. It was a soft, rainy night, blowing pretty heavy, but not hard. When I left the bush the prisoners Jane Ward and Jim Brown were with me.

Jane Ward.—Was I with you, Ellen McGillock? Witness.—Yes, you were.

Mr. Gamble.—What were you with you? Witness.—Bob Wagstaff, now in the Penitentiary, Hugh McEntamney and John Sherriek, commonly called "English Jack." They left the bush with me and we came over the Don Bridge together. On the way we went into the tavern of one Kingsbury, on the west end of the bridge, and had a drink. We remained only while we had the liquor, and all left together. Jane Ward and myself walked together—James Brown, Sherriek and McEntamney being in front. Wagstaff remained behind speaking to some man. We walked up King street, and I saw Mr. Hogan in front of Trinity Church. The men had passed him a short distance when we met him, when he came up to us and recognized and spoke to us. He called me by name, saying, "Is that you, Ellen McGillock?" Jane Ward then walked off together with the bridge. I could not say whether she took hold of his arm first or not. He was as anxious to take her arm as she was to have his. Ward told me to walk on a short distance and wait for her. I ran ahead and stood at the east end of the bridge. The bridge I speak of was the old one, and was in front of the bridge. Jane Ward and Mr. Hogan stood near the middle. There was a lamp at the end of the bridge and I could see them quite distinctly. I was about the length of this room from them, say forty feet. When Jane Ward and myself turned back with Mr. Hogan, Brown, Sherriek and McEntamney also turned and followed us. When I stopped at the east end of the bridge they stationed themselves near the opposite end. The first thing I heard after leaving Jane Ward and Mr. Hogan on the bridge was a loud shout from the latter, but I could not understand what he said. I could not see him, and I had my hand upon her as she came up and asked her what was the matter. She told me not to hold her, that she was after taking a few dollars from a man. When Mr. Hogan cried out and Jane ran towards me, I saw the men approach and take hold of Hogan. These men were

Brown and Sherriek. I did not see much of what happened, but saw Mr. Hogan pitched over into the river. Before he was thrown in I saw him on the ground, the two men over him. I heard him cry cut not to take his coat off, that she has all the money. Jane Ward made no reply to this. I saw Brown and Sherriek pitch him into the water. They carried him a short distance from the place where he first stood with Ward, and threw him over the south side. I heard a noise as of a body falling into the water from the bridge. He uttered no groan nor made any out-cry. I was at the other end of the bridge, but not upon it. Jane Ward was with me. The men afterwards passed me—three of them—and went to the bush, Jane Ward accompanying them. As they passed they laughed among themselves, and said he could not swim far, for his legs were tied too tight for that. Before we came to the bridge that evening Jane Ward handed me an orange pocket-handkerchief from me. She asked for it, I gave it to her. When she joined me on the bridge after leaving Mr. Hogan the handkerchief was in her belt. There was a stone in it.

Jane Ward.—God forgive you! I know He will forgive me of that crime at any rate.

Witness.—I asked her what she had the stone in the belt for. She replied that "them she struck with that would never tell another tale." She had a cape on that night but it flew back and I saw the handkerchief. As she ran along I put my arm around and felt the stone. At the toll-gate I drew back and allowed them to proceed to the bush. I then returned to the bridge to the place where the man was thrown over. It was between half-an-hour and an hour from the time we met Mr. Hogan until the body was thrown over. During that time no one passed, nor did I see any but the parties I have mentioned. I remained on the bridge till about one o'clock, and sat on top of a beam. While there Maurice Malone and John Dillon passed. They were going from the town towards the railway crossing on the Kingston Road. I did not speak to them, nor did they say anything to me. They returned afterwards, and as they came up I heard Malone say to Dillon that "they must have made a raise—there were spending money so freely." I understood from what they said that they had been at the railway crossing and saw the others at the tavern there. They did not, however, mention any names, but they stopped at the bush, and that they would not go with them for they would get drunk that night. Ward and the others told before I left them that they were going to the bush. While I remained on the bridge a constable named McGillock came and recognized him, and came down from the beam and spoke to him. About one o'clock I went to the house of one Squires, near the bush, and stayed in his shed for the remainder of the night. I did not see the prisoners again till the morning, when I went to the bush in the morning. I saw Jim Brown and Sherriek standing outside of the barn. I had no conversation with them, but I heard them speaking. Brown had a coat in his hand and Sherriek a vest. The vest was a good-looking article, but it was torn. I heard one of them say to the other that he never liked to put the things out of the way, for fear there would be a report, and they would all be caught and taken out of the bush. I did not go into the barn, but Jane Ward came out. We walked into the bush and Brown and Sherriek shortly afterwards joined us, but they had not the coat and vest with them. The next morning I saw the coat and vest in the hands of one Squire's of the bush. I did not see the prisoners again till the morning, when I went to the bush in the morning. I saw Jim Brown and Sherriek standing outside of the barn. I had no conversation with them, but I heard them speaking. Brown had a coat in his hand and Sherriek a vest. The vest was a good-looking article, but it was torn. 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questions, Brown? What is the use? I can bring witnesses to show that she would take a false oath as quick as a good one. She will swear anything. At that time there was no one in the bush, because constable Scarlett came down there on the 17th of November for a coat that had been lost, and took them off. I was working at Squire's and went away on the 7th of the month to a farmer and there was no one that I saw came into the bush.

The Magistrate—If you went away how do you know?

Brown—On the 8th December I hired out with a farmer to go to Mono Mills. I stopped there till Christmas Day. When I was on one in the bush during the time I was at Squire's. I can bring plenty of proof to say that she would take a false oath, and she has threatened to salt me if she could. What's the use of asking her any questions?

The Magistrate—As I told Ward, any witnesses you require will be summoned.

Mr. GAMBLE (to witness)—When Jane Ward was with you at the east end of the bridge, did you hear Mr. Hogan calling any one by name?

Witness—I did. I heard him say "I know you Brown, by your size; you are the bully of Brook's bush."

Brown (who was standing near the witness) uttered a low curse and said—I don't know the gentleman. I never saw him in my life.

The Magistrate—After writing down McGillock's last statement—Go on Brown.

Brown—I was merely going to ask her who served us at Kingsbury next morning.

Witness—It was an old woman. Mr. Kingsbury stood on the other side of the shop.

Brown—I would like to have Kingsbury up here. I was not in the house with her this two years, and never saw her but twice in my life.

After we out the railing as you say where did we go?

Witness—To Kingsbury's.

Brown—After that did we go back?

Witness—I don't know—I left you.

Witness—Who served us with the liquor?

Witness—Mrs. Kingsbury, I think.

Brown—Did Maurice Malone say he was drinking with us at the crossing when he passed that night?

Witness—He did not.

Brown—Did he say we were in the tavern there?

Witness—He did not mention any names, but said the bush gang was in a tavern.

The Magistrate read over to Brown what McGillock had said on this point in her examination-in-chief.

Mr. GAMBLE (to witness)—How soon did Wagstaff come over the bridge after the murder was committed?

Witness—I cannot say how many minutes it might have been.

Mr. GAMBLE—Was Mary Ann Pickley there that night?

Witness—No not at the bridge.

Mr. GAMBLE—Did you see her that night? Was she at the bush next morning?

Witness—I did not see her.

Mr. GAMBLE—How did you know she robbed Jane Ward of the money?

Witness—She told me herself in jail.

Mr. GAMBLE—Oh—where is she now?

Sergeant-major McDowell—She is in custody in the station.

The Magistrate—do you know of any one taking money from Jane Ward the next morning?

Witness—I do not. I only know by her own words.

Mr. GAMBLE—Whose?

Witness—Pickley's.

The Magistrate then carefully read over the evidence given by the witness, to which she assented her mark.

DETECTIVE COLGAN'S EVIDENCE.

Detective Colgan was next examined and said—The vest produced I got from a man named William Rhodes, on River street, yesterday afternoon. Sergeant-major McDowell and myself obtained information on Saturday that the vest was in possession of some of the gang. We went to the bush and searched it thoroughly but were unable to find the vest. On returning it was proposed to go to Rhodes' house, as we knew he was in the habit of harboring the girls of the bush and likely to know something about it. When we went there we asked him if ever a coat or vest had been left there. He said he had never seen a coat but produced a vest similar to that described by McGillock. He said that the buttons were not the same as those which were on it when he obtained it, but that they had been changed since. He said that it had been given to him by Samuel Hannon, and that some girl had since called for it, but that he did not give it to her. She said it but would not take it away. That girl was Anna Maria Gregory, now in custody. I then asked Rhodes some questions respecting Hannon and McGillock. He said they died in the Hospital, a fact which I was previously acquainted. I afterwards took the vest to Mrs. Lawrence, who identified it as that worn by Mr. Hogan. On Saturday last I accompanied McGillock to the Don Bridge going by the railway track and returning by the Kingston road. On approaching the bridge she walked directly towards a spot on the railing which was out, and where she said Brown and Sherrick had erased the blood-marks. I said to her "Take care you don't implicate parties who are innocent." She called on God to verify the truth of her statement and that was the spot out by the men, and where the stains were. The cutting extended about twenty inches. She also showed me where she sat on the beam that night. A person might sit easily without being noticed. She also pointed out where she stood when Jane Ward and Mr. Hogan were conversing on the bridge. She said she returned to within a few yards of where Ward and Mr. Hogan were. The evidence given by her to-day agrees on all material points with the previous testimony. There is some difference, however. I have inquired into the statements made by her, and have generally found them correct. She made one or two mistakes, but afterwards corrected them herself.

Jane Ward—Did you not see more places cut on the bridge that night?

Witness—Yes, I did. There are many places cut; but only one other like this. McGillock walked directly to the spot and showed it to me. It is not in the centre of the bridge, but about seven yards from the west end. I did not ascertain the depth of any particular place.

William Rhodes was next examined and said—I live on River street. I knew a man named Samuel Hannon, who I believe died in the Hospital. I borrowed a vest from him on the 2nd of July last, in order to wear it at the Recorder's Court at my trial. He was in jail at the time and did not require the vest. My vest was too small, and Hannon lent me his, which fitted me after I made a short slit in it behind.

The buttons on it were small and well worn, and I changed them several weeks after my trial. I offered to return it to him but he said he did not want it and that I might keep it. It was before he said this I changed the buttons. He was in the habit of going to Brook's Bush, but I did not see him there within the past four years. I have lived on River street for four years, and for five years before that in the bush, since which time I have not been there. Hannon was frequently in my house, and Anna Maria Gregory with him. One occasion she came and told me she wanted

the vest, but said she had not come for it. I did not give it to her. The vest was considerably worn when I borrowed it, but still it was a decent article.

The Magistrate—(to prisoner.)—Have you any questions to ask the witness?

Jane Ward—Was I not in your house on the 1st of December?

Witness—I cannot say. I know you were there on New Year's day.

The Magistrate—Was she in the habit of stopping at your house?

Witness—Yes, she was; and she remained there from about New Year's till the first of July last with her child.

Witness—Don't you remember what time I went to your house?

Witness—No, I do not.

Jane Ward—I know I was there at Christmas and New Year's.

Witness—I know you were there on New Year's day and I think on Christmas day also, but am not sure.

The Magistrate—Was that last year?

Witness—No last Christmas twelve month.

Jane Ward—Did you ever know me to go to the bush while I was at your house?

Witness—No I don't remember your going away and leaving your child. You were not in the habit then of staying out at night.

The Magistrate—That will do, witness.

EVIDENCE OF SEVERAL OF THE GANG.

Anna Maria Gregory was then called and said—I have been in the habit of visiting Brook's Bush for about three years. I was in prison about the time of the reported disappearance of Mr. Hogan, serving a term of twelve months for robbing a man named Samuel Hannon, who sometimes visited the bush with me. I do not know whether I ever saw the vest produced. I heard Hannon say he had lent a vest to Rhodes.

Mr. Anderson, police clerk, who had referred to the books, said that on the 14th of December, 1859, witness was committed to jail for two months.

The Magistrate—So you were not in jail at the time?

Witness—I was in for fourteen days before that.

Mr. Anderson—She was committed for fourteen days on the 18th Nov. proceeded to the morning of 1st of December. Where did you go after leaving jail that time?

Witness—I don't know. I didn't go down to the bush, for it was winter. I did not know Mr. Hogan, nor hear of his death until last week, I heard nothing in the bush of a man being robbed and murdered at the bridge.

The Magistrate—You did not?

Witness—No your worship. I was in jail most of the time, and not able to hear the news.

The Magistrate—You were not in jail all the time.

Witness—Very nearly. I saw Hannon in jail several times. He was there for a long time, and left him there. I gave him money on one occasion to make a trade of vests. I was putting up clothes in the yard and saw him through the window. I do not know what month it was. It was in summer time; for the weather was hot. I have seen Robert Wagstaff and Charles Geseau, but do not know whether it was either of them that Hannon traded vests with.

Mary Ann Pickley was next called, and said—I have sometimes visited Brook's Bush. I never heard of the disappearance of Mr. Hogan until I was taken to jail. I have seen Robert Wagstaff in the bush, but never had him for a man. I heard that he was in the Penitentiary. Since I have been in jail I have been in the same apartment with Anna Maria Gregory. I have never before seen the vest produced. I never saw Wagstaff or Hannon with such an article. I won't tell a lie, but speak the truth. To the best of my recollection I was in jail on the 1st of December, 1859. I have spoken to Jane Ward and Ellen McGillock, but never heard a word of a man being robbed and thrown over the bridge. They must of kept it very secret, for they never told any of us. I never heard of Jane Ward being in the bush. I never saw Wagstaff or myself changed one \$20 bill and one \$10 bill in store on Queen Street. I got the money from a man. I don't know him. I was tried for that by Mr. Gurnett. It was detective Greaves who arrested me. This was last summer. I got three weeks at that time. I was at Toronto, not in the bush when I got the money.

The Magistrate referred to the register and found that on the 14th of April, 1860, witness was dismissed on a charge of larceny preferred by Sergeant Major Cummins. She was arrested on the 29th of March preceding.

Witness—It was about a week before I was arrested that I received the money. I got it from a friend, but his name I do not know. He would not appear to give evidence against me. I do not know the name of the bank on which the money was. I cannot read or write. I did not keep Wagstaff's company, and yet I shared the money with him. I would give it to any one who was "hard up." I never heard of a man being robbed at the bridge. I have seen Brown in the bush, but not Sherrick. I have seen other boys there, but I never heard of or saw a murder committed there. I never heard any thing about this case till I came to jail, when I saw a funeral pass and was told by Miss Lee, the matron, about the murder.

Mary Crooks sworn and said—I have been in the habit of resorting to Brook's Bush for three years past. About Christmas a year ago I was in jail, and was released a day or two after Christmas. I was in then for a month. I never got fourteen days yet from your worship. (Laughter.) I am particularly acquainted with James Brown the prisoner at the bar, but do not know where he was at the time I was in jail. I heard many say he was in the country working for a farmer he never visited me in jail but met when I came out.

Mr. Anderson said that on reference to the register, he found that the witness was committed for a month on the 29th November, 1859.

Witness—I never heard of the disappearance and death of Mr. Hogan until arrested by the police last week, and then they told me why they took me into custody. When Brown met me after coming out of jail, I went with him to the bush he treated me at the railway crossing, but I did not see any money with him. There were only four girls in the bush when we went there. I got drunk there and the girls took care of me. After leaving the bush I came to the street and stopped at Mrs. Smith's. Stanley came there the other day. I happened to be in the yard behind the water-barrel. (Laughter.) I would hide from the police if I did not deserve to be taken up. I would hide in a rat-hole. I accompanied Brown lately to Mono Mills. I saw no money with him after I came out of jail. I did not see Ellen McGillock, nor was Jane Ward there. I never saw the vest produced. I never saw Wagstaff or Hannon with such a vest. I cannot remember, but will tell no lies. I never kept company with Ellen McGillock, and never saw her in the bush except when she was "staving" drunk. I never had any conversation with Jane Ward about a murder or robbery, nor did she ever tell me anything about such an occurrence. I never saw a coat in Wagstaff's possession. I have

seen Sherrick, but was never very intimate with him.

Margaret Hill sworn and said—I have been in Brook's bush on two occasions only, and was not a frequent visitor of it. I was not there a year ago the first time I went there. I have never been in Jane Ward's company except in jail, and never saw her in the bush. Ellen McGillock I have been in prison, but never in the bush or elsewhere. I know the prisoner Brown, and have seen him in the bush. I had companions in the bush. I knew Mary Crooks. The first time I saw her was in the bush. She was then in company with Brown. I was not intimate with her. I have seen Hannon in jail, but never saw Wagstaff I heard nothing of Mr. Hogan's disappearance or death until I was arrested.

The further examination of the case was postponed till to-day (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances connected with Mr. Hogan's death met at Licken's hotel yesterday afternoon. The Coroner informed them that the Police Magistrate was holding an investigation, and thought it advisable to wait until the result was known. The jury then adjourned till Friday.

JOHN SHERRICK.

The statement that Sherrick was employed as a coachman by Mr. Beaschell is incorrect. No such person was ever employed by him. Mr. Dempsey is expected to return from Ulster, where he went to see Sherrick, this evening or to-morrow.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, April 8th.

The Governor General communicated to both Houses today at their opening the copy of a despatch he had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing the death of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and out of respect to the memory of the deceased and sympathetically with the Queen and royal family, an adjournment until to-morrow was at once resolved upon. Notice of an address of condolence with the Queen and royal family from both Houses was given by the Governor.

Quebec, April 10th.

A petition was presented by Mr. Robinson from the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada, praying that the sum of \$60,000 may be given to secure a fitting representation of the resources of Canada at the Great Exhibition of London in 1862.

The petitions of Mr. Bisette and Mr. Huntington complaining of the undue election for Sheffield, were referred to the General Committee of Elections.

Bills were introduced to incorporate the Morin College of Quebec; to amend the eleventh section of the Fishery Act; and to repeal the several acts comprising, establishing, and maintenance of special or sectarian schools in Upper Canada.

Mr. Simpson enquired whether there are any funds at the disposal of the Provincial Executive, whereby Fort Mississauga, at the mouth of the Niagara River, may be saved from the total destruction with which it is threatened by the action of the water of Lake Ontario.

The Hon. Mr. Ross said that there were no funds at the disposal of the Provincial Executive for the purpose; but the attention of the proper official would be directed to the subject.

Mr. Mackenzie inquired whether the Grand Trunk Railway Company or T. E. Blackwell have acquired the right to the fisheries of the property known as the Point Edward property in the township of Sarnia, purchased from the Ordnance Department on lots 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 in the front concession of the township of Sarnia, and if so, for what length of time and for what consideration.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald's reply was almost inaudible in the gallery. It was understood to be that neither the Grand Trunk Company nor Thos. E. Blackwell had acquired the right to the fisheries in the land purchase from the Ordnance department or on the lots mentioned.

The order of the day was then called for.

The returning officers for the County of Sheffield, and the deputy returning officers and poll clerks of the townships of Granby, Sheffield, Milton, Roxton, North Stukely, and the village of Granby; and also the Secretary and Treasurer of North Stukely, to attend at the bar to be examined in reference to certain alleged irregularities in the conduct of the last election for the County of Sheffield.

Mr. Wm. Gillespie, Secretary and Treasurer of North Stukely, was under examination when our report left.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, 6th April, 1861.

MR. EDITOR—The government press has been boasting for some time past, that the Master General, the P. O. Department has become self-sustaining; and it is true that the published Returns make it appear so. They may be perfectly correct so far as they go, but a number of very important items are omitted. While the P. M. General takes credit for the gross amount of postage, he neglects to charge the Department with the small item of four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars paid to the Ocean steamers for carrying the mail. The salaries of some of the principal officers of the Department, and other disbursements, are also omitted. Indeed, the accounts are "regularly cooked." You will observe, that in answer to a question put to the government a day or two ago, Mr. Galt admitted that an advance had been made to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The amount is supposed to be one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. A long and rather spirited debate took place last night, on a motion to amend the July law of Upper Canada. How Mr. Galt attempted, by a very unusual device to prevent any discussion. He was, of course, supported by a large number of Lower Canadians, and a few from Upper Canada—but signally failed. The main question, the amendment of a law affecting Upper Canada only, will, of course, be disposed of by a Lower Canada majority.

A motion was made yesterday to bring the Editor of the Globe to the bar of the House, to answer a charge made by Mr. McKen, of "gross and malicious libel" against him, as member for Welland. The alleged libel consisted of an article in the Globe commenting pretty severely on Mr. McKen's conduct; but after a good deal of sparring between the members on the opposite sides of the House, he consented to withdraw his motion, believing that nothing was to be gained by meddling with editors. In connection with this subject, you would observe that the Grand Jury in Montreal had presented nearly the whole press, in that city, for remarks made on some of their proceedings. The Grand Jury not only got no sympathy, but they were severely "snubbed" by the Bench.

A feeble attempt was made yesterday, to put a stop to the progress of the public buildings in Ottawa. It appears however, that about half a million of dollars have already been expended, and that everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Brown is still to unravel to take his place in the House, but I believe he is in a fair way of recovery.

Yours, F.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

The Bombay Gazette of the 27th ult. says—"An Indian University will in a few days confer for the first time on a Hindu the honorable degree of Master of Arts."

The funeral of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Monday, according to the order of ceremonial previously announced.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's new tabernacle, at a cost of \$30,000, raised entirely on the voluntary principle, is now completed, and will be regularly opened for divine worship in a week or two.

The Commissioners are about to draw into their own hands the issue of the bread, meat and groceries to soldiers, after the plan which has been found to work so satisfactorily at Aldershot.—Army and Navy Gazette.

The Times advocates the abandonment of the Ionian Islands as a needless and costly possession; but advises, if we are to retain it, that the noisy demagogues who are always raising disturbances should be banished.

The new coinage for Italy is now in active progress; and is wholly conducted by Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of the Mint, Birmingham, who have contracted to supply 12,000,000 of francs (in nominal value) of bronze coins.

An attempt was made to get up a cheer for the Pope as he entered St. Peter's last week, but it proved a dead failure. The royal family of Naples were present at the ceremony, and received an especial benediction from the Pope as he passed them.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, Mr. Smith Bannerman, of Staplehurst, Kent, obtained a divorce from his wife for adultery committed with Mr. Green, a clergyman. The evidence was very conclusive. It was stated that the guilty couple had gone to Australia.

We (London Correspondent) are happy to announce that Samuel Tait, who had been convicted of manslaughter at the Armagh Assizes, owing to the discreditable suppression of evidence on the part of the Crown prosecutors, has at length been liberated by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Paris Presse, speaking of the conduct of the French bishops, says—"There is no question of martyrizing anybody; it is no case of the first apostles of the church who died for their faith; it is simply a question of certain princes of the church who display an obstinate bitterness in defending their earthly possessions, which may be Catholic, but it is certainly not Christian."

The chief cashier of the Branch Bank of England at Portsmouth, a Mr. Theakstone, has been missing from the establishment since Friday, and with him, \$1,000 in gold. It is apprehended that other losses will be discovered. Theakstone had a salary of £400 a year. He left a note stating that he had money sufficient to carry him to London, and that he intended to destroy himself.

In excavating for the temporary grave in which the remains of the Duke of Kent are to be placed, in the Chapel Royal of St. George, a small opening was made into the vault which contains the coffins of Henry VIII. and one of his Queens, the Lady Jane Seymour, also the coffins of Charles I. and an infant child of Queen Anne. The coffins, and even the crimson robes of the monarchs, were in a splendid state of preservation, and the spearhead in the coffin of Henry VIII., said to have been made by one of the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell, was clearly discernible.

in their national feelings, anti-progressive in their habits, whose ideas of enterprise and progress are confined to the musty records of the past, and the contemplation of that bogus glory that is attached to the present ruler of France—whom, it appears, has been presented to a British public by Monsieur Piche as a protector of the endangered French nationality in Canada. Has Monsieur Piche through this uncalculated slight obliteration of nationality, imagined for a moment that he could check the current of popular opinion in the Province? That the principle of representation by population has become an inevitable necessity is apparent to the most indifferent observer, and the justice of which is acknowledged, behind the scenes, by the Western Canada members of the Government, but the question has been shirked as long as possible in order to avoid the irritating effects which its discussion would have on the tender national susceptibilities of the French Canadian members of the Assembly, whose French predilections have been roused into feverish action by the prospect of being nationally "swamped." Mr. Cartier, in his address, runs into all kinds of extravagances, in order to make out a case for his countrymen, one of which is quoting from British precedent, that representation should not be based on population, instancing the City of London's representation in comparison with Scotland. We cannot deny the fact on which Mr. Cartier lays so much stress, but we deny the analogy. We are not copyists in the minor details of our government—were it so, the hon. gentleman's patriotism and his speech would have been lost to the Province. As it is, we consider that the question has been prematurely broached in the House. The vanguard of Orangemen in the House has exhibited his pet scheme before matters were ripe, and probably has only accelerated the downfall of the Cabinet.

PROGRESS.

Throughout the Province, business appears to be attracting the attention of our contemporaries, as exhibiting an increase of activity in the different branches of our colonial trade. In the lake ports and at the railroad depots, great preparations are made for forwarding. Toronto has almost revived from the commercial depression in which it has been involved since 1857; in a general way, a brighter future is dawning on our country.

In our own Village, matters are assuming a brighter hue, and our hopes of its being what its natural advantages entitle it to, one of the most flourishing villages of Central Canada, are of a corresponding complexion. Its situation is admirably adapted for business; centrally placed between the Ottawa river and Perth, comparatively near the metropolis of the Province, and a railroad connection with all parts of the civilized continent, all that we want is the introduction of two or three enterprising individuals, with the command of some capital. The magnificent water power, comparatively unemployed, a stream flowing through our midst from a great timber district, down which could be floated any quantity of timber to be manufactured for the market, and a mode of transportation to that market crossing the stream within a few hundred feet of the unemployed water power, whilst our villagers stand on its banks staring with apathetic indifference at its unharvested volume rushing past.—There is, however, this spring, a lightning up of our prospects. In the first a greater impetus is to be given to the sawn lumber business, both by water power, and steam. The Saw mill on the north bank of the river, we understand, has been leased by a Mr. Grey, of the town of Perth, who enters on the property in the approaching month of May, and also a new firm composed of Messrs. McDonald and McPherson being engaged at present in erecting a steam mill above the Bridge. A new bridge is about to be erected, and the dormant works at the Lead mine are to be reactivated and set going by heavier capitalists than the original proprietors. There are other features of improvements worthy of remark; among which may be mentioned, the massive, handsome stone edifice, erected by Mr. John Sumner, for a general store; it is metropolitan in its appearance, and would present an imposing cast even on Notre Dame street.

We regret to state that James Scott, Esq., of Pakenham, met with a severe accident while attending his Threshing Machine on Tuesday the 9th instant, by getting one of his hands destroyed so that amputation above the wrist had to be performed by Dr. Sweetland. Mr. Scott is doing well.

A correspondent informs us that three individuals were tried in Almonte, one day last week, before Justices Campbell and Menzies, and were fined for killing Deer in contravention of the Statute for the protection of Game as follows:

Nicholas Neil.....Fine \$5.....Costs \$16 50  
James E. Cuthbert " \$5.....Costs \$7 10  
Arthur Lockhead " \$5.....Costs \$6 00

The poachers who are now shooting Ducks on the rivers, creeks and ponds, are equally guilty of breaking the laws, and should be dealt with in the same manner. We understand that steps are being taken to have some of them brought to justice.

The Toronto Globe is quite jubilant on the commercial prospects for the approaching season in that city, and the West generally. It says that there is a larger amount of money in circulation at the present time than has ever been in any previous spring: the circulation of the Provincial Banks for the last four years in the month of February was as follows:

1858.....\$8,450,573  
1859.....9,300,161  
1860.....10,547,073  
1861.....13,173,008

The discounts in the last mentioned year were \$42,700,414, and the deposits, \$13,688,000.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

CONTINUED—OPONGO.

In my last letter, I mentioned that the hopes with which the English emigrants arrived in the County of Renfrew, were of the most sanguine complexion; as they neared what they fondly supposed, the realization of the visions of prosperity and independence, which had been fostered into unnatural proportions by the French pamphlet, and the name Canada generally had made herself of providing comfortable offices for troops of hungry Englishmen in her public works, they became exultant and vain-glorious with inward conceit at their own super or agricultural knowledge, and laughed with contempt at the evidences of farming exhibited en route for the Free Grants on the Opeongo. Some of them possessed means, and of course those became attractive objects of attention to the Renfrew habitants, whose Highland hospitality was warmly extended to those new-comers; a matter which caused surprise at the time, when it was recollected as an historical fact, that the antipathy of the northern Scot to the Southern Sassanach was a deeply-seated feeling. However, time, that potent unraveller of human motives and mystery ventilated the meaning of the little attentions which had been bestowed on those newly-initiated members of Renfrew domestic circles. The speculators patronized them most attentively, and finally sold them land in the vicinity of the village, at County town prices, the idea having been fully impressed on the strangers that the village of Renfrew was to be County town, and the growth of the place would be uncanceled; in fact, one elderly gentleman invested all his funds in village property under the hallucination that he would receive the appointment of Sheriff of the County. In this way several of those supposed to possess means, were caught before they could wing their flight to the Opeongo road settlement.

The bulk of the English emigrants, have settled a portion of the road near the Madawaska river, which is called the English settlement; some of them became clerks, others schoolmasters, and a few, when their rosy-tinted expectations had faded away into the sombre shades of a bushman's life, with all its attendant hardships, left for regions of more civilization and comfort, and may now be found, like Weller senior, burying their countenance in a pot of "half-and-half" and generally ignoring their experiences of Opeongo life, in the back rooms of Ottawa restaurants.

I am forced reluctantly to the admission, that in point of quality of land, the Opeongo Free Grants are dear as a gift, notwithstanding their superiority over the Addington and Hastings lands, and the praises periodically bestowed on the Ottawa territory. Newspaper writers and reporters, who so often call in to their aid the language of romance in order to spice their descriptions, in alluding to this territory, describe the "noble forests of hardwood that lays between the Madawaska and the Bonnechere." Now, it is with feelings of anything but pleasure, I beg to state that hardwood forests are the exception and not the rule. I have been for weeks through the region, fished in its waters, camped on its mountains, and lost myself in its tamarac swamps, but the idea never broke on my mind, that it was adapted for an enduring agricultural settlement. It is a stony tract of land, and produces one or two crops at first successfully, until the upper vegetable covering is worn away, when boulders and rocks appear in endless profusion, presenting barriers to the successful prosecution of agriculture, that no farmer would attempt to face. Of course there are exceptions to this—there are some fine new farms along the road, but they are few and far between.

There are different stations along the settlement for stopping over night, and houses of entertainment and refreshment, almost every fifth lot, where you can be accommodated with bad whiskey, &c. Tavern keeping is the rage. A five gallon keg, and a month's credit at the next store, is the capital on which business is started. The man who is too lazy to clear land, and has a good creek running past his door, keeps a tavern—the man who is in delicate health, and has a smart woman, with a winning manner, starts a tavern—the road contractor keeps a house of refreshment—the broken-down pedlar has two shelves with damaged cottons, a box of tea, some tobacco, and that grand desideratum a barrel of high wines, and he keeps a tavern. The first stage after leaving Renfrew is Gorman's, or rather Shamrock Post Office, where there is an Irish settlement. A sameness characterizes the road to the next stage on the journey—corduroy bridges through swamps, corners of beaver meadows obtruding their light green level patches on your sight, vistas of burned pine districts, hardwood belts, with hazel undergrowth, lit the smoky shanties, with a cluster of juveniles peering through their matted hair, at each door, an occasional lugging party, a new chopping, two individuals hoeing wheat in on the precipitous side of a hill, where no team could possibly work.

Cole's tavern is situated on the banks of Constance Creek, a fine brook which flows into the Madawaska, winding along the base of Mount St. Patrick, and driving the machinery of several mills in its course. This is a favorite stopping place for travellers, and consequently a smart business is done by Boniface; there is a buckboard containing two strangers, with Smith of Renfrew as a driver, at the door; the house and surroundings have an unpainted pine look, everything is new, and smells of evergreens. There are several "hard cases" spinning yarns in the bar-room, and wonderful old stories, dressed in a new garb, according to the fancy of the teller, are listened to with an earnestness that would throw a preacher into raptures.

McNab, April 10 1861.

#### WAR IN THE SOUTH.

The national drama in the United States which has been attracting the attention of the civilized world for some months past has at last culminated in hostilities. It appears from the dispatches which we publish to-day, that the Federal Government have precipitated matters. The campaign has opened, and a fratricidal war is now raging, and there is no telling to what extent it will be pursued. In Europe, the intelligence will be received with a deep sensation, and in all probability Great Britain will step forward as mediator, although interference in family quarrels too often recoils on the party attempting to heal the breach. That the conflict will be protracted, is unlikely, as from the surrounding circumstances, we are inclined to the belief that it will be brief and bloody; the passions of the combatants on both sides having been roused into action by the inflammatory political writings which have filled the columns of the newspapers, both in the north and south. We will keep our readers duly informed of the shifting scenes of the sanguinary drama, as they unfold themselves.

A child about three weeks old was left last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the door steps of the Mr. G. B. Long, Almonte. It appears the unnatural mother came by the B. & O. Train from Perth, and a few minutes previous to the departure of the Amprior Stage, she went across the street and deposited her treasure at Mr. Long's door, and then took her departure for Amprior per stage. A Constable, Mr. N. Shipman started in pursuit of her, and will no doubt return with her to answer the charge preferred against her.

Two hundred negroes arrived at Windsor on Monday; three hundred more were on the way. The exodus is from Illinois, and caused by fear of a re-enslavement. Canada appears to be getting its share of fugitives.

The following, we are requested to state, is the result of the Easter Elections in the Parish of Carleton Place.

Church-wardens	Delegates to Synod.
ST. JAMES', CARLETON PLACE.	
Messrs. John Sumner, James Rossmore, Esq.	
Joseph Howland	
ST. JOHN'S, INVERVILLE.	
Messrs. Abraham Code, Abraham Code.	
Samuel Jones	
ST. GEORGE'S, RIMMAY.	
Messrs. Thomas Coulter, Thomas Coulter.	
John James, Jr.	



BY TELEGRAPH.  
Reported specially for the Carleton Place Herald per Montreal Telegraph Line.

#### Great Inundation in Montreal

Montreal, April 16th.

The inundation is one of the greatest calamities ever befall Montreal—the destruction of property is estimated to reach a million dollars—immense quantities of grain and flour submerged; very heavy loss in sugars, and the Dry Goods and Hardware houses have suffered severely. Great numbers of cattle and pigs drowned. Some loss of life reported, but wants confirmation—the district flooded comprises all Griffintown, Common street, Commissioner street as far west as the Barracks; St. Paul, between McGill street and Custom House Square; McGill up to Lemoine street; St. Joseph and Bonaventure Streets and St. Antoine and Craig Street in neighborhood of Haymarket square—efforts continued to be made to relieve the poor in Griffintown who are in the greatest distress—rise being so sudden they could save little or nothing—flood apparently caused by jamming of ice at Boncherville and sudden breaking up of Lake St. Francis. It apparently extends some distance up the river. Signals of distress from Laprairie were observed last evening, no damage done to Grand Trunk sheds at Point St. Charles, but track under water.

Passengers west compelled to take cabs for some miles from city. Lacine Railway track also submerged. Water this morning has fallen about two feet. Business in the city suspended.

#### LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

##### Major Anderson surrenders Unconditionally.

##### IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

##### He is determined on War.

Charleston, April 13th.

Fort Sumpter has surrendered. The Confederate flag floats over its walls. None of the garrison or Confederate troops are hurt. Two of Major Anderson's magazines exploded.

Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island battery is doing heavy work.

It is thought that only the smallest magazines exploded.

The wharves, steeples and every available place is packed with people.

United States ships are in the offing, but have not sided Major Anderson. It is too late now to come over the bar as the tide is ebbing.



**CHARLESTON, April 14.**  
Negotiations were completed last night. Major Anderson and his command will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning, and will embark on board the war vessels of our navy.

When Fort Sumter was in flames Major Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered as every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, took the form of a salute to the brave man who had so bravely defended the fort.

Four of Major Anderson's men were slightly wounded.

**CHARLESTON, April 14.**  
The steamer Isabella is now steaming up the river, and will be turned over to the Confederate States.

Major Anderson and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New York in the Isabella.

**Washington, April 13.**  
The Commissioner from Virginia had a pleasant interview with President Lincoln this morning. The result was simply a statement by the President that he will act according to the inaugural programme, hold the public property, and maintain the defensive. The President's reply was given in writing. It will be recalled that the Commissioners came here under instructions to respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Virginia State Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States.

The administration has reliable information that the Confederate States propose, after reducing Fort Sumter, to march on Washington with 20,000 men.

A regiment of volunteers have offered their services to the government and will be accepted. Several additional companies of regulars are ordered to Washington.

The Express Washington despatch gives a rumor that Gen. Scott has resigned, because his advice against reinforcing Fort Sumter was disregarded.

The World's Washington correspondent says: "Despatches of cavalry are stationed on all roads outside the city, and two volunteer companies are in the capital; one at the Post Office Department, and one at the Patent Office."

Two officers of New York regiments have tendered their commands.

The present indications are that Fort Sumter will be retaken at all hazards.

**Washington, April 14.**  
Senator Douglas called on the President tonight. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was on the part of Mr. Douglas, while he was unalterably opposed to administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of his constitutional functions to preserve the union, to maintain the government, and defend the federal capital.

Firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country is under attack and must be protected at all hazards at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

Official advices from Montgomery intimate that the Confederate Congress on re-assembly will at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that in the act of declaration a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in times of peace.

The President will, to-morrow, issue a proclamation calling on militia, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress combinations in the seceded States and cause the laws to be duly executed. Their first services will probably be to repossess forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union.

The proclamation also convenes Congress on the 4th of July.

After the surrender, shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings. When Major Anderson ran up a flag of truce, a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the office to Gen. Simonds, commanding on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States, be allowed to enter and take off the Commander and Garrison of Sumter. Mr. Simonds replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to retake or reinforce Sumter, he would give an answer at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this and returned.

**FORT SUMTER SURRENDERED—ITS OCCUPATION BY THE PALMETTO GUARDS.**  
**CHARLESTON, April 15.**  
The New York Herald's special despatch from Charleston says: "Anderson saluted his flag, formed his command on the parade ground, and marched out on the wharf, the drum and life playing 'Yankee Doodle.'"

During the salute a pile of cartridges burst in one of the casemates, killing one and wounding four. One man was killed and another wounded by the explosion. The other will be buried by the Carolinians. The wounded men will be taken to Charleston. The guns were burned to a mere shell. The fort on one side of the parapet are entirely dismantled, and the gun carriages knocked to pieces.

**ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.**  
**New York, April 15.**  
The steamer Fulton arrived this morning from Southampton on the 3rd.

Breadstuffs dull. Quotations barely maintained. Provisions dull.

It is rumored that the German members of the Vienna cabinet had resigned.

The movements of the Austrian army in Austria continues.

Orders have been given for the construction of additional works at the Pola fortifications.

Riots took place in Southern Poland.

The Duke of Newcastle is appointed Governor of India.

The Turks have repulsed the insurgents in Herzegovina.

**FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CHICAGO.**  
**Chicago, April 3.**  
A colored man named Harris, with his wife and two children, were arrested here this morning on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Conner, and sent by special train to Springfield, where they will be examined to-morrow. The man is examined by Mr. Patterson, of St. Louis County Mo., and the woman and children by Mr. Vale, of the same county, and whence they escaped. As it was almost entirely unknown that warrants were issued, they were executed with little difficulty, but after the affair became known, the most intense excitement prevailed among the colored portion of the community, and large numbers gathered at the depot as the regular morning train left, the crowd supposing the fugitives to be on board. One or two shots were fired at the train. Beyond this there was no disturbance.

**MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.**  
**Ramsay, 9th April, 1861.**  
The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice. Present, a quorum. The Deputy Mayor in the Chair. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Deputy Mayor.

The Mayor entered and took his seat.

A communication from the County Treasurer, and another from the Clerk of the County Council, were laid before the Council. The following petitions were presented and read.

By Mr. Coulter, of Thomas Hillard and 32 others in behalf of William Canwith, to keep a tavern at Clayton.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of James R. Slippman for tavern licence in Almonte.

By Mr. Coulter—petition of James Coulter, Sen., and 34 others, in behalf of Hiram H. Bellamy, for Tavern licence at Clayton.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of James R. Slippman and 57 others, inhabitants of Almonte, praying that the Statute labor of the Village be appropriated to the building of side walks.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of Thos. Tackley and 42 others, praying for a grant of money for a Bridge at No. 5 and 6, 11 con. line.

By Mr. Coulter—petition of Michael Riley and 38 others, praying for assistance to repair cross road between No. 20 and 21.

By Mr. Coulter—petition of Timothy Donovan and John Edson, for assistance to make a road at No. 22 and 23, 1st con.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of William Jessop and 21 others, praying for further assistance to open the 12th line from No. 10 to No. 16.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Anderson: That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the distribution of Statute labor. Carried.

After distribution of Statute Labor, the Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Toshach, seconded by Mr. Houston: That this Council is of opinion, that the village of Clayton and its vicinity does not require any more tavern accommodation than it already has, and therefore do hereby refuse to grant the petition of James Coulter and others, praying for a Tavern licence for Hiram H. Bellamy, nor the petition of Thomas Hillard and others, praying for a tavern licence for William Canwith, being both applicants for Taverns at the village of Clayton—carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Houston: That the petition of James R. Slippman, be allowed to get a Tavern Licence be granted—also that the other petition praying for assistance to roads, lay over till next meeting of Council—carried.

The Council adjourned.

**DAVID CAMPBELL,**  
Town Clerk.

**WAR AT THE SOUTH!**  
**Washington, April 11th.**  
The men of West Point flying Artillery received orders to keep their revolvers constantly loaded, to be ready for immediate action. Part of the Volunteers will be stationed at the Bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading force. Nearly 1000 men are now enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District Militia. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the Annapolis Arsenal and their names stricken from the roll. Hisses from the spectators accompanied their disappearance from the parade ground.

Gen. Cadwallader of the 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, has been ordered home immediately by the Governor. This movement is supposed to be in connection with the occupation of the Capital by the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has been in consultation with the President for several hours to-day. He came here with feelings of regret at the course of the administration in this coercive policy, but when the governor heard the reasons for the present course of the President and his advisers, and understood the record by which they had been guided, he modified his opinion to a very great extent.

**CHARLESTON, April 12, 1 p.m.**  
The answer to General Beauregard's demand for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, by Major Anderson, was, "that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, that is, if he was not reinforced."

No casualty has, as yet, happened to any of the forces.

Of the 19 batteries now in position, 7 have opened fire on Fort Sumter—the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet from New York; commanded by Lieut. Col. Harvey Brown, of the 2nd Artillery, an officer of tried gallantry and judgment.

It is reported that three war vessels are now in the harbor, and that this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

**2 o'clock, p.m.**  
The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues.

The Floating Battery and Stevens' Battery are opening fire, and Fort Sumter is returning the fire steadily.

It is reported that three war vessels are now visible outside the Bar.

The war steamer "Harriet Lane" has received a shot through her wheel-house. She is now in the offing, in advance of the rest of the fleet.

**5 o'clock, p.m.**  
The firing has ceased for the night, and will be renewed in the morning at daylight, unless an attempt is made during the night to reinforce Major Anderson, for which arrangements are made to repel.

Only 2 men were severely wounded during the conflict.

**CHARLESTON, April 12th.**  
The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War department at Montgomery and General Beauregard immediately preceding hostilities.

The correspondence grew out of a formal notification by the Washington Government which is disclosed in General Beauregard's despatch.

[No. 1.]  
**CHARLESTON, April 8th.**  
To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—  
An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Governor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peacefully, or otherwise by force.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]  
**Montgomery, April 10.**  
To General Beauregard:—  
If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed, in such manner as you may determine to reduce it.

L. P. WALKER,  
Secretary of War.

[No. 3.]  
**To L. P. Walker:**  
A demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

**BEAUREGARD.**  
**CHARLESTON, April 12.**  
The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, were opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning, and the Fort Sumter returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up from the batteries.

No information has been received from the

seaboard yet. The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every eye is facing the harbor filled with anxious spectators.

**New York, April 12th.**  
The Herald's special despatch says:—Fort Moultrie began the bombardment with two guns, to which Major Anderson replied with three shots from his barbette guns, upon which the batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cummings' Point, and the floating battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell, and Major Anderson replied at long intervals until between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he opened from two tiers of guns looking towards Fort Moultrie and Stevens' battery, but up to 3 o'clock failed to produce any serious effect.

During the greater part of the day, Anderson directed his shots principally against Moultrie, and Stevens and floating battery, and Fort Johnson, they being the only ones operating against him. Fifteen or eighteen shots struck the floating battery, but without effect. Breaches, to all appearances, are being made in the sides of Fort Sumter exposed to the fire. Portions of the parapet were destroyed, and several guns shot away.

The fight will continue all night. The Fort will probably be carried by storm.

It is reported that the Harriet Lane received a shot through her wheel-house. She is in the offing. No other ships are in sight. The troops are flowing into the city by thousands.

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Only two men were wounded during the day.

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Governor Sprague has tendered to the Government the services of the marine artillery and 1000 infantry, and offers to accompany them himself.

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Prince Alfred will visit Canada the summer, arriving about the middle of June. It is not expected Government will organize any demonstration in his honor, but probably several municipalities will.

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**WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.**  
**PRODUCE.**—Our market still continues inanimate and dull, most purchasers confining themselves to supplying present wants. This will continue until navigation opens, and as the ice opposite the city has begun to melt, we expect another fortnight at latest will allow the river and lake craft to commence operations. Advices from Europe are generally favorable.

Flour—No. 1, Superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.30, with few buyers. For later delivery, say in June, \$5.50 is the highest price we have heard of. No. 2, and Fine are rather lower, and in less demand; and buyers of the former are storing. In other grades prices are nominal, and transactions limited.

Bag Flour—Heavy arrivals, and anything but a first class article is difficult to move. Prices are slightly weaker, \$2.65 to \$2.75. Wheat—Good demand for car loads. U. C. Spring, brings readily for \$1.13 to \$1.15 ex cars; \$1.22 offered from the House. Rather dull, and at a slight decline, 70c. to 75c. per 60 lbs.

Pork—Quiet. Mess, \$17 to \$18; Thin Mess \$15; Prime Mess, \$13.50 to \$14; Prime, \$11.25. In carcass little doing and few arrivals. Anything choice would bring \$6.50.

Eggs—12c. per dozen.

Butter—Since our last, we have sold upwards of a hundred packages, for shipping, at 12c.; but the demand still remains limited.

Ashes—Pots are brisk at an advance. Our sales are \$5.80 to \$5.85; Pearls, \$5.85. Groceries—There are a good number of factors buyers in the city this week, setting up for the Spring business. Transactions have been mostly of a retail character but we hope it is the beginning of a good Spring business. Many are purchasing lightly just now, on account of high rates of freight; but orders are flowing in to be executed on opening of navigation, which we trust will be in a few days. We believe the assessment this Spring will be good, and the heavy duties on some kinds of groceries in New York, will give us the decided advantage.

Green Teas are advancing rapidly, and stocks in New York are very light. New York Brokers have telegraphed to Merchants here that no Twankys can be had for less than 44c. The market here is being supplied by importations from England, which, although not so round and well made as New York Tea, is sound and even superior in flavor.

Sugars are rather firm. At the last sale, by Auction, all was withdrawn after the first quoted at "board," which brought \$6 to \$6.10, for very ordinary Cuba. Fair to good may be quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and Porto Rico, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Refinery Sugars, Loaves, Tierces, 9c.; Extra Ground, 9c.; Crushed A, 9c.; Yellow, No. 2, 8c.

Molasses—Puns, 24c. to 26c. Barrels, Tierces, 25c. to 27c. Barrels, scarce, 30c. to 35c.

Syrups—New York, 35c. to 39c., according to quantity. Red's Standard, 42c. Coffee—Rio, 14c. to 16c. Jamaica, 17c. to 18c. Lagura, 18c. to 19c.

Fruit—Lager Raisins \$2.70 to \$3; M. R's, \$2.55 to \$2.65; Valencia, 8c. to 9c. Figs, 7c. to 10c.

Rice—Aracan, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Patna, scarce, at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Starch—Canada, 6c. to 9c.; English, 13c. to 15c.

Tobacco—Rather firm; Plugs, 10c. to 12c., low grade; 13c. to 15c., Medium; 16c. to 17c., Best. Half-pounds are in fair request at 17c. to 25c.

Pails—2 Hoop, Varinised, are offered at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen.

**W. & T. LEEMING,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
28 St. Nicholas Street,  
Montreal, April 11th, 1861.

**LATE FROM THE WEST INDIES.**  
Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 23d of March have been received. The Kingston Herald of the 23rd has the following: "The following vessels of war are now lying at Port Royal: The Nile bearing the flag of the Admiral; Cadmus, Styx, Landrail, Skipjack, Racer and Hydra."

We learn that his Excellency General Taylor has resigned the command of the forces in this island, and will shortly be succeeded by Col. Ashmore of the 16th regiment. We are authorized to state the stevedore to the hall to Prince Alfred in this city having made arrangements for increased accommodation, have determined upon increasing the number of admissions to the ball.

The Jamaica Guardian of the same date says: "The tour of Prince Alfred among the islands of the Western sea is awakening the warmest enthusiasm in those places which his Royal Highness, according to arrangement, honours with a visit. In the island of Barbadoes he met with a right royal reception."

In Antigua and Dominica, also, grand preparations were making for the Prince's reception.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**  
**Quebec, April 12.**  
After routine business bills were introduced to confirm the settlement on Thos. McKay and to incorporate the Boys' Home in the City of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Taiton moved that the Married Women's Life Assurance bill be again placed on the order of the day.

After a discussion the motion was lost. Contents 10—non-contents 31.

The Mutual Insurance Company Upper Canada bill, the Hamilton Wesleyan Female College bill, were read the third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
The remainder of last night's sitting was occupied in the examination of witnesses at the bar in reference to the Shefford election. To-day a bill was introduced by Mr. McMillan to incorporate the International Railroad Company.

Attorney General Macdonald introduced bills to amend and extend the law in respect to persons injured in this province and dying abroad.

To prevent vexatious indictments for certain misdemeanors, and to abolish the mode of procedure in criminal cases, called "Recording the Sentence of Death."

Hon. Mr. Galt intimated that he would open the budget on Tuesday.

On the motion of Attorney General Carrier the witnesses in the Shefford election case were discharged with the exception of the deputy returning officer for Granby, the deputy returning officer for Shefford, and the deputy returning officer for North Stockely.

The House then took up the question of the adjournment of the order for re-providing for a reform in the representation of the people of the Legislative Assembly, by re-adjusting and re-equalizing the same with reference to existing boundaries or territorial distinction be now read a first time; and of the Hon. Mr. Canham's amendment that the said bill be read this day six months, which was proceeding when our report left.

**April 13th.**  
The debate on representation by population occupied the whole of last evening. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Dunkin were the only Speakers. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Garibaldi has written to Paris, saying that he is not likely to be engaged in warlike preparations this year.

**JOHN DOUGALL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—As Procter's Mill, near Arks, on the 3d inst., while the men were at breakfast a lad became entangled on a shaft, and when four men nearly dead, Dr. H. Edwards was soon on the spot, and found both legs fractured—one of them three times across—the thigh bone broken twice, also the other bone broken once, besides other injuries. The lad is doing well, and the doctor thinks there is a chance of recovery.

On the evening of Saturday, the 6th inst., a large barn, four horses, and hay and grain to the value of \$400 were all destroyed by fire. The building was situated on Lot No. 10, 3rd Concession of the Township of Glenford. The barn was the property of Samuel Kerns, Esq., Barton. The other property destroyed was owned by Mr. H. Ellis, a tenant. The fire originated by a lantern being knocked down from a pin by a horse becoming entangled in the harness while Mr. Ellis had gone for a pail of water. The property was not insured.

**LIQUOR AGAIN!**—The *Ingersoll Chronicle* says:—On Friday last the body of a man named Wm. Perry, a mason by trade, who was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors was found in the Otter creek near Mr. Tilson's Mills, in Tilsonburg. When found a liquor decanter was discovered in his pocket. It is supposed that he was drowned about five months ago since which time he has not been seen alive.

In Stewarton, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., a very fine boy of about five years old, son of David Lindsay, hotel keeper, while playing with two other boys along the Creek accidentally fell in and was drowned.

**HORRIBLE DEATH.**—A few nights ago, a child about two years and a half old, the daughter of a Mr. Banks, residing in St. Philip street, had her stomach filled with cockroaches, which crept in at her mouth while sleeping. The poor little girl became suddenly ill, and in consequence of every remedy used for the destruction of vermin, they continued to live and know her vitals, and death ended her terrible sufferings the night before last.—*Montreal Advertiser*

A melancholy accident occurred near the Rouge Hill on Tuesday, where several men were engaged chopping wood. A large tree fell killing a man of the name of John Barrett and severely injured two others, Bryan Downey and Michael Connor. Downey is not expected to survive.

A railroad train ran off the track into the open draw of the bridge over Hackensack river last week. The train consisted of a locomotive and one iron passenger car, the latter built by Candell, of Paterson, N. J. It was filled with passengers, but not a life was lost, as the car was not slightly injured. Had it been made of wood, probably one half of the passengers would have been killed by splinters.

The Toronto Leader is informed that a collision took place on Friday on the Northern Railway near Angus station, by which eight freight cars were smashed and a workman of the road seriously injured.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, recently arrested as a drunken lunatic, married the daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, who was in this country with the Prince of Wales. The Duke has never forgiven his daughter for this act, and she will probably never forgive herself.

A valuable mine of opals has been discovered on the Snowy Range of mountains in California. Some of these gems have arrived in this city. There are several varieties of opal; the first qualities of this stone have hitherto been very rare. One weighing 17 oz belongs to the Emperor of Austria.

**MARRIED.**  
At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Rector, Mr. William Willis, of Montague, to Miss Frances Leech, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Leech of Beckwith.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Alden Johns, of Fairfield, to Miss Annabella Keeler, of Lansdowne.

**DIED.**  
At Millbrook, on the 3rd inst., Mr. A. Kerr, Merchant, a native of Mohorow County, Ireland. Son-in-law of Mr. John Park, Brockville.

At Toledo, Kitley, C. W., March 14th, of Lechuria remittens, after a long and protracted illness, in the 33rd year of his age. Tamerlane, oldest son of the late Rev. Wyatt Chamberlain, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

In Ramsay, on the 6th instant, Mr. William Harris.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is now receiving his usual supply of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**  
Consisting of the Newest Styles of Ladies' Hats, Dresses, Shawls, Mantillas, Ribbons, &c. &c., together with an Assortment of Flowers and Plumes, Trimmings, Scarfs, Collars and Sleeves, Head Dresses, and other Fancy Articles; and likewise, a full stock of

**HARDWARE, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
And Paper Hangings, all of which will be sold at a very low figure.

He would also state, that he intends selling off all his Old Stock of Dry Goods, &c. &c. for Cash. As great bargains therefore, may be expected, he would solicit an early call from purchasers when he has no doubt that they will be fully satisfied.

**JAMES W. DUNNET.**  
Pakenham, 17th April, 1861. 32-u



... was there."

ing unknown than from being known.

Thp. Clerk,

Almonte, December, 1860,

Carlton Place, March 19, 1861. 20

Carlton Place, March 16, 1901. 28-

Worth, May 2nd 1908,