WINTER HAS COME!

LOOK OUT FOR FROST!!

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Mink, Stone Martin, Real Fitch, Otter, South and North Seal, Rock Martin, Real Nutria, Persian and Russian Lamb, Astrachan, Siberian Squirrel, &c.

THE Subscriber very Respectfully would call the attention of his kind customers and the public in general, to his large and splendid assortment of furs,

(To be Sold for Cash Only)

of many different qualities now in use, and nicely made up in Caps, Gauntlets, Mufflers, &c. Particular attention will always be paid to the ladies for the making of the latest styles of Caps, Boas, Victorines, Tippets, Muffs, Cuffs, or any thing else that could be wanted in the fur line, with a guarantee to give a thorough satisfaction to all, both in quality, workmanship and moderation of prices.

Robes of different kinds—Buffalo, Prairie Wolf, Bear, &c.

Also Hats and Caps as usual.

Any thing in my line will be made with the utmost promptness and despatch.

☞Cash paid for Raw Furs.

D. CHISACHI,
Opposite City Hotel,
Princess Street.

N.B.—D. CHISACHI WILL RECEIVE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SILVER AT PAR.

Kingston, Dec. 30th, 1862. 205

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Monday, the 12th instant, the Mails for the United States will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Mails for England via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

MAILS GOING EAST

	CLOSE.	ARRIVE
By Through Train,	1.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.
By Mixed Train,	9.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST.

By Through Train,	3 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 Fridays at 1 p.m.

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

Post Office,
Kingston, Jan. 8, 1863.

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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1863.

The War in the South still rages with unabated ferocity, and the destruction of life and property increases rather than diminishes. The more bloody and brutal the battles, the more numerous they become, and the prospect of peace lessens the longer the war continues. Gaining all our intelligence through the medium of the Federal newspapers, we are not enabled to judge of the real state of affairs among the Confederates; but enough is told, even through this suspicious source, to believe that the Southerners still hold their own. The recent proclamation of President Lincoln, liberating all their Slaves, puts an end to any reconciliation or any readjustment of the Union. They have now to fight for a continued existence, for how their plantations and cotton fields are to be worked profitably without negro labor, is unknown to them. The wretched comparative condition of the British West India Islands forbids any hope that hired negroes can ever be made to pay.

Meanwhile, in Europe, the utmost solicitude as to the ultimate fate of the Confederates is felt and shown. France, to prevent at Lyons and other places the fearful famine of the Manchester Operatives, is anxious for intervention; and, altho' England and Russia have hitherto forborne to join, yet here must be a limit to non-interference; and how quickly they may be induced to join France is a problem probably to be solved at the next meeting of Parliament.

GREECE.

London, Dec. 20.

The great political event of the day is the Greek election of a Sovereign. Notwithstanding the announcement that the Government of Great Britain will not accept the Crown for Prince Alfred, the Greeks are determined to elect him, the members of the Grand Synod of the Church being the first to record their names in his favor. The British and French Governments have agreed, it is said, to recommend the former King Consort and Regent of Portugal, father of the present and late King, to the Greeks for their suffrages—and it has been reported that the Czar will join in the recommendation. As a consolation to the Greeks for the loss of their pet candidate for the throne, it is asserted very positively that Great Britain is about to give up the Ionian Islands to the Greeks, both Ionians and Greeks having clamored these many years for the union. Such a cession out of pure good nature, would be something so unexampled that people upon the continent can hardly be got to comprehend or believe it. It is so utterly opposed to their ideas of the selfish, grasping spirit attributed to Britain that they can only account for it upon the ground of downright weakness or as being part of some incomprehensibly deep policy looking to future compensatory acquisitions. Some French papers—the more liberal—applaud the act as one of the highest statesmanship and a wondrous stride towards settling European complications. Others sneer; and hints are thrown out that Britain should not hold her hand but cede Malta also to Italy, Gibraltar to Spain, and Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey to France. The Maltese would hardly care for the change I fancy. They have a maxim that 'The English are bad (as rulers) but everybody else is worse.'—It is just possible also that Britain may stipulate in the cession for the retention of some fortified harbor either at Corfu or at some place in the vicinity. Lemnos has been spoken of.

RETIREMENT OF GARIBALDI.—The retirement of Garibaldi once more to his island home at Caprera, after his strange adventurous career during the last year, is an event deserving of especial attention. To superficial observers it may appear that he retires baffled and defeated, short of prestige and fame, without the accomplishment of his purpose of accomplishing the unity of Italy. But no opinion could be more erroneous than this. Garibaldi, though wounded and driven back, has accomplished a great work. That he has not failed as his enemies proclaim, is seen in the single fact that the ministry which defeated him, has ceased to exist, while he remains a controlling power in the nation. Garibaldi was physically defeated at Aspromonte, but he achieved a compensating moral victory in the outburst of popular indignation against the Ratazzi ministry, which fell because suspected of subserviency to French designs. His principles triumph and his name lives.

MR. D'ARCY McGEE IN A TIGHT PLACE.

We copy the following remarks from the Quebec News, a daily newspaper, conducted by Messrs. Donahue & Kelly:—

HON. MR. McGEE'S LECTURE LAST EVENING.

The Hon. Mr. McGee delivered his lecture on the 'Moral Taught by Four Revolutions,' under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, at the Music Hall, last evening. The hall was barely half filled, though the audience was composed of a highly respectable and intelligent class of our citizens. Those who have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. McGee on former occasions, need not be told that the delivery of the lecture, which occupied better than an hour and a half, was a most eloquent peroration; that his style is at once pleasing and agreeable, and that he has unlimited command of language to express his ideas.

We wish, for his own sake, we could stop here. The subject was unwisely chosen, for a person occupying the position Mr. McGee does in the country, as it necessarily involved upon him the duty of saying many things which it were better he had not uttered. His wholesale denunciation of the French race, and their inability to comprehend or practice the lessons of constitutional freedom, is an assertion few will be found to endorse. The history of the Lower Canadian Legislature, from the year 1820 down to the time of the Union, is one continued series of struggles against the usurpation of their constitutional rights, and in favor of the same system of government which he extolled so much. We must do Mr. McGee the justice to say that several times during the delivery of his lecture he distinctly averred that he would always, and on all occasions, utter his conscientious convictions, whether they were pleasing or not—that he would be a coward and a poltroon not to do so; and that he found through life that the course of conduct he had laid down for himself was a bar to his advancement. But, notwithstanding these assertions, it contrasts strangely to hear him extol the revolution of 1688, while he pictured the American Revolution of 1776, and the motives of its founders, as productive of the present civil war. There is no solid reasoning beneath the superabundant flow of words which he employs; his argument is flippant and irregular, and his logic execrable. In the discussion of his subject last evening, Mr. McGee was in error in the historical facts he adduced relative to the English revolution of 1688, and the deposition of King James; he was wrong in his premises and wrong in his conclusions, and the whole lecture, from beginning to end, was what we might not unjustly term a piece of unmitigated balderdash. Mr. McGee is evidently an admirer of the great Irish orator and statesman Edmund Burke, and appears to have adopted him as his model; but he does not possess a sufficient grasp of intellect to comprehend that profound moralist and thinker. We are sorry that Mr. McGee ever consented to deliver this lecture; sorry for himself, for his countrymen—who are responsible in a measure for his illiberal expression of opinion towards the French race, and sorry that we should be compelled to change our opinion of one whom we held in much respect, and whom we regarded as likely to play a most important part in the future political history of this country.

MASONIC SPEECH OF AN INDIAN.

At a Masonic banquet given in Chicago, Ill., in September last, Elry S. Parker, a Chief of the Six Nations, and a practising lawyer of Galena, Ill., delivered a speech which is thus spoken of in an article in the Masonic Journal.

'One speech of the evening, as also an incident attending it, deserves more particular mention. It was that of Brother Sir Knight Parker, a grandson of Red Jacket, and his successor of the Six Nations. He is a full-blooded chief, but highly educated, and an eloquent speaker. I shall not attempt even an outline of his speech, for, if reproduced, it should be with its charms of action and utterance, which very few white men can equal. He spoke of himself as almost a lone remnant of what was once a noble race; of his struggles in coming to manhood, and seeing his race disappearing as the dew before the morning sun. As he found his race thus wasting away, he asked himself, 'Where shall I find home and sympathy when our last council-fire is extinguished?'

"I said I will knock at the door of Masonry, and see if the white race will recognize me as they have done my ancestors, when we were strong and the white man weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge, and found brotherhood around its altar. I knelt before the great light in the chapter, and found companionship beneath the royal arch. I entered the encampment and found valiant sir knights willing to shield me here without regard to race or nation. I went further. I knelt at the cross of my Saviour, and found Christian brotherhood the crowning character of the Masonic tie. I am most happy to meet you in the grand councils of the gathering, and sit with you at this festive board, to share these greetings and hospitalities. I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, Masonic sympathies will cluster around my coffin, and drop in my lonely grave the evergreen acacia, sweet emblem of a better meeting. If my race shall disappear from the continent, I have the consoling hope that our memory will not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in story, their memories remain in the names of your lakes and rivers, your towns and cities, and will call up memories other than forgotten."

'Few eyes could withold their tears as he poured forth in words like these the utterance of a full heart. Silence for a time prevailed after he sat down, when he arose and said:—"I have in my possession a memento which I highly prize; I wear it near my heart. It came from my ancestors to me as their successor in office. It was a present from Washington to my grandfather, Red Jacket, when your nation was in its infancy. You will be glad to see and handle it, and I should do wrong were I not to give you the opportunity." As he spoke thus he removed the wampum from his neck, and drew from his bosom a large, massive medal, in oval form, some seven inches by five, and it passed from hand to hand, along the tables. On one side of this medal were engraved, in full length, the figures of two chiefs—Red Jacket, in costume, presenting the pipe of peace, and Washington, with right hand extended as in the act of receiving it. On the other side were the Masonic emblems, with the date, 1792, if memory is correct.

ARCTIC BIRDS BELOW QUEBEC.—A letter from Rimouski informs the Canadian that the lower St. Lawrence has been visited lately by an extraordinary affluence of birds,—ducks, wild geese, and other game. They were left undisturbed, on account of the sportsmen being scarce in that region.—They took their departure further south at the approach of the December snow-storms. They have been succeeded by an unprecedented influx of Arctic birds, seldom if ever, seen in the Province. These are white partridges and white owls. The former are now as abundant at Rimouski, Ste. Flaire, St. Fabien du Bic, &c., as pigeons are in the spring. They keep together in large flocks, and are easily approached and killed. The white owls are the terror of the smaller birds, which have disappeared at their approach. The farmers have set traps for them, and destroyed a great number. The people think that this extraordinary arrival of Arctic birds forbodes a severe winter.

THE CANADIAN LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

We present below a list of the greater part of the contributions which have been made by Canadians to the fund for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives. We do not pretend that it is complete, for the returns have been made so irregularly, that we have found it impossible to make an exact record. As, however, it is desirable that we should know the amount contributed in Canada, we shall be glad to hear from the Secretaries or Treasurers of those places in which collections have been made, if they can supply us with additional information:—

Co. of Prince Edward, including town of Picton	$ 1,351
Toronto Township	1,000
Toronto City	12,500
Hamilton	5,140
Stratford	309
Otonabee	400
Ayr	86
Montreal	29,434
Quebec	11,771
Sherbrooke	309
Clinton	357
Guelph	802
St. Thomas	603
Cornwall	550
Brockville	196
Guelph Township	138
Puslinch Township	400
Delaware Township	200
Odd Fellows	500
Galt	842
Nichol Township	420
Smith Township	400
Brantford	1,562
Great Western Railway	2,000
Dundas	260
Barrie	128
Belleville	1,039
1st Battalion, 17th Regt., Quebec	205
Peterboro County Town	2,059
Port Hope	600
Haldimand County	1,000
Dunnville	400
Ottawa	1,510
Huntingdon County vote	1,000
Huntingdon and Hemmingford Villages	258
Dereham Township	9
Diocese of Huron Episcopal contribution	1,492
Mosa Township	110
Simcoe	571
Simcoe County	2,000
Barrie Town Council	200
Orillia Township	200
London	3,337
Lambton	1,000
Sarnia	100
Kingston	5,000
Buckingham Township	320
Ekfrid Township	433
Milton	165
Toronto Butchers	300
Yarmouth Township	50
Dunwich Township	62
Port Burwell	43
Elgin County	190
In addition to the above, the following are among the donations which have been made by various places in the sister provinces:—	
St. John, N.B.	$ 5,682
Halifax, N.S.	15,276
Dartmouth, N.S.	750
Prince Edward Island	1,513
	$23,221
Contributions from Canada	94,634
Total from British North America	$117,855

☞ Had this large sum been sent home in the shape of food, it would have proved a great help to the starving Operatives—many of them would have had a belly full. Instead of which, it has been added to the Relief Fund, and is doled out to the unfortunates in sums of three pence and six pence a week, not enough to keep soul and body together! How differently have the good folks of New York and Boston acted. They buy a ship load of provisions, load a vessel with them, and then send it to Liverpool. No doling out in this case.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Washington, Jan. 10

In the Senate yesterday a bill for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, so as to admit of the passage of armed vessels; and to enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals in New York, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern lakes, was introduced and ordered to be printed.

It was rumored that the administration will accept the proffered resignation of Gen. Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac as soon as his successor can be selected. Really, as it appears to us, any delay in this selection is entirely unnecessary. The proper general to succeed Burnside is undoubtedly the general who preceded Burnside—Major General McClellan. The army and the people will unanimously approve this choice. General Burnside himself advises it, and, as he appears to be, with the exception of the President, the only honest man in or around Washington, we candidly believe that his advice should be regarded. Burnside is a good soldier, and would be only too glad to resume his command under his old commander. The soldiers would be excited to the highest pitch of enthusiasm at the return of their favorite leader. The country would accept the reappointment of McClellan as a token of repentence and a pledge of future good conduct on the part of the administration, and the public confidence would be immediately revived. In short, everybody would be satisfied except the rebels, the negro worshippers and the two imbecile California lawyers who pretend to control the War Department. From past experience, however, we are forced to believe that the recall of McClellan is a step too wise, judicious, popular, just, patriotic and necessary ever to be taken by the present apology for an administration.—[N. Y. Herald.

Our latest news from Springfield, Mo., where General Brown was so badly assailed by the rebels under General Marmaduke, is up to yesterday, when the indications were not as favorable to our troops as they had previously been. Telegraphic communications had ceased at three o'clock in the morning and the enemy had entered out stockade on the previous afternoon. The opinion in St. Louis is that the rebels had captured the place. General Brown, the defender of the place, had received a very bad wound in the shoulder. A large amount of army stores, ammunition and arms were in Springfield, and of course fell into the arms of the enemy. It was reported that a portion of Gen. Blunt's army, from Van Buren, Arkansas, had reinforced Gen. Brown, but this is not confirmed

ITEMS OF NEWS.

La Minerve learns that the Hon. Mr. Harwood has resigned his Colonelcy for the same reasons as those given by Sir E. Tache and Col. Campbell, C.B.

RAILWAY DELEGATION.—Mr. Howland, and we presume Mr. Scoutte also, came passengers in the steamer Africa. There can be no excuse now for delay in calling Parliament together. We hope to see the proclamation issued at once.

Le Courrier du Canada, the organ of the Quebec Roman Catholic clergy, says, in alluding to Bishop Mountain's death:—"He was universally esteemed, and not only by the Protestants, but also by the Catholics, for his deeds of charity as well as for the high tone and nobleness of his character.—All Catholics who had occasion to live in communication with him, recognize these his eminent qualities."

A CANADIAN MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED IN DETROIT.—We are informed by Mr. Doyle, of Detroit, that on Monday a Canadian named John Gilbert, was arrested in that city for stealing a horse. He confessed to Officer Smith that about five years ago he robbed Her Majesty's Mail, near Eden, in this county, for which offence an innocent man was convicted. He says that by that robbery he got $1,500 which he has yet buried in the earth some where in Canada; but does not state where it is.—[Ingersoll Chronicle.

Alluding to one of the Editors of the Gazette, Mr. Chamberlin, who is now probably on his way from England, where he has been as a Canadian Commissioner, at the London Exhibition, the Editor of the Transcript says:

"He has been in England waiting for the great day (the day of distributing prizes)—rumor says he will remain there until a friendly ministry comes into power to pay him his small bill, and that this is why the Benjamin Luke letters are so savage upon the men now in power—and he cannot get over the disappointment."

It may probably relieve the editor of the Transcript to be told that Mr. Chamberlin remained in England, on business connected with the Exhibition, at the request of the present Government, which is a fact that causes his logic to limp somewhat, and proves how ignorant his assertion really is. Probably everybody but the Editor of the Transcript is aware of the fact that the services of the Exhibition Commissioners have been quite gratuitous, not enough of money being allowed them to cover the necessary sums they have really disbursed in personal expenses, and their appointment, in the first place, was not political, but arose from their official position, Mr. Sicotte being appointed by the late Government as one of them. Some ten or twelve months of unpaid public service, continuously given, the greater part of that, very tedious and burdensome, should at least be some title to protect any man from needless slander.—The insinuation of the Editor of the Transcript touching the identity of the correspondent who signs "Luke" is also a piece of gratuitous impertinence touching a matter of which he is absolutely ignorant

The long contested Forrest divorce case has at last been finally decided in favor of Mrs. Forrest. The main question was upon the alimony of $2,000 a year allowed by the court which granted the divorce from Edwin Forrest. That annual amount for ten years past, with interest, will now have to be paid by the tragedian. Charles O'Conner was counsel for Mrs. Forrest, and John Van Buren for Edwin Forrest. It is said that Mr. O'Conner has refused any compensation for his services.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON

Having refused insertion to-day to a recriminating letter on the vexed question of the Kingston Rectory, we take occasion to say, that unless very serious changes take place, our columns are closed to further controversy. We maintain our own opinions. The Bishop has gained the day, at much cost. His high station, and the cry of 'Oh! my country! have saved him. He may live long enough to make the public forget his want of single-mindedness, and his talents are of that order as to render the administration of his diocese generally beneficial, however unfortunate its commencement. Of Dr. Lander, we think more charitably—he is at heart a good man, and has a prosperous life before him, if he will do the right thing now that he is both Dean and Rector. Of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, the main support and real right hand man of the Bishop, we can hardly trust ourselves to venture an opinion. His very intemperate letter in to-day's News, shows that a clergyman can become as personally offensive as a layman. But of this he may rest assured, that nothing he can write against the conduct of Messrs. Ross, Robison, and Cartwright, in this unhappy affair, can possibly affect them as churchmen and gentlemen where they are known, and with these few remarks we bid the subject adieu.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The non commissioned officers and men of the 4th Battery, of the 10th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, stationed in this city, in token of repeated acts of kindness and attention on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smyth, of the Sydenham Saloon, Market Square, (the old Star Chamber), very recently presented them with a Silver Jug and Salver, bearing a suitable inscription indicative of the respect they entertain of the acts of kindness and attention above alluded to. Such things as these sweeten the cares of life.

No snow, and no ice bridge yet. The weather has become comparatively mild again

OPPOSITION.—No sooner is the new Skating Rink in operation, than a new enterprize of the same kind is set on foot. A meeting is called for to-morrow night at the Temperance Hall, to get up a Rink on the ice

AN ELOPEMENT.—It is on the tapis that a gallant officer of the Active Force eloped with a charming young lady a few evenings since. The gay Lothario is forty, or thereabouts (all Lothario's are generally about that age), and the young lady is sweet sixteen. The scarlet fever is not the most fatal epidemic. The invisible green, after all, is the popular disease at present with the fair sex.

MILITARY OUTRAGE.—The night before last, a Lieutenant of the N. Y. Militia, accompanied by three of his men, came over to Wolfe Island, and proceeded to the house of a farmer, who lives at the lower end of the island, and then and there broke into the house, and with pistols presented, arrested a man (presumed to be an American Deserter) who had been living in the house since last summer. The party (with the prisoner) then left the island in a boat for Cape Vincent.

TOWNSHIP COUNCILLORS ELECTED.

TOWNSHIP OF OLDEN.

Messrs. Warren N. Godfrey, George Cox, Robert Lewis, John Duchanne and Robert Livingston.

POLICE COURT.

Kingston, Jan. 13.

LEAVING EMPLOY.

Mr. Grimm, butcher, of this city, lodged a complaint to-day in the Police Court, that a man whom he had recently taken into his employ, named Wilheim Schmidt, a German, had defrauded him of the sum of $40 75, and had left his employ when he was engaged by the year. Mr. Grimm stated that he had engaged Schmidt in the General Hospital here, where he had lain sick, to work a month for him. Schmidt was not quite convalescent when Grimm took him out of the Hospital; but from the unceasing care with which Mrs. Grimm attended him, he soon became strong again. He then commenced to work for his employer, and continued so to do until last Saturday night, when he refused to work any longer. On that night, Schmidt having promised to remain a year with his employer, the latter gave him $10 in cash, $8 being the amount he had agreed upon for the month. Schmidt asked Grimm for this money to buy clothes, and he then refused to work any longer, without assigning any particular reason for doing so. He had frequently received little presents from Mrs. Grimm, such as tobacco, &c., and this was a poor return for the kindness of herself and husband. The matter was laid over for the present.

THE CASE OF BURKE VS. CROWLEY, AND CROWLEY VS. BURKE.—ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

This case was again brought up this morning, before his Worship the Mayor elect, (Mr. John Creighton) his Honor the Police Magistrate being absent. It was discovered upon examination by the Counsel on both sides, that Mr. Burke had really first made a complaint before the Police Magistrate, that abusive language had been used towards him (Burke) by Mr. Crowley. Afterwards Mr. Crowley lodged a written information in Court against Mr. Burke, charging him (Burke) with having made use of abusive language towards him (Crowley). It was contended by Counsel for Mr. Crowley, that inasmuch as his written information had been lodged before that of Mr. Burke, therefore Mr. Crowley was to be regarded in the light of complainant; while on the other hand, it was contended that although Mr. Crowley's information was the first lodged, yet that since Mr. Burke had made oral or verbal complaint primarily before the Police Magistrate, he was therefore to be regarded as the complainant. It was a knotty point, and his Worship hesitated what to do. Counsel for Mr. Crowley then said that his client was prepared to swear that Mr. Burke had engaged him, in October last, to hoe some potatoes for his Honor the Police Magistrate, stipulating to give him remuneration for such service; and that when he (Mr. Crowley) went to Mr. Burke's dwelling to obtain such remuneration, the latter made use of abusive language towards him. Mr. Burke stated in Court that he did not want the case dismissed. The Mayor elect said he trusted the parties would settle the matter without appealing to the law; whereupon Mr. Burke, with a generosity and good sense worthy of the act, said that if Mr. Crowley expressed regret for what had taken place, and promised not again to repeat it, and as there were no costs in the case, he was willing to let the matter drop. Mr. Crowley said that for his part, he also was willing. The matter was accordingly dropped.

Mary Townsley, charged with drunkenness. It being her first offence, she was discharged.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 8th January, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:

James Smith, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria.

Neil McDougall, of the Township of Eldon, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the County of Victoria.

Anthony Lacourse, of the Town of Lindsay, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Clerk of the Peace of the County of Victoria.

William Grace, of the Town of Lindsay, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court of the County of Victoria, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the said County.

James Daniell, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be the Judge of and for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the room and stead of Peter Freel, Esq., deceased.

Peter H. Clark, James FitzGerald, Josiah Fidler, George T. Potts, Phillips Lloyd, Esquires, to be Coroners in and for the County of Victoria.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

It is our duty to announce this morning the death of the Hon. Robert Easton Burns, one of the puisne Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench. Mr Burns' last public duty was performed at the Hamilton Assizes, about two months ago. He returned to his home affected by an attack of dropsy, accompanied by a general break up of the constitution, and has not since been able to leave his house. Yesterday, at noon, his sufferings, which had been severe, were brought to a close, and he peacefully expired, surrounded by the members of his family.

Although Mr. Burns never entered upon the field of politics, as a leading member of the Chancery bar and the succesful occupant of three judicial situations, he has filled a prominent and important position in Upper Canada. He was born at Niagara, on the 26th December, 1805. Educated by his father, he commenced the study of the law, at the age of sixteen in the office of the late Mr. John Breakenridge, of the town of Niagara. He was called to the bar immediately after he had concluded his studies, and practised for some years in Niagara, St. Catharines and Hamilton, with considerable success. In September, 1837 he was appointed Judge of the Niagara District and in the spring of 1838 came to Toronto and entered into partnership with Attorney General Hagarman. When the seat of Government was taken to Kingston, the Court of Chancery followed, and Mr. Burns became a resident of that city, but removed again to Toronto on the Government becoming established in Montreal. Here Mr. Burns became a partner of Mr. Philip Vankoughnet and Mr. Oliver Mowat, but was very soon appointed to the important office of Judge of the Home District, which he held until the year 1848 or 1849, when he resigned to form a partnership with Mr. John Duggan. A very short time afterwards, however, he was appointed by the Baldwin Lafontaine Government puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, an office which he held until his death. A few years ago he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Upper Canada. The talents of Mr. Burns were not very brilliant, but he was possessed of a sound judgment, an accurate and retentive memory, and large experience.

Mr. Burns, was son of the Rev. John Burns, a Presbyterian minister who emigrated from Scotland in the year 1803, and settled in Niagara as a Principal of the Grammer school therr. The reverend gentleman, left two sons and three daughters. The only brother of the Judge is a legal practitioner of long standing in St. Catharines, and of the highest respectability. One of the sisters married the late Judge Campbell, of Niagara; another Mr. James Taylor, of St. Catharides, and the third is unmarried. The Judge married first on the 10th Feb., 1835, Anne Flora Taylor daughter, of Mr. John Thomas Taylor, by whom he had four sons, three of whom survive him; Robert a civil engineer, at Lindsay, Thomas, studying for the same profession; and Edward preparing for the bar. Mr. Burns' first wife died in September, 1850, and in 1856 he married Miss Britannia Warton, of this city, who died in 1858.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman will take place on Thursday, at two o'clock, p. m., from his late residence William street, Yorkville.—Globe.

THE WAR NEWS.

The attack upon Vicksburg has been "safely" abandoned, as will be seen from this morning's despatches, and the large Federal force, some seventy-five thousand on land and twenty gunboats and rams, has, as we are facetiously told, "abandoned the Yazoo as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable on the front facing that stream." It is announced that the attack upon Vicksburg has been abandoned, and that the large armada sent against that Confederate stronghold will, in the future, "operate against some other place," the mention of which place has been forbidden, but decided upon in council of war. The new "base of operations," it is reasonable to suppose, will be some distance from Vicksburg, as the advance of the transports had already arrived at Cairo. An interesting bulletin from the Confederate commander at Vicksburg, Gen. Pemberton, will be found in this morning's telegrams.

From Confederate sources we have some interesting details of the Federal losses in Tennessee during the past month. The Confederates have taken during that time, ten thousand prisoners, thirty cannon, upwards of sixty thousand small arms, and destroyed 1,500 waggons.—Leader.

HON. MR. HOWLAND.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Howland has been detained in Boston by illness, and is not expected in Quebec for some days.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The names of Dr. S. Connor and Hon. Adam Wilson are the most prominent mentioned in connection with the judgeship vacated by the death of Mr. Justice Burns.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST VICKSBURG ABANDONED.

THE CONFEDERATES IMPREGNABLE ON THE YAZOO RIVER.

THE FEDERAL LOSS 2,500 OR 3,000 ON THE YAZOO.

AN ATTACK ON WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO MEDITATED.

IMMENSE NUMBER OF PRISONERS, ARMS, &c., TAKEN BY THE CONFEDERATES.

Off the Mouth of the Yazoo River,
Jan. 1, via Cairo, Jan. 11.

The expedition against Vicksburg was abandoned yesterday safely. A strong attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats. The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable on the front, facing that stream. There has been no fighting of moment since last Monday. Nothing has been heard of Gen. Banks or Admiral Farragut. Gen. McClernand arrived here on Thursday night. The army is now in transports at Milliken's Bend. No further developments have been made of Gens. Pemberton and Price in Vicksburg.

The enemy was reinforced to the number of 60,000 men. They had 160 guns in their batteries besides the field artillery.

Our losses in the Yazoo will amount to 2,500 or 3,000; the loss of the enemy is unknown.

Capt. Gwin, of the gunboat Benton, died this evening of the wounds received in action on the 27th December.

It has been raining here incessantly for the past 36 hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi.

A Council of War was held on board the Tigress.

At Gen. McClernand's headquarters on Sunday, Com. Porter, Generals Sherman McClernand and other officers were present. It was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicksburg with the present force, that the enemy received their reinforcements too rapidly, and that there was no prospect of our side receiving reinforcements, therefore it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack on Vicksburg and operate against some other place. A point of attack was decided upon, but its publication is forbidden. The following day both fleets got under way.

There was no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was flood in the river at the time. With wood fuel the transports took the gunboats in tow, and moved slowly along. The advance arrived here last night and met coal going down the river.

There was considerable excitement at the mouth of the Arkansas river. The ram Ponchatram is down the river. The gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

Fort Monroe, Jan 11.

The steamboat Metamoras, under a flag of truce, arrived at Fort Monroe to-day, from City Point. It is reported in Richmond that the Confederate gunboat Merrimac is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade instructions, and cannot return on account of the low water in the James River.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 12.—The Richmond Inquirer of to-day contains the following—

Vicksburg, Jan. 8.

To Hon. J. Seldon—From the latest information, I am satisfied the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only 7 gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo river and Milliken's bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
General Commanding.
Chattanooga, Jan. 9.

The Rebels publish the following from an official source:—

Winchester, Tenn.—Gen. Morgan's report of his expedition shows 2,000 prisoners paroled, and several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed. Forest's report shows 1,500 prisoners taken; 1,000 of the enemy killed and wounded and an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores destroyed, and the whole command splendidly equipped from their capture.

Our operations at Murfreesboro, including the capture of 5,000 prisoners, and the capture of 2,000 at Hartsville and around Nashville, sum up 10,000 prisoners, in less than a month. We have also captured and sent to the rear 30 cannons; 60,000 small arms, with 2,000 mere in the hands of our troops; 1,500 waggons destroyed, and the mules and harness secured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

Baltimore, Jan. 12.

The new Ironsides went to sea yesterday from Old Point

Boston, Jan. 12.

Gen. Butler will visit this city to-morrow, and will have a public reception and probably address our citizens in Faneiul Hall. A meeting was held in the Exchange Reading Room to-day for the purpose of taking measures to manifest the public appreciation of the services of Gen. Butler to his country.

Grenada, Miss., Jan. 2.

Gen. Hindman's scouts bring in information that Gen. Grant having sent 60,000 troops from Holly Springs to Memphis, it was believed that a large portion of his forces would join McClernand's expedition.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
January 10th.

There is no truth in the report in Richmond of Gen. Sumner's debarkation. He still occupies his position in front of Fredericksburg. None know this better than the Confederate military authorities, as daily flags of truce go over under his supervision.

New York, Jan. 10.

Secretary Chase holds a conference with the Presidents of the banks to-night.

The advices from New Orleans report that the Confederates have 12,000 men and 30 guns at Port Hudson. The earthworks are said to be four miles in extent.

The capital at Baton Rouge was destroyed by fire recently, with many thousand rare and valuable books, papers, &c. Loss $70,000.

THE BATTLE AT GALVESTON.

The Richmond Enquirer in describing it says:—Gen. Magruder in his official despatch concerning the capture of the Harriet Lane says:—'I have taken six thousand prisoners and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c. The Harriet Lane is but little injured.'

It is said that she has been sent to sea to follow the same piratical course as the Alabama. Gen. Magruder commanded the rebels, who numbered about 5,000; Col. Burrill's troops did not exceed 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 160 killed and 200 taken prisoners.

Later news from Vicksburg, by way of Cairo yesterday, states that Gen. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under Gen. McClernand, re-embarked Saturday on transports, closely followed by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe loss. At the last accounts the entire fleet of transports, with troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon. There is nothing definite from Banks or Farragut, though rumors of their advance are in circulation. Our loss, as near as could be ascertained, was six hundred killed, one thousand five hundred wounded, and one thousand missing.

As a kind of offset to this repulse we have the fact that Capt. Moore, with one hundred men, attacked a camp of two hundred rebels at Huntoon's Mill, thirty-five miles east of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 8th. The rebels were completely surprised. Sixteen of them were killed and forty-six taken prisoners. Fifty horses and a lot of small arms were captured.

Intelligence from the vicinity of Murfreesboro is to the effect that Gen. Bragg had fallen back to Tullahoma, to give his army rest.—Tullahoma is situated on Rock Creek, seventy one miles from Nashville and thirty-two from Murfreesboro, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where it intercepts the McMinnville and Manchester road. According to a rebel despatch from Chattanooga, the enemy (Gen. Rosencranz) has advanced his line seven miles this side of Murfreesboro.—He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities, stealing private property robbing peaceable citizens and running off negroes.

The scouts of Gen. Burnside's army had a reconnoissance and skirmish with some of the rebel cavalry which had been hanging about our right wing near Stafford Court House for some days. Col. Fenning, who commanded one party, went as far as Catlett's Station on Saturday, and drove off some cavalry of the enemy's cavalry. No large force was found in that vicinity.

Despatches from Charleston on the 8th inst., contain some important news from Kingston, North Carolina, to the effect that our army are making immense preparations for an advance, reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk and that our forces at Morehead City and Newbern, are fifty thousand strong, under command of Gen. Foster. It was reported that they would probably attack Charleston, Wilmington, Welden and Goldsboro simultaneously.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 9th inst., George Matthias Archer, aged 22 years.

In Montreal, on the 8th inst., Mr. George Aikman, aged 25 years.

At Cornwall, on the 27th ult., Mr. Angus Sewell Macdonald, aged 50 years.

At West Shefford, on the 23rd ult., Nancy Allen, wife of Gilbert Wilber, aged 20 years.

In Brantford, on the 27th ult, P. R. Long, Esq., barrister, aged 33 years.

At the Longlands, near Audley, C.W., on the 8th ult., Anna, daughter of James Irving, Esq., aged 22nd years.

In Toronto, on the 11th inst., Thomas R. M