POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Monday, the 17th instant,

MAILS GOING EAST.

CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
By Through Train, 1.15 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
By Mixed Train, 6.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST.

By Through Train, 7 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
By Mixed Train, 9 p.m.	10.30 p.m.

Mails for England by Canadian Steamers, will close on Friday at 1 p.m.

Mails for England by British Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 2.30 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS—Daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

POST OFFICE,
Kingston, Nov. 15, 1862.

A YORK SHILLING A WEEK.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

Is delivered to Subscribers Every Evening for a York-Shilling a week.

☞ Orders may be left with the Carrier boys, or at the British Whig Office.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 29, 1862.

THE MURDER OF MR. RICHARDSON AT JAPAN.

The following from the Japan Herald, gives a more detailed account of this outrage:—

Yokohama, Sept. 15.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a party left Yokohama for a country ride, intending to cross to Kanagawa in a boat, and proceed thence to Kawasaki, where there is a fine temple. The party was composed of Mrs. Borradaile, the wife of a merchant at Hong Kong; Mr. Marshall, her brother in law, a merchant of Yokohama; Mr. W. Clarke, of the house of Messrs. A. Heard and Co., and Mr. Richardson, who had just retired from business in China, and was on a visit to Japan, prior to his return to England. The community, at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, were startled by the return of Mrs. Borradaile on horseback at Mr. Gower's house in a fearful state of agitation and disorder, her hands, face, and clothes bespattered with blood, her hat gone, and in a fainting state. She informed Mr. Gower that she had just ridden for her life over seven miles, and had escaped, she knew not how, from a most dastardly and murderous attack upon herself and her companions; that about four miles beyond Kanagawa, nearly half way to Kawasaki, they had met part of a Daimo's train, consisting of a large body of two-sworded men, coming from Yedo, some of whom signed to them to move aside, which they did. They drew up their horses at the side of the road, but in consequence of continued signs to go back they turned their horses to return towards Kanagawa. Without a word, or the slightest further notice, some of the retainers drew their swords and fiercely attacked them. A cut was aimed at Mrs. Borradaile's head, which she fortunately avoided by quickly stooping, though her hat was cut away by the blow. The three gentlemen were badly wounded, and being entirely surrounded and the road being for some distance lined by the retainers, and being themselves entirely unarmed, they had no course but to dash through them and endeavour thus to effect their escape. Mrs. Borradaile saw Mr. Richardson fall from his horse, as she supposed, dead, and the others were so badly wounded that Mr. Marshall told her to ride for her life and try to save herself, as he did not think they could keep up. She scarcely remembers what happened afterwards, but her horse bore her along into the sea, preferring the risk of drowning to falling into the hands of these bloodthirsty miscreants. Her horse, however, regained the road, and continued its headlong course towards Yokohamma, twice falling under her. By some means she regained her seat, and arrived fainting and exhausted at the house mentioned. Fortunately Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Gower's brother entered the house at the moment, the former of whom administered the needful restoratives, and Mr. Gower's brother, at her earnest entreaties, went at once to Captain Vyse to endeavor to obtain assistance towards the recovery of the persons of her companions, of whom she feared they might well be lying dead in the road. The report at once flew round the settlement, and having learnt from others coming from Kanagawa that two of the party were lying dangerously wounded at the American Consulate at that place, while the third had been left weltering in his blood on the road, some three miles beyond, a large body of residents, of all nationalities collected, and immediately started by water and by land for Kanagawa. Among the first were Dr. Jenkins, of Her Majesty's Legation, who had immediately procured his instruments to render what aid might lie in his power. On arriving at the American Consulate, they found Mr. Marshall severely wounded in the side and back, while Mr. Clarke's left arm at the shoulder was nearly cut through, the sword having penetrated half through the bone. Their wounds, however, had been immediately attended to and dressed by Dr. Hepburn, of the American mission. From what was gathered from Mr. Clarke, the few who had arrived determined at once to proceed in search of Mr. Richardson, who had been seen by him also to fall from his horse exhausted. As they reached the main road, they perceived Capt Vyse, accompanied by several residents on horseback, together with the mounted guard proceeding on the same errand. They rode on as fast as possible, and were overtaken, about two miles out, by Lieut. Appin, who ordered a halt. He stated that Col. Neale was extremely incensed that the guard should have been taken out of Yokohama without his special orders, but upon an explanation from the British Consul that it was his duty, at all hazards, to recover and identify his missing countryman, and that having found the guard in the saddle, ready to start, but without any instructions as to what course to pursue (though Col. Neale was fully aware of the urgent demand for assistance) he had thought it his duty to order them at once follow him. Lieut. Appin immediately concurred in this determination, and gave the word to advance, thereby sharing with Capt. Vyse the responsibility of thus acting without having obtained orders from Col. Neale. They continued on the road till they arrived at the half-way house between Kanagawa and Kawasaki, where they were joined by the French mounted guard, who had received orders from M. de Bellecourt, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy, to act in concert with Captain Vyse and those who accompanied him.—Here they made inquiries, but could get no information, the people affecting entire ignorance upon the matter. A little boy, however, came forward, and volunteered to point out where the body was lying; under his guidance they retraced their steps about half a mile, and found the body lying about ten yards off the road in a field at the side of a small cottage. It was covered over with a couple of old mats, which on being removed, revealed a most ghastly and horrible spectacle. The whole body was in a mass of blood; one wound, from which the bowels protruded, extended from the abdomen to the back; another on the left shoulder, had severed all the bone into the chest; there was a gaping spear-wound over the region of the heart; the right wrist was completely divided, and the hand was hanging merely by a strip of flesh; the back of the left hand was nearly cut through, and on moving the head, the neck was found to be entirely cut through on the left side. The two first-mentioned wounds had evidently been the first he had received, and had been given while he was on horseback, the last four, or certainly two of them, had been inflicted after he had fallen from his horse, if not after death. A litter having been hastily constructed, the party returned to Kanagawa with the body. They were met detachments from Her Majesty's ship Centaur and the French man-of-war, the latter under the command of M. le Commandant le Comte d'Hautouls; and accompanied by M. de Bellecourt himself, with his own body guard. In consequence of their repulsed and cowardly attacks and having learnt that the murderers, in number, about 200, were sleeping at a village about three or four miles from Kanagawa, the party was considered so extremely numerous as to induce some members of the community at once to call a public meeting, as it was generally felt, that only by the memorable community flying many naval and military officers, both British and French, and by several civil servants of those respective governments, that it was practicable by prompt measures to arrest the murderers. And inflict a severe lesson on the perpetrators of such crimes. The foreign community responded to the call by assembling almost to a man, at the house of Mr. E. Clarke, the representative of Messrs. Den & Co., an hour afterwards, about 8 p.m. At eight o'clock on Monday morning the community again assembled, and Captain Vyse, who, with Mr. Clarke, had been present at the meeting at M. de Bellecourt's house, made the following statement:—He said that the complete results of the proceedings at that meeting was so involved and contradictory that it was difficult correctly to report its contents. There had been considerable discussion and much difference of opinion; that the French minister and commander were for decided and active measures, that Colonel Neale had stated that he had not received any official intimation of the murder. Captain Vyse said it would now be his duty to lay the circumstances before him in a dispatch; that Colonel Neale remarked he had been attacked in the Legation at Yedo, and was actually a prisoner in his house there, and he did not see how residents in Yokohama could expect to be exempt from equal liabilities.

The Editor's Table.—No. 278.

January's Magazines should be before us, but they are not, at least not all. We have had 'Godey's' and 'Peterson's' long ago, and have the 'Atlantic Monthly' on 'Our Table,' but where is 'Harper's,' 'Graham's,' 'Leslie's,' and 'Blackwood's,' for December?—They 'll come in time, so let us be content with what we have.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January, 1863. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $3.

We feel rather surprised that the Publishers of this New England Magazine should continue to send it to us, for we have scarcely said a civil word in its favor for the past six months. While we have admired the high tone of moral feeling, and the general literary excellence of its articles, we have not avoided expressing our utter detestation of the stilted, high faluting style of writing, (a grotesque burlesque of Dickens and Hawthorn) to be found in almost every one of its late numbers, and which the editor fondly mistakes for fine writing. Such a tale as that of 'Mr. Axtell,' is enough to give any one the horrors who loves the English of Addison or Washington Irving. It requires the author to interpret his meaning—and the narrative is not worth the trouble of asking him. The opening No. for the coming year, while it is still full of this vile peculiarity, has one or two things in it written naturally. We allude to 'Recollections of a Gifted Woman,' and to 'Iron Clad Oath and Heavy Evidence.' It is but fair to add, that although we dislike the stilted style of this Magazine, yet the public in general do not. They must like it and admire it; for the present number is the 1st of the 11th volume, and the tone of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' appeal to the subscribers is anything but alarming in these hard times.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; J. Creighton, Kingston. $3.

This No. has just come to hand. The contents are:—No. 1. Christian Individuality; 2. The Austrian Empire in 1862; 3. Poems by A. H. Clough; 4. Assimilation of Law; 5. France and Scotland—M. Michel; 6. Popular Prophetical Literature; 7. Syria and Eastern Questions; 8. [illegible]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA for 1861. Parliamentary Blue Book. 8vo. pp. 245.

This is an English edition of the French Report that was noticed by us some weeks ago.

THE GENESEE FARMER for January, 1863. J. Harris, Rochester. 60 cents a year.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES for December. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. 50 cents.

This number contains a corrected Prize List of the Premiums gained by the exhibitors in Arts and Manufactures at the late Provincial Show. The publisher says that, in consequence of the increase of subscribers, the uniform price of subscription for 1863 will be fifty cents.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS—No. 6—for December 13th. H. Brown & Co., Hamilton. $3.

This new publication is evidently on the improve. The engravings in this number, though still hard, are softer and more natural—that of Lord Monck particularly so. The literary matter is well selected, and very amusing. The tale of 'The Diamond Bracelet,' from Bentley's Magazine, tho' not renowned as that of 'The Diamond Necklace,' is well told. Perseverance on the part of the publishers is all that is wanted to build up the reputation of 'The Canadian Illustrated News.'

THE TRUE WITNESS for December 26th, 1862. Montreal. $2.

The Protestants of Canada have great reason to complain of the manner in which this journal is conducted. We admit that a Roman Catholic newspaper, supported solely by Roman Catholics, should strenuously support the tenets of that religion, and be ever ready and eager to take up the cudgels in its defence. But there is a season for all things, and a manner of doing things without giving offence to others. No respectable Protestant Journal ever attacks the 'True Witness' or its creed; and yet no number of that clever newspaper issues, without being full of the coarsest ribaldry of and concerning the Protestant Faith. This No. before us is a special example of bigotry and abuse. The Revival Mania which commenced at Hamilton, has descended to Montreal, and certain scenes are nightly witnessed in that city which sober minded Protestants much deplore.—They are, however, the effects of overwrought religious minds, and might safely be allowed to pass unnoticed, especially as they are not offensive to other creeds. But the 'True Witness' will not do. He exaggerates these scenes, turns them into the utmost ridicule, violates decency in so doing, and does every thing in its power to stir up strife between this excited people and Roman Catholics. How differently has the Protestant Press of Canada behaved touching the miracles, real or pretended, performed by the bones of the Jesuit Saint. Very few of the Protestant newspapers took any notice of those miracles, and those who did simply related the facts as they said, leaving their readers to believe or not as they pleased. The 'True Witness' can see the ridicule attaching to the 'Revival' practices, and yet shuts its eyes blindly to the same ridicule attaching to the relics of St. Mathieu.

In Canada, the population is divided almost equally between Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is the interest of us all to live in peace and good will one with another, letting each one enjoy his own opinion.—But how can this be done; while the main Catholic Journal (in English) is ever employed in injuring, ridiculing and abusing the Protestant Faith?

CANADIAN ITEMS.

MURDER AT POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.—A man named Elzer Dubuc arrived in town on Monday morning, from Pointe-aux-Trembles, and laid information with the Coroner of a murder which had been committed in that parish on Tuesday last. It appears from Dubuc's statement, that one Pierre Beaupre and his brother, whose Christian name we have not ascertained, when on the road to Quebec, at a place called Petit Capsa, met two carters named Garmain and Piche. Country roads being narrow in winter season, a dispute arose between the two latter and the brothers Beaupre about the dividing of the road. A fight ensued, and the two Beaupres were knocked down with wooden trundles, which the carters had in their possession, and when Pierre Beaupre recovered his senses he found his brother lying dead by his side. The Coroner has despatched Detective Ford and another constable to arrest Germain and Piche, and will commence his investigation to-day. We will publish further particulars as soon as the inquest is over.

THE HURON COLLEGE.—The house and grounds in London, C. W., known as the school property, have been already purchased and paid for from the funds collected by Dr. Hellmuth, during his visit to England. The College, it is thought, will be opened during the coming summer.

A SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN APPOINTED TO A CANADIAN MISSION.—The Rev. W. H. Smythe, late of the Diocese of Argyle, has been appointed by the Bishop of Huron as a Missionary in Kinloss and Culross, county of Bruce. Last Sunday, the incumbent of the Anglican Church of Ingersoll being ill, Mr. Smythe supplied his place and preached with much acceptance to a large congregation.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.—A discussion is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that no election can be held on Tuesday, 6th January, that day being the Epiphany. The Statutes of Canada in one place, mention several days as holidays, but in two or three other places, in the Statutes of Upper Canada, the days are specially mentioned which public officers are required to observe, and those only—they are Christmas and New Year's days, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birth Day, and any day of Thanksgiving set apart by the Governor General. All public offices must be open on the Epiphany, and all kinds of business may be legally transacted on that day. It would be absurd to say, that the Epiphany would be a legal holiday for some purposes and on a day when it was perfectly legal to transact all other kinds of public business. Private citizens may observe the Epiphany or not, as they please, but by the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, all public officers are expressly commanded not to observe it. When the Epiphany falls on Monday, the election must be opened and held on that day; but, as the Epiphany falls on Tuesday, we suppose it would be illegal to hold an election.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CAR.—The Montreal Herald of Wednesday says:—One J. W. Goule, residing in Seely, near Napanee, was a second class passenger on the Grand Trunk down train on Monday night.—From his story it appears that he had the sum of $900 with him, done up in a bag. However this may be, he very foolishly boasted of his wealth to his fellow travellers, and on reaching Cornwall, he went out to have some supper, leaving his bag of money behind him. As a matter of course, when he returned, the bag had disappeared, and tho'ough search was made, no trace of it could be discovered. He immediately telegraphed to the Chief of the Grand Trunk at this city, to send for Detective O'Leary, and instruct him to proceed to the junction at the Tanneries, between Montreal and Lachine, to search the train. O'Leary went out, reaching the junction about two o'clock yesterday morning. The train came along about four, but it was found that Goule had remained at Cornwall. O'Leary, however, made a thorough search, but the money was not to be had. Goule states that there were $285 in British silver, $500 in bills on the Commercial Bank, and the remainder in ones and twos, on different banks. It is rather singular that a man should travel with such a large sum of money, in a second class car, and still more surprising that he should boast of his wealth, and then put the honesty of his fellow travellers to so severe a test as to leave it all at their mercy. At present he appears to stand a very poor chance of ever seeing anything more of his nine hundred dollars.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger arrived in Montreal, on Sunday morning from his European tour. During his absence he had the misfortune to lose by death his only daughter, and was not apprised of the fact until his arrival here. His sorrow and deep regret may be imagined but cannot be described. It is somewhat strange that Mr Sheriff De Lisle should have sustained a bereavement of almost as affecting a kind. One of his sons, a fine young man of about eighteen years, from whom he had heard when leaving Liverpool for Quebec, and was then in good health and spirits, was dead, and waiting to be buried, when his father and mother arrived on this side of the Atlantic. Both cases mark the uncertainty of life, and how true is the saying, "In the midst of life we are in death."

The Montreal Gazette says:—We understand that it is found necessary to build another Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada, and that there is talk of buying the College buildings at Nicolet from the Priests for $80,000. A professional correspondent, in whose opinions we repose the greatest confidence, assures us that if this step is taken it will be a very great mistake and injury to the public interests. Of course, there could be no objection to buying the College buildings at Nicolet from the Priests, and giving a fair price for the property if it is suitable, but if more suitable property can be found, or more suitable buildings erected, then the purchase to which we have alluded should not be made. The public interest ought to be held paramount to any private consideration whatever. Our correspondent states that the neighborhood of Montreal is the best place for the erection of the proposed buildings, for many reasons. The convenience of all concerned in such an institution, requires that it should be in a central place. No step should be taken without the fullest consideration, and taking the opinions of persons the best capable of giving them. There should be no private understanding to further private interests which ill-natured people would call by a grosser name.

HANGING IN CANADA.

The shameful eagerness with which both men and women in Canada crowd to see a fellow being suffer death is well described in the following extract taken from the Toronto Observer:—

"All I wish to refer to, is the crowd which assembled to witness that last poor tragedy in Cook's miserable history. Of that I can speak from observation, and a more frightful sight it has never been my lot to look upon. There were old men, and young men, and boys; women with infants in their arms, grey-headed grandmothers, and mere girls, with others at all different stages. But is not that a common thing on such occasions? Yes; but then you expect those who make up such a crowd should be of the lowest, vilest, poorest rabble. Here, on the contrary, we had the farmers of the county, with their wives, sons, and daughters; their fine, substantial equipages, horses, waggons, buffalo robes, &c., all in fine order. No doubt it was the coarser, more brutal, and more ignorant portion of the community. When you get fairly to look into their backs, when you reach with the eye to grange the thickness of the web, and unravel the heavy, sodden jaws, and the foreheads villainous low, you could have no doubt about that. But then, unfortunately and politically, they were just what pump handles mean we need to call the base and slave of the country, the substantial yeomanry of the 'banner county of Ontario.' Ten, fifteen, twenty, aye, and five and twenty miles, these our 'bold yeomen' with their buxom wives, their 'fair' daughters, and their 'hopeful' sons toiled over some miserable roads, on a most unpleasant morning, in order to gratify their morbid love of the horrible, by seeing an old man hung up like a dog. No doubt, the spectacle they came to witness was horrible enough, but I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, if the spectators were not the most miserable spectacle of the two. I cannot tell you how I felt, as waggon-loads of giggling young women and matrons, young men in scores, mounted on horse-back, with old grey-headed men, driving their own teams, came pouring into our town by every road; and still less can I describe my feelings, and I noticed crowds after they had witnessed a spectacle that might have sobered the most thoughtless of them. Mr. Editor, one might weep in the very bitterness of his heart to think that any district of our country should furnish such a crowd, and yet I very much fear that there is not one which could not, just as effectually as Oxford."

The people of Guelph have got almost as strong a "sensation" robbery case as we lately had in Toronto. A man named B. Glichrist, in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, having been arrested upon a charge of theft. His house was searched, and a large quantity of goods were found therein, including cottons, lamps, vests, flannels, scrubbing brushes, paint brushes, French merino, jack planes, glass tumblers, croet frames, and black ink. The enquiry is being prosecuted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—On Saturday St John's Lodge, No. 3 and Cataraqui Lodge, No. 92 G. R. C., proceeded to St. George's Church and attended a Special Divine Service, at which the Bishop and three of his clergy officiated. The Sermon was preached by Brother the Rev. E. C. Bower. After Divine Service, the Installation of the Master Elect of St. John's Lodge, (Rt. W. Bro. G. F. La Serre,) was duly installed. In the evening the Brethren dined together in great harmony at Brother Burnett's Hotel. Fifty Brethren sat down to dinner, and were exceedingly well entertained.

POLICE COURT.

Kingston, Dec. 29.

Hall and McGinnis were, this morning, acquitted of the charge preferred against them, the Magistrate saying that the evidence adduced had been in their favor.

A man from Brockville who had been drinking, and a boy vagrant, were brought

☞ A Special Meeting of the City Council is called for to-night.

The Amateurs of the 62nd Regiment will perform again to-morrow evening.

THE BRITISH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Sir Henry Smith has returned from Quebec, without being able to obtain Dr. Stewart's pardon from his friend, the Premier.—No more powerful advocate could be sent than Sir Henry, but the plain rule in such cases was not violated, to consult the Judge who tried the cause, before taking action in the matter. There is no case in the English Law books where the Crown has interfered with the sentence in a private prosecution for Libel. In criminal prosecutions, however, the rule, whether is the rule, will be strictly followed by the law officers of the Crown. But the application in this instance is a direct censure upon the Judge, and if the Crown, induced by strong political influence, should commute the punishment, it is against all precedent. The rule laid down by the late Attorney General Baldwin, is that which now obtains in all applications of pardon where the punishment is in the discretion of the Judge. When an application was once made to that eminent and upright man in behalf of a prisoner, whose sentence was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a number of years, he answered, "the Crown is not a court of appeal in cases where the Judge has discretionary powers. The Judge is the only true, legal and constitutional party who has discretion. The Crown has a right to interfere, of course, in cases of mail or post office robberies, rape, &c., where the sentence is death, and where the Judge has no discretion, the Crown is even bound to exercise its powers; but certainly not where the Judge has that power. Further, it would be interfering with the sacred functions of the bench."

But was Dr. Stewart entitled to clemency in this case? Has he repented, or has he expressed regret, for having libelled an unoffending gentleman? He has not; but, on the contrary, when asked by the learned judge what he had to say why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced against him, he insolently answered: 'I have not had justice here; I will, however, obtain it from the Government—they will pardon me!' We shall see whether the Government will act upon the boast of the condemned in the presence of the judge.

A number of persons, however, sympathize with Dr. Stewart, and think the punishment too severe; but they should recollect that the courts are generally severe in punishing newspaper men who are found guilty of libelling individuals. Why, it is only a few years since the present Chief Justice of Common Pleas (Mr. Draper) sentenced Dugald C. McNabb, found guilty of libel, to pay a fine of £30 and to be imprisoned in the common jail for six months. There was no false sympathy exhibited on that occasion, and, why, pray, should it be in Dr. Stewart's case, who has only got his deserts.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Portland, Dec. 28.

The Bohemian from Liverpool 12th, via Londonderry 13th, arrived at 8.45 this morning. She called at Cape Race on the 24th.

The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow for Portland, put into St. John, N. F., for coal on the 10th.

Halifax, Dec. 26.

The Arabia arrived from Boston at 4 a.m and sailed at 9 o'clock.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA AGAIN.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.

SHE IS RELEASED ON BOND.

THE FRENCH PREPARE TO FIRE ON THE SAN JACINTO.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

GENERAL BANKS ASSUMES THE COMMAND.

GRANT'S ARMY REPORTED RETREATING.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.

The steamship Constitution arrived from Panama. She reports that the steamship Ariel was captured on the 7th inst. by the privateer Alabama, and was detained till the 10th, when she was allowed to proceed toward Aspinwall upon giving bonds in the sum of $225,000.

The arms and ammunition were taken from 120 marines on board, who were paroled.

There is anxiety here lest the Ariel be captured on her return trip to New York, and the treasure taken from her.

The Ariel's passengers speak in high terms of the courtesy shown them by Capt. Semmes.

The Ariel was captured near the east end of Cuba.

The only plunder secured by the Alabama was eight thousand dollars in "green backs," belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co.

The Alabama last coaled at Martinique. When leaving that port, the United States war steamer San Jacinto aimed a gun at her, and simultaneously the fort in the harbor trained its guns on the San Jacinto.—This is the statement of Captain Semmes' Lieutenant. The Alabama claims a speed, under twenty-five pounds of steam, of 16 knots.

She was overtaking the Ariel with only eleven pounds of steam.

She fired two guns when the latter hove to.

Sandy Hook, Dec. 27.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall, has just been signalled. She will arrive up to port between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Panama, Dec. 15th.

The steamship Ariel reached Aspinwall on Friday night, the 20th instant, having been overhauled by the Alabama on the 7th instant, and taken to Jamaica.

The Ariel was detained for two and a half days and then released, after her captors had taken out $12,000 in specie, on freight for Nicaragua, the property of two Southern men, and some boots and shoes. The officers of the Alabama also made prisoners of and disarmed Capt. Sarteri, of the U. S. N., who was coming out to take command of the Cyane, Capt. Garland, of the Marine Corps, on route for Mare Island, California, and some other United States officers, and 250 marines, and after taking all their equipments, including their side arms, released them on parole.

It was at first contemplated by Capt. Semmes to burn the Ariel, but, in consideration of the number of helpless women and children on board, he allowed her proceed on her voyage after taking bonds from Capt. Jones for $260,000. The passengers denounce their treatment and accommodation on the Ariel as most abominable and disgraceful, and would gladly have seen her burnt had there been any other way of reaching their destination. It appears that Capt. Semmes was looking for the steamer Champion when he fell in with the Ariel.—Before overtaking the Ariel, Capt. Semmes had fired a shell which struck her foremast, nearly cutting it in two.

Semmes first intended burning the Ariel and putting the passengers ashore at a little settlement of huts on San Domlago; but Capt. Jones protested, claiming that the passengers would die in consequence. Semmes then proposed to land them at Kingston, but after much parleying an arrangement was effected to take the passengers on board the Ariel and release her on bond, the amount to be paid in 60 days after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The French fleet has sailed for Mexico, leaving here four American and one British ship of war.

New York, Dec. 28.

The Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 18th via Havana on the 22nd, has arrived. The news is important.

The North Star, with Gen. Banks and staff, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 14th.

The news transpired the following day that Gen. Butler was superseded, and occasioned the utmost surprise among all classes, to part with an officer who, at least, brought order and security to the city.

On the 16th, Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks met at Headquarters. Gen. Butler welcomed Gen. Banks to the Department of the Gulf, and assured him he would find here troops who were ready to yield cheerful obedience to every order.

Gen. Banks responded, that the only pleasure he had in taking the command was in obeying an order of the government of the United States.

The meeting was most cordial, and the interchange of sentiment was that which marks the coming together of old friends. After the introduction of each other's staffs, Gen. Banks and staff withdrew. General Butler then addressed his staff, requesting each member to take pains to enlighten and assist their successors. He spoke in the most generous manner of Gen. Banks, and Gen. Butler's parting address to the troops, bears date of the 15th, and alludes in eloquent terms to their success in the field, and in restoring order and quiet to New Orleans; to the feeding of starving wives and children of the enemy, stating that that expedition has cost the Government loss by four fifths less any other, and speaking of the work of farewell as the only sorrowful thought he had, and commending them to their commander as worthy.

On the 16th instant Gen. Banks issued an order, assuming command of the Department of the Gulf and State of Texas, and naming his staff whose names are already known at the North. Another order is for all military and civil officers in the Department to report to him; and still another suspends all public sale of property on account of the United States till further orders.

Gen. Butler, accompanied by Col. Shaffer, Col. Turnet, Major Strong, Major Bell, Capt. Davis, Capt. Kensel, and other members of his staff, was to sail on the 22nd for New York.

Capt. Clark was to remain on duty in New Orleans.

Gen. Banks was pushing things with characteristic energy. Five thousand troops, who accompanied him, and landed at Baton Rouge, and the remainder of the expedition, will be sent forward as fast as they arrive.

The weather at New Orleans was fine, and the health of the troops good.

Washington, Dec. 28.

Major General Butler is by this time on his way to Washington, he having been ordered to report here. Report already assigns him to an important command in the field.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 27.

The British frigate Melpomene came up and anchored in the Roads last evening.

The Passaic arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

Washington, Dec. 28.

A report has reached here that a company of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, commanded by Col. Price, stationed at Occoquan, was surprised this morning by a detachment of Confederate cavalry. A fight occurred in which a number were wounded and Capt. Johnson, of the Pennsylvania cavalry, who was in command, killed. Several supply waggons were captured by the enemy.

It is also reported that the Confederates captured some of our troops and a battery at Dumfries yesterday.

Cairo, Dec. 27.

There is nothing to-day in regard to the movements of the Confederate force operating in North-western Tennessee.

The greatest damage done is on Obion River Bottom, where two long bridges were destroyed, and two miles of trestle-work at Middlebury.

It is reported that orders have been given to spike the guns at Island No. 10, blow up the magazine and evacuate the place.

Information was received to-day that trains were running between Jackson and Trenton, and that there were 7,000 troops at the latter place.

There is a rumor in circulation that Gen. Grant has fallen back across the Tallahatchie, but, it is too traceable to any reliable source.

The campaign in Mississippi is becoming an important shape. It may not be long before two severe battles will have to be recorded in that region; one probably at Vicksburg, and another at Jackson. The grand naval expedition of Admiral Porter down the Mississippi, has called forth the service of several able officers, who have volunteered to join him. It is said that several hundred sailors, boatmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., will also be sent to the West, to go into immediate service.

New York, Dec. 27.

Our latest despatches from the army on the Rappahannock report everything perfectly unchanged for the last twenty four hours. Our troops are putting up wooden huts for shelter against the inclemency of the weather. All the sick are being carried to Falmouth.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe informs us of another skirmish with the rebels on the Blackwater on Wednesday. It appears that Lieutenant Colonel Stoneman, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, met the enemy at Joiner's Bridge, four miles above Franklin. He drove the enemy's picketers this side of the river, capturing four of their pickets, one cavalry man and horse, and three infantry soldiers and their arms.—Col. Stoneman's advance with their carbineers, under Lieutenant John S. Ropes, first engaged the enemy at short range. Finally, discovering the enemy in superior numbers above and below them on the river, with his inferior force of four small squadrons in peril of being flanked, Colonel Stoneman withdrew at once, without loss.

The election of members of Congress for Eastern Virginia was the cause of a hard skirmish at Smithfield, near Suffolk, between Lieut. Col. Onderdonk of the New York Mounted Rifles, and a party of the rebel cavalry. Lieut. Col. Olderdonk took the ballot boxes to Smithfield in charge of a squad of his men, and proceeded with the rest of his command to Windsor. Learning that the rebels had left the place but a short time before, he proceeded cautiously towards the Isle of Wight, and when three miles out came up with them. He sent a shell among them from his howitzers, and they responded with six pounders. After a skirmish with the rebel artillery and cavalry, Lieut. Col. Onderdonk retired. The rebels attempted to surround him, and at one time were only one hundred and fifty yards in his rear, whereupon he suddenly wheeled his command about and fired a volley, which emptied twenty of the rebel saddles in quick time. The skirmishing continued for six miles.

THE MAYORS.

KINGSTON.—John Creighton, Esq., by acclamation.

LONDON.—F. E. Cornish, Esq., by acclamation.

BRANTFORD.—J. D. Clement, Esq., by acclamation.

GUELPH.—W. H. Peterson, Esq., by acclamation.

ST. CATHARINES.—— McGivern, Esq., by acclamation.

PETERBORO'.—Charles Perry, Esq., by acclamation.

COBOURG.—[illegible], Esq., by acclamation.

ST. THOMAS.—Dr. Southwick, by acclamation.

GALT.—John Davidson, Esq., by acclamation.

Mr. G. B. L. Fellows has been solicited to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of Ottawa. Mr. Freil, of the Union, is his opponent.

CHATHAM.—W. Weller, Esq., without opposition.

TORONTO.—The following nominations were made:—Mr. S. Sherwood, Mr. J. G. Bowes, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. W. H. Boulton.

HAMILTON.—Robt. McNay, Esq., by acclamation.

BROCKVILLE.—Wm. Fitzsimmons, Esq.

DUNDAS.—Mr. J. M. Thornton.

MILTON.—Mr. W. D. Lyons.

OWEN SOUND.—Mr. Sheriff Snider.

Special Notice.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER

4,000 OF THE ENEMY CAPTURED!

A SHOOTING MATCH will take place at the Mansion House, Montreal Road, on NEW YEAR'S DAY,

For a Choice Selection of Turkeys. A large attendance is expected, and our Kingston Marksmen will have lots of sport.

E. COMERFORD.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1862. 4in304

DIED.

In St. Catharines, on the 23rd inst, Maggie, daughter of Mr. Hugh McKeown, aged 17 years.

In St. Catharines, on the 22nd inst, the wife of Mr. George Watts, aged 59 years.

At Hamilton, on the 24th inst., Caroline, the wife of Walter R. Macdonald, barrister, aged 24.

In Tecumseth, on the 22nd inst, Fanny Elizabeth, the wife of William Bell, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 22nd inst, at the Parsonage, Tecumseth, Jane Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. S. Strong, D. C. L., Rector of Tecumseth, aged 66 years.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SILVER.

ON and after FRIDAY, the SECOND JANUARY, 1863, the undersigned Dry Goods Merchants, will only take British and American Silver at the rate of 96 cents to the dollar.

MACNEE & WADDELL,
JAMES DAVIS,
ALEXANDER ROSS,
WALTER P. LACY,
S. CARSLEY,
GRIFFITH DAVIES,
MOORE & SKINNER,
R. WADDELL & CO.,
WM. FERGUSON & CO.,
P. HARTY,
J. DOYLE,
B. DORAN & CO.

Kingston, Dec. 29, 1862. 6ins305

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

SHAW vs. TREMBLE.

THE above Sale is postponed until 3rd January, 1863.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff U.C.F.&L.&A.
Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 27th December, 1862. 305

PERSONS HOLDING CHEQUES from this office on the Bank of Montreal, dated in 1862, are requested to present them for payment by the 31st instant.

Commissariat, Kingston, C.W.,
24th December, 1862.
FED. GEO. SWAN,
302d Assistant Commissary General.

KINGSTON ACADEMY,

CORNER OF BARRIE & O'KILL STS.

The Winter Term begins on Monday, January 5th.

D. J. MOFFAT,
Principal.

Kingston, Dec. 27th, 1862. 1d304

TO-NIGHT!

CITY HALL!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE GRAND

Amateur Theatricals.

WILL GIVE SOME OF THEIR

ENTERTAINMENTS,

on

Tuesday Evening,

DECEMBER 30TH.

Charcoal Burney,

And the Inimitable Farce of

Grimshaw, Bogshaw, and Bradshaw,

And THE GREAT SPADE DANCE by [illegible]

The Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

☞ For further particulars, See Programmes.

Kingston, Dec. 29th, 1862. 305

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY,

14th January next, at Noon,

At the Salesrooms of the undersigned, the following valuable property, namely:

The West half of Lot No. 19, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and the South two acres of the West half of No. 19, in the 3rd Concession of the same Township, containing together 102 acres of land, be the same more or less;

and

Lot No. 27, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less—subject, however, to an unexpired term of ten years created prior to the mortgage under which the sale will be made.

The above valuable Farms, with all their appurtenances, are to be sold under powers of sale contained in certain mortgages thereon, and the title will be such as these powers will enable the Vendors to make.

Further particulars may be learned by applying to Messrs. CAMPBELL & MOWAT, Kingston, or to

JAMES LINTON,
A. & C. M.

Kingston, Dec. 13, 1862. 2awld293

ALSO,

At the same time and place, after the above, Lots Nos. 23 and 25, 6th Concession Hinchinbrooke, County of Frontenac, containing each 200 acres.

Terms Cash.

For particulars apply to

JAMES LINTON,

Kingston, Dec. 27th, 1862. 304

SILVER FOR SALE, at 3 per cent Discount, by

H. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Kingston, 23rd Dec., 1862. 301

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES.

MINCE PIES, OYSTER PATTIES, &c., &c.,

AT CRIDIFORD'S,

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Dec. 24th, 1862. [42]302

CHAMPAGNE.

25 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE (Comet Brand), for sale by the subscriber at his Safe Roo