

Charlottetown, 4th Sept., 1868.

Hon. J. C. Pope.

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st September, instant, informing me that you had agreed with Andrew Thornton Todd, Esq., for the purchase of his estate in this Island, comprising about 12,000 acres of land, situate on Lot 19, at the price of 13s. 9d. per acre, the arrears of rent, amounting to nearly £5000, passing with the estate, and offering the estate, as purchased by you, to the Government at the same price with all arrears.

The Government fully appreciate the expression of desire upon your part, that they may have an opportunity of emancipating the Leaseholders upon the Lot in question, and are exceedingly desirous of availing themselves of it. In order to arrive at a final and sound conclusion they, of course, require to have some further particulars connected with the estate communicated to them, which I now request you to furnish to me, with as little delay as possible.

1st. Particulars of the agreement between you and Mr. Todd. Rent roll with names of Tenants, how much land under lease—how much wilderness land—arrears of rent due from each Tenant. 2nd. Plans of property. Commissioners have been appointed to visit and inspect the property so soon as the above particulars shall have been received, and should their report be favorable, the Government will be prepared on the title being approved of, to conclude the purchase.

The Commissioner of Public Lands is at present in the country, but if you will be so good as to let me know when you can attend to the above particulars, I will send to him, and request his attendance in Town, so as to expedite matters as much as possible. The agreement will, of course, speak for itself, but I wish also, independently of it, to know from you the terms of payment of the purchase money, in case of this matter being finally arranged between us.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney General.

Charlottetown, 7th Sept., 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th Sept., instant, in which, after communicating to me the gratifying intelligence that the Government appreciate my desire that they may have an opportunity of emancipating the Leaseholders upon Lot 19, and that they are exceedingly desirous to avail themselves of such opportunity. You request me to furnish you with further particulars connected with the estate offered for sale by me, in order that the Government may be enabled to arrive at a final and sound conclusion.

The further particulars required by you, as stated in your letter, are: 1st. Particulars of agreement between me and Mr. Todd. 2nd. Rent roll of estate with names of Tenants. The quality of land under lease—the quantity of wilderness land, and arrears of rent due from each Tenant. 3rd. Plan of the property. 4th. The terms of payment of the purchase money.

I have now to enclose, for the information of the Government, the rent roll of the estate, in which are stated the names of the Tenants—the quantities of land held by each, and the amount due upon each farm respectively. I enclose also a plan of the property. The purchase money will be required in cash upon delivery of the deeds of conveyance. The particulars of agreement between me and Mr. Todd I decline at present to furnish, because I do not consider them necessary in order to enable the Government to arrive at a sound and final conclusion.

My desire is that the Government should they decide upon purchasing the property which I have offered them, shall have it at what it may cost me. I do not intend to receive one shilling over and above the cost of the estate, nor to desire any pecuniary advantage therefrom, and I beg to assure you that I shall be most happy to inform the Commissioner of Public Lands the fullest information relative to the estate which is in my power to impart, and should the Government determine upon purchasing, will lay before them an abstract of the title.

I desire that the Government may give this offer immediate attention, and that at as early a day as shall be convenient I may be made aware of their decision. The season of the year at which rent rolls and arrears of rent are usually collected is at hand, and as I shall refrain from enforcing payment either of rent or arrears, in the hope that the Government may purchase, you will readily appreciate my desire to be acquainted with the decision of the Government as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES C. POPE, Attorney General, &c., &c.

Charlottetown, 11th Sept., 1868.

I have the honor now to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th inst., relative to Lot 19 and of the plan of the property, and list of arrears from each Tenant referred to in it, and which you handed to me personally. I have not, however, as yet, received the rent roll containing names of Tenants and quantities of land held by each, with terms of their leases as referred to in your letter.

I observe that you decline at present to furnish the Government with particulars of your agreement with Mr. Todd, but, as in your letter of 1st Sept., you informed me that you had purchased the estate from Mr. Todd, and that you offered it to the Government as purchased by you, I feel no hesitation in asking you to furnish me with a full and clear illustration of the monument, and inspected the photograph, we must say that the latter is a most perfect reflex of the former, and highly creditable to Mr. Brennan.

We should not omit to notice the cleanly appearance of the Cemetery, the keeping of which reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Wm. Stoker, the worthy sexton.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 23, 1868.

The following Correspondence between the Attorney General and the Hon. J. C. Pope, relative to the purchase of Lot 19, will more truthfully explain all matters connected therewith, than the article in the last *Islander*; besides enabling the Tenants of the Island to appreciate to its full extent the value of W. H. Pope's mock-sympathy for the Tenants of the above Lot. Our want of space prevents us from answering the *Islander* this week, but we shall be happy to trim him off in our next.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 21st September, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herald. I enclose for publication copies of the correspondence which has lately taken place between the Government and the Honorable James C. Pope, relative to that portion of Township No. 19 recently purchased by him from Mr. Todd. Your obedient servant, JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney General.

For the information of the Executive Council of this Island, I beg to inform you that I have, within the last few days, agreed with Andrew Thornton Todd, Esq., for the purchase of his estate in this Island, which comprises about two thousand acres of land, situate upon Lot 19. The price to be paid Mr. Todd is thirteen shillings and nine pence per acre. The arrears of rent, which amount to nearly five thousand pounds, pass with the estate at the price named.

I now offer this estate, as purchased by me, to the Government, at the price at which I bought it, viz: 13s. 9d. per acre, including all arrears. As a pecuniary investment, this purchase would, in my opinion, prove remunerative to me, but as I desire that the Government may have the opportunity of emancipating the Leaseholders upon Lot 19, I offer it to them. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES C. POPE, Attorney General, &c., &c.

WHELAN'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE

A correspondent of one of the Ontario papers thus describes Whelan while in the prisoner's dock:—Whelan's forehead is low, and slightly receding, though not so much as has been said by others. The jaw and chin, as far as can be judged while that heavy red beard covers them, are strong and determined looking—yet the man has by no means a bad expression. His restless eyes are against him, and they are perhaps the worst feature of his face. As he stands now, he would scarcely be picked out by the most expert physiognomist as the man who would commit the atrocious crime of which he now stands accused. He is a strong muscular looking man, apparently capable of enduring much hardship, and of making a determined fight. His shoulders are broad and well knit, but his chest is of no depth, especially for one of his apparent strength. His limbs are slender, and of moderate activity. His head is commonly what is called a "bullet head," being almost round, the animal characteristics evidently predominating; yet he is a man of intelligent appearance, and no one would for a moment think of setting him down as an ass; he may be a knave, but he is certainly not a fool.

WHELAN FOUND GUILTY.

The wretched man Whelan has been found guilty. No other verdict could have been anticipated. The most direct evidence was circumstantial, but such is the case almost always when a murder is planned and premeditated. Every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of discovery, but how often does it happen in such instances, that an over-ruling providence brings to nought the devices of man! And so it has been with the murderer of the late Mr. McGee. The foul crime was planned with the utmost secrecy. The assassin was found willing to run the risk of doing the deed. The intended victim was trailed for weeks, till an opportunity should be found for dispatching him without fear of detection. The time was at length determined upon, that that being midnight, when the distinguished statesman was returning to his chambers. But strange to say, the movements of the assassin that evening were so peculiar—there was a something in his eyes, a nervousness in his manner, a peculiar and mysterious restlessness about him, which attracted attention, though it did not arouse suspicion. A pistol was observed to protrude partially from his pocket. When the bloody deed had been consummated, these things were remembered, and Whelan was searched for immediately, and found. It was proved that he was at that night; he was at the Russell House shortly after the murder, and showed no inclination to go to ward the scene of it when the alarm was raised. After his arrest, a pistol was found concealed in his lodgings, with one of the chambers empty, and which bore evidence of having been recently discharged. Suspicion became certainty in the public mind, but as yet the evidence was only presumptive. He had been heard to threaten the life of Mr. McGee, and was known to belong to the Fenian Brotherhood. Still there was no direct evidence against him. His threats might be only the words of a vain and foolish braggart, and it was possible that his pistol might have been discharged accidentally or innocently. But "murder will out." The public excitement and indignation could not rest without probing the matter in every possible direction. Every man in the country was a volunteer detective, and every trace of evidence, even the slightest, was examined with an eagerness and earnestness which showed that it would be a difficult thing for the guilty to escape. Suspicion was universally centered upon Whelan, and one circumstance after another strengthened it more and more. At length a person is found who actually saw the shot fired, and McGee fall, and his assassin flee. This evidence, of course, if substantiated, settles the question of the prisoners guilt, and accordingly strong efforts were made to break it down, but with little success. Then came the dialogue in jail between Whelan and Doyle, overheard by detective Cullen and a person named Hees. Here Whelan confessed to the commission of the crime, and even explained how it had been accomplished. There were other subsidiary links, all acting to complete the chain of evidence, and combine the facts that no alternative was left them but to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The character of the crime has no parallel in the history of Canada for wickedness and atrocity. It called forth not so much a burst of popular indignation, as a feeling of utter bereavement, by the striking down of a great public benefactor. It was fitting that the instrument of this dreadful crime should be brought to the bar of justice, though it was felt that the punishment of ten thousand Whelans would be no adequate counterpoise to the public loss received. The criminal has been condemned, and we trust the present generation in these Colonies will never be required again to mourn over the perpetration of a similar crime—a crime which invariably brings with it its own punishment, and destroys for the time being the organization with which it happens to be connected. The murder of McGee has been the death blow to Fenianism in Canada.

By the telegram it will be seen that sentence of death has been passed upon Whelan, and that his execution will take place on the 21st and 22nd of December.

THE WHELAN TRIAL.

The trial of Whelan, for the murder of Mr. T. D. McGee, has now (when we write) virtually closed. It is exceedingly to be regretted that the Canadian papers, even those of them with pretensions to high character, have done so much to create the impression amongst all impartial men that Whelan could not get a fair trial, and that they and those for whom they spoke were determined—perhaps because they were honestly victims of his guilt, perhaps only because they sought a victim to satisfy their craving for revenge—that he should not escape through any such insufficiency of evidence as would compel an impartial jury to find a verdict of acquittal, while they were morally certain that he was the murderer. For a day before the trial the newspaper agitation was revived. In papers without number Whelan was spoken of as a Fenian. Fenians, it was said, were raising funds for his defence—indeed to subscribe to any such fund was declared to be proof conclusive of Fenian sympathies. Many Fenian Headquarters, it was said, had assembled at Ottawa to watch the proceedings; guards were strengthened, and a great display of military force was made, as if an attempt at rescue by some strong body were really apprehended; the newspapers discussed the propriety of Mr. J. H. Cameron's accepting a fee for the defence, as if to do anything to secure the prisoner a fair trial were a crime society should scarcely be expected to pardon.

Even as the jurors were about to be called into the box a leading paper in Ottawa, regarded as the organ of the Dominion Premier, discussed the probable effect, the present and personal influence of Mr. J. H. Cameron, the Orange Grand Master, as counsel for the prisoner, may have on their verdict, and as the trial progressed telegraphic despatches announced all over the Dominion that if Whelan were not convicted the Loyalists, whoever they are that wish to monopolize that name, would take the matter in their own hands and justice, while telegrams to the Montreal Gazette announced in advance that against positively strong convictory evidence against Whelan of which the world is yet ignorant, and the character and credibility of Lacroix were canvassed before he was put upon the stand. Those who managed the prosecution on the part of the Crown did their utmost in the same direction. The population of Ottawa and its neighborhood, nearly, if not quite, one-half Catholic. The number of Catholics summoned as jurors was comparatively small, and as the Sheriff has been exceedingly zealous throughout this case, and moreover, we be carefully selected, yet Mr. O'Reilly, on behalf of the Crown, challenged every Catholic and every Protestant known to have any connection with Catholics. It is very desirable indeed that if Whelan is the murderer, he should be indicted and punished as such a crime we should all regard the right of fair more value than the conviction even if the guilty there may be (what is called

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The importation of hay from United States will hereafter be allowed only under a license from the Privy Council. The prevalence of the cattle disease in various parts of America is the cause of this step on the part of the Government. Mr. Galt has an article in the last *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the state of Europe. While he has no doubt of the desire of Napoleon for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he urges on him the reduction of the army as the only effective pledge of peace.

Kiel, Sept. 16.—King William will review the Prussian fleet here. The King to-day visited the ancient University at Kiel, where he was received with appropriate ceremonies. The faculty presented an address to His Majesty, in which they referred to the tranquillity which now existed throughout Europe, and expressed hopes that it would remain unbroken. The King, in his reply to this portion of the address, said: "I do not see any cause for the disturbance of the peace of Europe; in the army and may I behold the vigor of the fatherland. They have proved that they do not dread the combat, and if compelled to enter into a conflict they will fight it out."

New York, Sept. 16.—The International Cricket Match between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two of New York, commenced to-day on the St. George's ground, Hoboken. About 4000 persons were present, including a large number of ladies. The All-England took the bat and by splendid play against first rate bowling and moderate fielding, scored 124 runs for a loss of seven wickets. The match will continue Thursday and Friday.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is reported in Paris that the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel, when he said that if compelled to enter into a contest he should fight it out, excited no animosity in the French Cabinet, the words of the King are regarded as having reference merely to the events of 1866, and as not susceptible of any application to the present state of affairs in Europe. The Paris Monitor has a tranquilizing leader in which it reviews the relations of the great powers and considers the situation calm and peaceful. Reports have been received at Belgrade that a battle has been fought between the Turkish troops and the Bulgarian insurgents near Philippopolis, the latter made the attack, but after a desperate fight they were repulsed, pursued and driven back to the Balkan mountains. The Turkish loss was heavy. Over two hundred men were killed while defending one of the Forts assaulted by the rebels. The loss of the latter is unknown.

New York, Sept. 17.—Steamer "Melita," of Warren & Co's line, from Boston August 25th for Liverpool, was burned at sea Sept. 6. Passengers and crew saved by ship, a steamer from Havre for New York, and bark "Monquash" of Prince Edward Island. Gold 144.

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Patrick Buckley, an alleged accomplice in the McGee murder is said to be insane. Bail will probably be accepted for Eggleston, Enwright and Murphy, the other alleged accomplices. Whelan most strongly protests that he did not shoot McGee but knows who did. It is suspected he will make a full confession before long.

LONDON, Sept. 18. (eve.)—The Emperor Napoleon, Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial to-day made a visit to Queen Isabella of Spain at St. Sebastian. An Italian Cardinal has been tried by the Civil Court at Rome and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred francs for attempting to take possession of the See Sabina, by order of the Pope, without the authorization of the King of Italy.

MEXICO, Sept. 18.—A terrible explosion took place at the cartridge factory in this city to-day. Thirty persons were killed outright, and 82 badly injured. The building in which the explosion occurred was torn to pieces. LONDON, Sept. 17. (eve.)—The *Times* contrasts the political convulsions of Great Britain with that of the United States. In both cases the elections are new ones. Here in England there are many contests differing in men and principles, and the result is a confused hubbub in which not one sound idea is heard above the rest.—The incidents thus far have been peaceful and negative; but the eight weeks remaining before the elections may warm the contest that is now so quiet. The *Times* dwells on the violent animosity of the Presidential fight in the United States, and calls an American general election an American carnival. The American people may be serious and interested, but they allow the most acerbic and grotesque character to represent the whole people which does them some injustice, but less harm than is commonly thought.

LIVERPOOL, Sept.—Sir John Young, the present Governor-General of New South Wales, has been named for Governor-General of Canada. A letter to the "Independence Belge," from Constantinople, dated Sept. 8th states that an attempt of the Greeks of Chios to celebrate the day of the baptism of the heir of the Grecian King was suppressed by the Turkish authorities. The Greek attaché of the American Consulate was one of the persons arrested. It is said Admiral Farragut petitioned for his release, but this petition was refused and the man was taken in confinement to the Dardanelles. Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States, is expected at Munich this week to exchange the treaty between the Bavarian and American Governments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The cricket match was concluded yesterday by the American twenty-two scoring 88 on their second innings which, with 61 on their first innings, made a total of 146, against 175 by the Englishmen in one innings. Nine of the Englishmen played a game of base ball with the Americans. The score stood 38 for the Englishmen, and 19 for the Americans. They left for Montreal to-day. GOLD LONDON, Sept. 20.—John Wilson Peaton, M.P. for North Lancashire, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, and Earl of Mayo Governor-General of India. An insurrection is said to have broken out in Andalusia, Spain.

LATER.—A despatch from Madrid announces the resignation of the Prime Minister and most of the Cabinet. The Marquis Irujo has been requested to fill their places *interim*. The Queen is returning to Madrid. Martial law has been proclaimed in Madrid. The Paris journals have reports that a general insurrection against the Queen of Spain has been commenced, led by Gen. Prim, and the Generals who were recently exiled. The same account says the rebels are moving on Madrid in force.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Parisian press to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the governments and people of Europe, with the sole exception of the Emperor of the French, whose purpose is unknown, and perhaps undetermined. Growing indignation is manifesting itself at his ambiguity and indecision. According to the tenor of the last advices from Central Asia, the resumption of hostilities on the part of Russians at Bakhau is expected in August next. Despatches from Madrid state that the Spanish naval force, stationed off Cadiz, had revolted against the Queen's Government. The Generals, recently banished, had returned and joined the revolt. Marshal La Torre headed the movement, and the leading men of the old O'Donnell party sustained him. Several towns have joined the insurrection, and the most intense panic prevailed at the Court. Troops have been despatched south. Gen. Cough taking command. There was a rumour in Paris on Saturday evening that Queen Isabella had abdicated.

What are you going with that miserable animal? asked a traveller of a farmer who was dragging a lean, wretched-looking horned sheep along the road.

I am taking him to the Mutton Mill, to have him ground over," said the farmer.

"The mutton-mill! I never heard of such a thing. I will go with you and witness the process."

They arrived at the mill. The sheep was thrown alive into the hopper, and almost immediately disappeared. They then descended to a lower apartment, and there they found a number of sheep were ejected from a spout in the ceiling four or five feet above the mill, two sides of more than half the first quality, and two sides of lower quality, and two sides of inferior quality.

As smoothed as my chamber, a while all my days to hold about length one morning, recovered to sit up, I covered," said she, "sitting on a amidst the branches of a shattered with one hand, and to the insensible form of a young lady with the other."

"And the young lady?" I grasped, scanning the girl's face, with an earnestness that caused her to draw back and blush.

"She was saved, sir, by the same means that saved you—the friendly tree."

"And her father and brother?" I demanded.

"Were both found crushed to pieces at the bottom of the precipice, a great way below the place where my father and Uncle Thomas got you and the lady. We buried their bodies in one grave in the village cemetery."

"Poor Lucilla! Poor orphan! Heaven pity you!" I murmured in broken tones, utterly unconscious of a listener.

"I have indeed, sir," said the young girl, "a heart full of sympathy for you."

"Like to see her?" she added.

"To her," I replied.

"I'll bathe in tears, by the grave of her," she received me with sorrowful manner. I will not detain myself, by detailing the efforts I made from her great grief, but briefly state that she succeeded in inducing her to leave the place, and that twelve months after the occurrence which I have related, we met at the alter together as man and wife. She all lives to bless my love with her smiles, and my children with her precepts; but on the anniversary of that terrible night, she secludes herself in her room, and devotes the hours of day to prayer.

As for me, that accident has made a physical coward of me at the sight of a mountain precipice. By-the-by, I ought to add that the driver's body was found on the road within a few yards of the spot where the coach went over the precipice. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horse.

News by Telegraph.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Whelan, for murder of McGee was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, 10th December. He protested his innocence.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times* has a lengthy editorial on American affairs. The writer believes Mr. Johnston, the American Minister, has a *carte blanche* from his Government, to settle the 'Alabama' claims. The case in its present aspect presents little trouble. No American statesman ever believed that the 'Alabama' escaped with the connivance of Great Britain. The real grievance of the United States was the indifference of England in the civil war, and her willingness to see the Union dissolved. The anger of the Americans was due to their conscious want of sympathy in their hour of trial. Mr. Seward has refused the handsome offer of arbitration which should be credited to England. He cuts the past adrift, and the thing is as good as dead. The only thing to ascertain is the responsibility of England to fix the proper indemnity. The press London comments variously on the recent speech of poleon at Chalons. The following words were made of by the Emperor on that occasion:—"I will say nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw phrases however cautious my words."

LONDON, Sept. 15. (eve.)—Reverdy Johnston had his first interview with the Queen at Windsor Castle, on the day after her return from Europe. Mr. Johnston was introduced by Lord Stanley, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. The Queen and Court left yesterday on a special train for Scotland. The telegraphic accounts of the terrible earthquakes on the western coast of South America has created much excitement here. The commercial world is eager for full details of the loss of life, property, and shipping, and the arrival of the mail reports is looked forward to with interest. The Pall Mall 'Gazette' this afternoon has a leading article on the prospects of peace or war. It says that in every capital of Europe the growth of a great and immediate war is impending, grows day by day—that the best informed men expect it to break out before the end of the present year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The print works of the Washington Manufacturing Company of Gloucester, New Jersey, were burned yesterday. Loss—\$500,000. Advices from South America state that a strange phenomenon occurred on the night preceding the earthquake, in the appearance of a brilliant light in the north east, which was supposed to be a conflagration or a volcanic eruption; an enormous development of the electric fluid filled the air. In Brazil during the latter part of July, a meteor was observed which disturbed magnetic instruments largely. Gold 144.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, one of Whelan's Counsel, made an eloquent speech in defence of the prisoner, James Whelan, which took about three hours in delivery.—Mr. O'Reilly, the Crown Prosecutor, followed in a very able speech, which occupied about two hours. Judge Richards reviewed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution and defence, which took up the time of the Court for six and a half hours. The Jury retired at nine o'clock, and after deliberation, came into Court and returned a verdict of GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A locomotive exploded in the depot of Erie Railroad, at Rochester, New York, yesterday, instantly killing 4 persons. The Hawaiian steamer "Galatea," sailed from here yesterday for Port au Prince. Fully supplied with war materials. State election in Maine yesterday resulted in the success of the republican ticket by twenty thousand majority. Gold 144.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—The Privy Council this afternoon heard certain parties representing the Acadian Iron Mining Company concerning the route of the Intercolonial Railway. The Council came to no decision, but will take the representations of the deputations into consideration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—An application for a new trial of Whelan will be made to the Judge at Toronto in November on the ground that the challenge of persons was not allowed. Fifteen thousand men of the Volunteer Canadian Rifle Brigades are encamped at Laprairie near Montreal. They will have a ten day's shooting tournament.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The registration of votes for the forthcoming Parliamentary election, which will commence about 13th of Nov. about next, is being prosecuted with great diligence throughout the British Isles. At many places where formally demanded their names be placed upon the list of voters on the ground, that they possessed the property and qualifications prescribed by the reform bill, and the legal aspects of the question, as well as the extent of the movement have excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand names claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an able speech before registering official by Miss Lydia Becker. After argument of both sides the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question was reserved for legal decision. The question has finally been brought before the Judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was proposed in the House of Commons, by Mr. Mills, substituted the word "Person" for "man," was rejected, and by this action the House clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the Bill in this respect.