SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St. George's Cathedral.—Morning Service 11.00; Evening Service, (free) 7.00; Military Service, 2.30, p. m. Daily Prayers at 3:30 p.m., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7½ p.m., with sermon. On Saints' Days morning and evening prayer.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, (free) 6.30.

St. James' Church (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11.30; Evening Service, 6.00.

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11.30.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10,30; Afternoon Service, 4 o'clock.

St. Andrew's Church (Princess Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service, 6.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church.—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service 6,00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

Methodist Episcopal Church, (Head of Johnston Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6.00.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10.30; Evening Service, 6:00.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7:00, 8:00 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 3:30.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

Congregational Church (Wellington St.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen St.)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1165.

The apprehensions that the U. S. Government would seriously embarrass itself with France, and thereby provoke a general European War, have subsided; for the prudential counsels of Mr. Seward have so far moderated President Johnson's belligerent intentions, as to produce a semi-official declaration, that the United States will maintain a strict neutrality in the Mexican struggle. This, however, will not prevent or stop the Emigrati[illegible] of bodies of armed men to Mexico[illegible] take part with President Juarez and [illegible] chief [illegible] soi-disant Liberals. Mis[illegible] out of this armed Emigra[illegible] hold [illegible] these hordes bolster up the [illegible] of Juarez and give it a few more [illegible] years' existence, that Government can, (and some say it has,) issue Letters of Marque to prey upon French commerce. These vessels, fitted out in United States waters, will be recognized as belligerents, and the successful game of the 'Alabama' and 'Florida' be played over again. Further, it is said, that the steam ram 'Stonewall' has been sold by the Confederates to the Mexican Liberals, and already has changed flags. In this contingency it is possible that Louis Napoleon may take sufficient umbrage with the United States, as to make this piratical warfare a source of quarrel with its Government.

Of the future of Canada little fear need be apprehended. The people of the Federal States are so busy in re-establishing the par value of the Greenback, that another war would be anything but palatable to them now. President Johnson may indict bullying proclamations and bluster a bit; but if restrained by the good sense of Mr. Seward and other intelligent men, he will do nothing else but bully and bluster. Nothing will be done by the Canadian Government to provoke any ill-feeling, and the same calm, dignified policy of the Home Government is sure to be continued; even should Lord Palmerston and the Whigs be ousted from place at the ensuing General Election. Peace is what Canada wants, and Peace will be preserved at whatever hazard less than dishonor.

We hope for the best and have reason to hope. The Canadian Deputation will succeed in their great mission, and if Canada is to be largely fortified, the better to preserve peace, the money will be raised at a guaranteed minimum rate of interest. The building of these Fortifications will bring back into the province the young men who left it for the war, making money once more plentiful. The promise of a good harvest, if realized as there is every present expectation, will restore prosperity to the farmer and give work to the mechanic. And then nothing will remain to be done, but to perfect the great Scheme of Confederation, sooner or later to be accomplished, which will place the whole of the British Possessions in North America upon a sound foundation; ready for Independence, whenever such a change may be deemed advisable by the joint wisdom of the Imperial and Colonial Authorities, a change which we Canadians neither wish to hasten nor retard. Happy is that form of government which seeks no change.

MASS MEETING IN LONDON.

London, April 30.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of April, an immense public meeting was convened under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St. James' Hall, to express feelings of grief and horror at the assassination of President Lincoln and sympathy with the Government and people of the United States and with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and family. The galleries of the Hall were draped in black, and over the end of one of the galleries hung the American flag. The Hall was crowded with an audience who manifested not merely their warm admiration of the character and capacity of the late President and sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in the loss sustained, but their hearty approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represented. The platform contained an array of Parliamentary gentlemen and many leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present, a majority of whom were in mourning. Various resolutions were carried, not merely with unanimity, but with an intense feeling rarely seen at public meetings.

The chair was occupied by William Evans, President of the Emancipation Society, Messrs. Foster, Stansfeld, Leathem, Laylor, Potter, Baxter, and Baines, members of Parliament, commenced the proceedings with expressions of deep sympathy with the American Government and people, and entire confidence in the administration of President Johnson. The chairman was supported by twenty influential members of Parliament, a large array of distinguished residents, representing every section of the community. Letters of sympathy were received from Sir Charles Lyell, Lord Houghton, and others. W. E. Foster, Esq., member of Parliament, moved the first resolution :—

That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murderous attack on Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States Government and people the expression of its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Foster said this was the time when the tie of blood, binding Englishmen to Americans, was indeed truly felt. A thrill of grief, horror and indignation had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and especially possessed the heart of every Englishman as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. (Cheers.) This meeting would send by the ship which left their shores that night, its sympathy with the widow and orphans and country who had not lost their faith for the future. He was confident in the belief that they had so learnt the lesson of common history, that they would prove what strength a free and Christian people have to bear up against every blow like this, though it be such a blow as had rarely fallen upon any Commonwealth. He expressed his conviction that President Johnson would continue President Lincoln's work of restoring peace to the country and restoring freedom to all who dwell in it. (Great cheering.)

P. A. Laylor, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution. He expressed deep sympathy with the American nation, which had lost a worthy successor of Washington. Lincoln's great task had been fulfilled. He had crushed the rebellion of the slaveholder. Time, the destroyer, had not withered one leaf in the chapter of his glory. He had no fear that the Government of the United States would fall into the career of revengeful retribution. He asked the audience to remember that for years, portions of the press and people had heaped every epithet of abuse upon Lincoln, and were now trying to do the same thing with Johnson. (Shame.) He felt confident that the efforts of the new government would be continued in the same direction as Lincoln's, and that it would soon effect the complete restoration of the Union, with the complete emancipation of the negro. Lincoln died for that principle, but his death was not the symbol of its defeat, but of its glorious triumph.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Leathem, M.P., brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, concurred in the hearty tribute paid to the character and services of President Lincoln. They had seen America pass triumphantly through gigantic perils, and they confidently expected that she would come out with equal fortitude and equal dignity from what was perhaps the greatest of her triumphs.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., moved the next resolution, viz.:—

That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the determination and power of the people and Government of the United States to carry out to the fullest extent the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's Presidential career was the embodiment, and establish free institutions throughout the whole American Republic.

Mr. Stansfeld said they had met, not only to give an expression of their horror at a deed so foul that history could produce no parallel, but to show sympathy for a cause which begins, by being honorable and just and great, to be righteous, and which by the acts and by the life and death of its martyr President, had now become sacred in their eyes. The South had been fighting for the avowed and deliberate purpose of promoting and perpetuating human slavery. It attempted to found its existence on a national crime, and had met the deserved fate of these who set themselves against the laws of God and man. The North had been fighting for a common country which they would share, but which they would not allow to be torn asunder. Step by step the North rise to the height of the great and holy argument on which their cause was founded.—Each delay, each defeat, seemed but to make their resolve firmer, and higher and purer their policy. When the South finally abolished slavery throughout their States, then victory would finally crown the cause.—Throughout all this period, Lincoln guided his country with honor. If anything could strengthen the States in their trial, it would be the deeply felt, spontaneous and universal sympathy which was now travelling to them from Europe. He was sure all prayed that the Government and people might be true to the example of him who was the guide of their cause.

Mr. J. B. Potter, M.P., seconded the motion. He said he now stood in Parliament as the successor of Richard Cobden, whose object was equally with that of Mr. Lincoln to dignify labour. Lincoln destroyed slavery in America. It should be their wish to destroy serfdom at home, and he trusted the result of the conflict in America would be to give an impetus to the cause of reform in Europe.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., supported the resolution. He expressed a hearty concurrence with the eloquent tributes paid to the memory of President Lincoln. All the events of the last four years dwindled into significance before the issues involved in the great contest in America. Not only was the great question of slavery involved in the contest, but the question of constitutional government all through the world. He did not believe a great cause depend on a single life, and felt confident that the American people would hurry to a triumphant issue the policy and principles of Abraham Lincoln.

Hon. L. Stanley, second son of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, a member of the Cabinet, expressed his admiration for the character of Mr. Lincoln.

Professor Fawcett also supported the resolution.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., said that the men who elected Lincoln could not be wrong in the choice of Johnson.

Mr. Caird, M.P., moved that copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of Mr. Adams, for transmission to the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. He paid a warm compliment to the American Minister, whose moderation and firmness and conciliation had been the best preservative of peace between the two counties.

The resolutions were supported by Greenfell, Curran and Ewing, members of Parliament, and Revs. Newman Hall and Mason Jones.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who was called for and received with great applause, thanked the chairman and the meeting, on behalf of the American people, for their deep sympathy with the thirty millions on the other side of the Atlantic, who were mourning for the death of Abraham Lincoln.

THE ROAD MURDER—CONFESSION OF GUILT.

The 'Road Murder,' which filled the country with painful curiosity five years ago, and the incidents of which are studied as a dreadfully fascinating problem in every household, seems now likely to receive a full explanation. Miss Constance Emily Kent, one of the unfortunate family, only 21 years of age, surrendered at Bow street and made a voluntary confession of the crime. She was the first object of suspicion on the discovery of the crime, and now declares that she alone was guilty, and that the murder of the child Francis Saville Kent, which brought suspicion on more than one head and wrought such misery to an entire household, was her own unaided work.

At Road House, in Wiltshire, lived Mr. Kent, an inspector of factories. His family by the first wife consisted of three daughters and a son, the two elder daughters grown up young women, the third—Constance—a girl of sixteen; the son William was about 15. By the second wife he had three children—a daughter five years old; a son—Francis Saville Kent—nearly four years old, and another daughter still younger. On the night of the 29th of June, 1860, the inmates of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Kent, the seven children we have mentioned, and 3 servants—a cook, a housemaid, and Elizabeth Gough, the nurse. During that night the child Francis was taken out of his cot, strangled, stabbed, his throat was cut, and his body wrapped in a blanket which had been drawn out from over him, and was thrown down a privy belonging to the house. From that time until yesterday it has been a profound mystery who committed the deed. All the skill and acuteness which justice could employ for the detection of the crime were baffled. So wholly did every clue fail, that the public were reduced to deal in vague suspicions, which, it now seems, were most unjust and cruel.

Early in the morning the nurse missed the child, but thought that his mother might have come in and taken him away to her own room, especially as he had been unwell and had taken some medicine the night before. The child was not to be found in the house or the shrubbery, and Mr. Kent drove over to Trowbridge to give notice to the police, ordering the servants to continue their search. While he was gone, some people from the village came in to help in the search, and the end of it was that the child's body, with its nightgown on, and wrapped in a blanket, was found in the soil of the privy. There were, according to the subsequent evidence, marks of strangulation, there was a stab in the side, a wound in the breast, and the throat was cut from ear to ear. A peice of paper, bloody, as if a knife had been wiped upon it, was found, but no knife or other weapon.

Suspicion at first fell on the young lady who has now confessed. The circumstances that the child had been taken up, wrapped in the blanket which was between the quilt and the sheet, and that the clothes were afterwards arranged, seemed to indicate that a woman's hand had been concerned in the work. The nurse gave her evidence with calmness and apparent truth, describing how she had placed the child's bed-clothes the night before, giving her reasons for not alarming the household when she first missed him, and declaring that she had heard and seen nothing from the time of going to bed till about five in the morning, when she awoke and found the cot empty. The laundress asserted that one of this young lady's night dresses was missing; that a day or two after the murder she had received it with the rest of the linen for the wash, that she had put it into the basket, that Constance had sent her out of the way for a moment, and that when she got home with the basket the night dress was missing, and on this statement Inspector Whicher applied for a warrant to apprehend Constance, and publicly charged her with the murder. But nothing was substantiated against her, and she was shortly released. Suspicion then fell on the nurse, and there were not wanting those who set up a theory which involved even the father of the child in the guilt of the murder. The coroner's inquest did not satisfy the public, and the coroner was loudly blamed. The charge against Constance fell to the ground, and the Detective was scarcely less censured for the recklessness of his proceedings. Slowly the public curiosity subsided, but not without the feeling of disappointment which follows the unsuccessful attempt to penetrate a mystery. The Kent family broke up their establishment and quitted the neighborhood. The road murder remained one of the strangest among the romances of crime. Miss Constance Kent some years ago joined a society of religious ladies at Brighton, and has made a voluntary statement to Mr. Arthur Wagner, the clergyman of that place. Mr. Wagner declares that he used no such influence as the receivers of auricular confessions are sometimes accused of exercising on their female devotees. In such a case, indeed, we may presume that the unburdening of her mind by this lady was a free and spontaneous act. At any rate her statements before Sir Thomas Henry were deliberate, and made after repeated cautions. The manner of the deed we have yet to learn, but it is not too soon to express thankfulness that the dreadful story is now likely to be truly told, and the weight of a horrible suspicion taken off the guiltless members of the Kent family.

A RAID UPON CANADA!

A daring robbery and attempt at murder occurred at Malahide, Middlesex County, on Monday night last. One of the villains (all of whom are Americans from Detroit) has been captured. The desperate game appears to have been premeditated and all the necessary preliminaries arranged on the other side, and there is too much reason to fear that other raids of the same character may be dreaded from the number of lawless characters at present running loose all over the States. The thieves in question entered the barn belonging to Mr. Saxton, on Nova Scotia Street, in the first Concession of Malahide, and stole therefrom three horses without attracting the attention of the inmates of the house. The robbers then rode away, but one of them was thrown, and his horse having decamped, he got on behind one of the others, and thus proceeded until they arrived at the house of Mr. Chute, about a mile distant. Rapping at his door, one of them represented that his waggon had broken down, and asked assistance, while another began to take an inventory of his horses in the stable. Chute having got up, was immediately set upon by two of the villains and tied, while one presented a revolver at his head, and in the most determined manner demanded, "Your money or your life," a call which Chute, perceiving the desperate appearance of his visitors, said he would grant them, if allowed to do so. Going into the house, he showed them where he had $15 in bills and some silver, which they took. Meanwhile his son, a young man, sleeping up stairs, heard the noise and concluded to come down, but afterwards jumped out of the window, and proceeded with all haste to the house of his uncle, named Robert Chute, and also to that of Mr. Arlow Smith.—Smith's son and Chute came over in haste, each armed with a shot gun. Unsuspicious of the desperate character of the assailants, the elder Chute ran up to the door of his brother's house, when he was ordered by one of the party, Dyke, to go back or he would shoot him. Chute asked time and retired, Dyke at the same time firing three times, but fortunately missing his man each time. Chute took shelter behind a wood-pile, and aiming at Dyke, gave him the contents of his gun, loaded with common shot, hitting him in the face and temples. Dyke ran about ten yards and fell from exhaustion, his face being completely disfigured with the shot. The others, finding one of their party disabled, abandoned their demands on the man inside, and ran to the stable, where they commenced firing at the other party, five shots being aimed at Chute none of which, however, hit him. They then ran to their horses, which they left grazing in a field, and escaped. Dyke, the person shot, is injured beyond recovery. He was carried into the house immediately, and medical aid procured, when, by the means of temporary relief brought, he was able to make a brief statement. The affair was planned in Detroit, he said, and undertaken by four parties, but one of these having stabbed a companion on Saturday last in that city, and having been arrested therefor, the accomplishment of their purpose was left in the hands of the remaining three.—They came direct from Detroit, not for the purpose of horse stealing, but robbery and intimidation, and, if need be, murder, having been fully armed for that purpose.

No trace of the parties who escaped has yet been heard of, though as the whole neighborhood has been aroused, the chances are good for their capture before reaching Detroit. It behoves our Volunteers on the frontier to look for raiders from the States as well as into them.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Crops.—From all parts of this county we have the most flattering accounts of the manner in which the fall grain stood the winter. A much larger breadth of ground was sown to fall grain last year than for several years, and it presents a most promising appearance. A large quantity of Spring grain has been sown, a good deal of which has already made its appearance above the ground, and although the weather has been cold, and there has been too much rain for lowlands, on the whole the Spring has thus been favorable, and the prospects are in every respect encouraging.—Belleville Intelligencer.

The Supply of Arms to the Confederates.—The Lord Chancellor of England has given a decision in the case of "Ex parte Chavasse, Re Grazebrook—on the legality of supplying the Confederates with munitions of war." He declared than the shipment of goods to Southern Ports was a legal transaction, thereby reversing the decision of a commissioner in bankruptcy.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Government is now complete, the Hon. Mr. Odell, a member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Hutchison, one of the representatives of the county of Northumberland, having been sworn into the vacant seats in the Executive Council.

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday last, a man named David Leslie died suddenly at his residence in Napanee. He had been unwell since the Saturday before, but on Tuesday morning seemed quite smart, and at noon took dinner with his family.—Immediately after dinner, however he complained of pain in his side and lay down on the bed, and in a few minutes after breathed his last. Disease of the heart is said by the physician to have been the cause of his death. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his sudden decease.—Standard.

Killed by Lightning.—On Friday last, two brothers named Cronin were working on the farm of Joseph Hawley, Esq., South Fredericksburg, one plowing and the other spreading manure, when a storm came up during which there was considerable lightning. A flash struck the plough, and the horses became frightened and dashed off across the field. The man who was plowing, after overtaking and making them secure, returned to where his brother had been working and found him lying on the ground quite dead. The steel on the pitchfork which he was using no doubt attracted the lightning, which was speedy in its work of death.—Ib.

Theatricals in Belleville.—The last dramatic performance which in all probability will ever take place in the Athenæum, as we understand it is to be converted into a gymnasium, will come off on Wednesday Evening the 17th inst., (instead of Tuesday, as previously announced) and although not announced as a benefit for its manager, Mr. Lester, we trust will prove to be such. The performance announced is an attractive one, and the caste will be greatly strengthened by the services of Mr. LaSerre of Kingston, who, according to the critiques of that city, is a comedian of much talent. Mr. Lester will sustain two of his best characters, supported by some of our best amateurs, and we hope will be greeted with a full house on this, his last appearance before a Belleville audience.—Intelligencer.

Railroad Accident.—On Tuesday last a collision between two freight trains occurred on the Grand Trunk railway near St. Mary's. The train going west was composed of thirty-five cars, heavily laden, and drawn by two engines. The train coming east was not so large and was proceeding at a quicker speed than the other, which was probably not going more than ten miles per hour. The engineers of the train west noticed a light some distance ahead of them, and immediately tried to reverse their engines, but before many moments elapsed the trains had collided with a great crash, hauling the locomotives and cars into the adjoining ditches, and smashing most of them into fragments. Nearly all the train hands jumped except Finnegan., the driver of one of the engines attached to the train going west. He was driving the locomotive next the cars, and from the smoke and steam in front of him, was unable to see how near he was to the approaching train. How the man escaped from instantaneous death appears almost a miracle. He found himself in a very peculiar position, lying in the fire-box with a large stick of wood under his breast and heavy portions of the wreck of his engine upon his back, with some of the boiling water pouring over him. But with the exception of a few cuts on his face and a severe scalding of one of his legs, he is not dangerously injured. This accident, it is said, arose through the carelessness of the night telegraph operator at Stratford, who had orders to stop the train going West until the one coming from St. Mary's had arrived, but he neglected conveying such instructions to the conductor of the train, hence the accident. The operator, we understand, has been placed under arrest and will be made to answer for his negligence. There could possibly be no excuse for such conduct on his part, for his duty was solely confined to attending to the telegraph, and, not like as on some other railroad lines where the telegraph operator has a combination of duties to perform.—Leader.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Board of Agriculture.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Wm. Ferguson, Esq., M.P.P. for Frontenac, has been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture. This is an honor to which Mr. Ferguson is justly entitled, from his long and arduous exertions in the cause of Agriculture.

The Bazaar.—The sale of Fancy Articles for the Benefit of St. James' Church was closed on Thursday night. The attendance throughout was not what might be expected, but, nevertheless, a good sum was realized. A number of articles remained unsold.

☞ Although cold weather still prevails in Canada, yet in other parts of the world contiguous fine summer weather is the order of the day. Per example, Mr. Town has imported into Kingston, Pine Apples, Green Peas and Strawberries, all the products of a sunnier clime.

Barriefield Parade Ground.—This well known Parade Ground is now ready for sowing, the village hogs having been busily engaged all spring in rooting it up.

The Deputy Reeve of the Township of Kingston.—The Grit organ complains that the British Whig showed up the illegality of Mr. Peter Day's continuing to sit as Deputy Reeve of the Township of Kingston, and also his acting as a Magistrate. The Grit organ forgets the necessity of this showing up. By a mere fluke, owing to a Military Funeral, the Teetotallers obtained an inglorious victory on the 1st day of the polling for or against the Dunkin Act, Licensed Taverns being suppressed, Mr. Peter Day is striving to force down the throats of the people a most obnoxious law by sitting as a magistrate and fining offenders. This he should do legally; and as in the opinion of the most eminent lawyers, his insolvency involves the vacation of his seat in the Council, which he refuses to perfect, the power of the Press is brought to bear against him, and not for any other motive.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in some stables owned by J. Branigan, on the Montreal Road. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the stables, together with a shed and out-houses, were entirely consumed. A horse belonging to Robert Spencer, was burned in the stable. The loss is estimated at $500, which includes the burning of a large quantity of valuable lumber, which Mr. Branigan had collected to build a house. The Fire Companies and Hook and Ladder Company were on the ground, but could not be of any benefit, as the buildings were nearly burned before they arrived.

Toronto, May 12.

Brown, alias Hargrave, one of the burglars who robbed the banking house of Williams & Co., at Pittsburg, on the 2nd of April has been arrested here. Two accomplices of his escaped, but hopes are entertained of securing them also. A complete set of burglars' tools were found, and preparations were made to begin operations here.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—THE AMERICAN WATCH Co.

Our readers, we are sure, are not generally aware of the great impetus that has been given to manufactures since the beginning of the war. The high rates of exchange, and the necessities of the army, have made the Eastern hills and valleys resound with the hum of busy machinery, and nowhere has machinery done more or created a greater revolution in production and trade than in the manufacture of the watch. What was once the toilsome, slow and uncertain result of hand labor only, is now the swift demonstration of unvarying mechanical forces. The same class of genius that invented the telegraph and the sewing machine invented the delicate and wonderful mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent direction turns out that daily wonder and necessity—a perfect time-keeper.—That genius is essentially American, and has been found, collected, assimilated and made productive by the American Watch Co., at Waltham, Mass. Taking the best fruits of several years experiments, they established their factory nearly ten years ago, which they have been compelled to enlarge from year to year, until they now employ seven hundred workmen, and turn out a product valued at a million and a half of dollars per annum—or equal to all other watches now sold in this country.—The secret of this Company's success is that they have done what they promised—that they have furnished a first-rate substantial watch at a moderate price—and this is the great difference between their watches and the ordinary importations from Europe. Except certain very high-priced varieties, the European watch is the result of cheap and unskilled hand labor, that never goes well, and in a short time "costs more than it comes to" in repairs. The American Watch Co. give a guarantee for the quality of their products, that is good with any dealers who sells them—Exchange. 1id&w110

Montreal, May 11.

S.S. Gregg, a St. Alban's raider who was not re-arrested after Coursol's decision, applied for money in the hands of the Chief of the Water Police. The Chief said he had no authority to give it, and asked him to go to the Court and get a settlement. Cregg objected. He was arrested on Smith's old warrant for robbing the National Bank. The Judge remanded him till Saturday, to let counsel consult the United States Government.

It is reported that Surratt returned here a few days after leaving, and is still here.

Southerners say they know a witness in Washington afraid of its being known that he belongs to Montreal.

There are only five ocean vessels in.

Over four hundred houses are to let.—There is a great reduction in rents.

Heavy rain—Farmers cannot get seed in.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture met yesterday in the Agricultural Hall, the Hon. David Christie, Vice President in the chair. A resolution expressive of sorrow at the decease of the late President of the Board, Colonel E. W. Thomson, and of condolence with the widow and bereaved family, was passed. The Hon. David Christie was elected President of the Board, Colonel Ferguson, of Kingston, Vice President, and it was unanimously resolved that J. Cowan, Esq., M. P. P., be recommended to the Government as a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy resulting from the demise of Colonel Thomson. The remaining business done was the revival of the prize list for the Provincial Exhibition of 1865. Important modifications were made in the list, of which due official intimation will be given.—Globe of Yesterday.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

PORTUGAL AND THE UNITED STATES.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

New York, May 11.

John A. Sewart, Assistant Treasurer of the United States here, was to-day elected President of the United States Trust Company, and will resign his present office, the resignation to take effect on June 30.

Washington, May 11.

The State Department has received a translation of a Royal decree fixing the terms upon which cereals may be admitted into the ports of Portugal, the first three articles of which are as follows :—

1. From the 20th inst., and pending the publication of a decree to regulate in a definite manner the import of cereals, the importation is permitted through the inland towns and seaports of the Kingdom of foreign cereals, wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats, in grain and flour and baked bread, on the payment of the duties stipulated.

2. All foreign cereals admitted in virtue of the preceding article are likewise subject to such taxes as are levied on national grain when cleared for consumption.

3. All the cereals treated of in article first may be admitted to bond in the Lisbon and Oporto Custom House, in conformity with existing fiscal relations.

At the close of the speech three rousing cheers were given for General Rosecrans, and three for the army of the Cumberland.

New York, May 11.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 10th, dated Cairo, May 9, says:—The following despatch was received at headquarters, at Memphis, from Gen. Canby, via, Senatobia on the 6th:—

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Citronelle; May 4.—Lieut. General Taylor has this day surrendered to me with the forces under his command, on substantially the same terms as those accepted by General Lee.

[Signed] E. R. S. Canby, Major General.

Halifax, May 11.

The steamship Asia sailed at 12 o'clock last night for Boston, where she will be due on Friday morning.

New York, May 11.

The Post's Washington special says:—Sherman is now in Richmond. He rode at the head of the line of troops yesterday, as the 14th corps passed through the streets of that city.

Mrs. Lincoln has nearly recovered, and it is said she will leave for Chicago on next Wednesday.

Boston, May 11.

Major General Rosecrans visited the Representative Hall in the State House to-day, and at the close of the session made a speech. He said :—I perceived in large letters in the newspapers to-day that General Rosecrans is going to raise 75,000 men to go to Mexico. General Rosecrans is not going to do any such thing. Gen. Rosecrans thinks that the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more patriotic motives than have ever been seen before—[applause]—and I do not think that our young men who have distinguished themselves in the annals of all time will permit themselves to be misled or should be misled, from their high and honorable course into any buccaneering expedition. [Applause.] The General further said he hoped to see public opinion directing our young men into the channels of peaceful industry, in which he proposed to set an example. I have taken occasion to make these remarks, because I saw when in Washington, men willing to start something or other, men whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition. But if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advertisements you will find they are third rate fellows, who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were worth a dozen of them. [Loud applause.]

New York, May 12.

The steamer Corsica, from Havana 6th, and Nassau 8th, reports that the rebel ram Stonewall was at anchor outside the harbor of Nassau when she left.

A report comes from Mexico that the French Government has transportation ready for eighty thousand men, who will embark for Mexico as soon as there is any intimation that the country is to be invaded from the United States.

Some of the shrewd business men of the North apparently think Southern plantations a good investment just now. We observe that Simon Cameron, Late Secretary of War, B. F. Wade, Senator of Ohio, and J. L. Doolittle, having bought seven hundred acres belonging to Col. Seabrook, near Cooper River, S. C., for the sum of $2,700 The land was sold by the Government, having been abandoned by the proprietor.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of Friday, the 12th inst., Mr. James McGinnis, aged 26 years.

Friends and Acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral from his late residence, Ontario Street, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 4 o'clock, P.M., to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

In this city, on the morning of Thursday, the 11th inst., Anne, the beloved wife of Timothy Lane, aged 46 years. The deceased was a native of Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland.

Friends and Acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral, which will take place from her late residence, corner of Brock and Bagot Streets, on SATURDAY, the 13th, at 3 P.M., to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

In Toronto, on the 10th instant, Michael Walsh, aged 55 years.

On the 28th April, at Drummondville, C. W., in the 12th year of his age, Spencer Wood, son of Dr. F. C. Mewburn.

In London, on the 6th instant, the Rev. John Clements Whateley, aged 61 years.

CAN FRUIT. CAN FRUIT.

Pineapples, Bananas,

Oranges, Lemons and Maple Sugar, &c.,

At R. Town's No. 1

FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT,
CORNER OF ONTARIO AND CLARENCE STREETS

JUST RECEIVED—

1 Case Peaches, 2½ lb Cans,
1 do do 2 lb Cans,
1 do Cherries, in Cans,
1 do Egg Plums, do,
1 do Pineapples, do,
1 do Bartlet Pears, do,
1 do Cranberry Sauce, do,
1 do Spiced Oysters, do,
1 do Apple Sauce, do,
1 do Fresh Salmon, do,
1 do Ganva Jelly,

2 Bushels Green Peas,
2 Cases Pie Plant,
1 Box Asparagus,
1 Box Radishes,
1 Box Young Onions,

50 boxes Oranges, 25 boxes Lemons, 1 barrel Pineapples, 1 case Bananas, 5 sacks Cocoa Nuts, 4 bales Pea Nuts, 19 barrels of Nuts of all kinds, 100 barrels Apples, 500 lbs Maple Sugar and 30 quarts Strawberries.

OYSTERS, SARDINES & LOBSTERS.
2 Cases Lobsters, in tins,
2 Cases Sardines,

XX and XXX Oysters received Daily by express, in kegs and cans.

100 bxs Fire Crackers and 3 cases Torpedoes, at R. TOWN'S.

Kingston, May 12th, 1865. 110

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it would greatly conduce to the Health and comfort of the Citizens of Kingston generally, to have the City cleansed of all Filth and Nuisance;

And whereas Typhus Fever, Small Pox, and a species of Plague, have existed during the past winter in European Countries, whence emigration to Canada may be expected this Spring, it therefore behooves all parties to adopt such Sanitary Measures as may prevent the introduction or spread of disease amongst us. Cleanliness, which is possible to all, would, no doubt, greatly tend to prevent the spread of disease; and whereas the

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Under and by virtue of the power conferred on them by the Act of Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, establishing Boards of Health—3rd Wm. 4th ch. 48—and also the powers conferred on them by the By-Law of the late Town of Kingston, establishing a Board of Health, passed 20 August, 1838—have deemed it advisable that immediate steps should be taken for cleansing the City.

Now know ye that I, John Creighton, Mayor of the City of Kingston, and Chairman of the Board of Health, do hereby order and direct that all Yards, Cellars, Stables, Outhouses, or other Buildings or Enclosures, Lanes or Alleys, shall be thoroughly cleansed of all Filth, Dirt, Nuisance, Soil, or other Impurities, by the owners or persons occupying the same, before

The 25th Day of May, Instant.

And I hereby enjoin the High Bailiff, and all other officers of the City, to see this order carried into effect. And I further give notice that any person or persons disobeying or neglecting to observe this Order on or before the said 25th day of May, are liable, under the Laws now in force respecting Boards of Health, to a penalty of Twenty Pounds, and not less than Twenty Shillings for each offence.

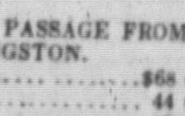
JOHN CREIGHTON,
Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Health.

Mayor's Office, City Hall,
Kingston, May 11th, 1865.

N. B.—After the 25th of May the yards, &c., will be inspected by members of the Board of Health. 110

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

FIRST STEAMSHIP TO GLASGOW DIRECT.



The St. David

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM Quebec for Glasgow Direct, on Wednesday, 24th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM KINGSTON.

Cabin	$68 00
Intermediate	44 00
Steerage	28 00

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. C. CLARK,
Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
Kingston.

Kingston, May 12th, 1865. 110

Strange & Rogers,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c.,
Clarence Street (opposite Post Office),
Kingston, C.W.

Maxwell W. Strange. | Robert V. Rogers.

Kingston, 11th May, 1865. 109

AMERICAN WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH Co.

OF WALTHAM, MASS.,

Having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing Watches, by large additions to their buildings and to their force of workmen, are desious of introducing their products into Canada, a market which they have hitherto been unable to supply, owing to the large demand for their Watches in the United States.

The reputation which these Watches have acquired in the States, may be judged of by the fact that since the Company began their business, nearly 150,000 Watches of their manufacture have passed into use among the people, and have given, with rare exceptions, the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried them. They have superseded in this market all other Watches coming within the range of their prices.—The Company have attained this result solely by making

GOOD WATCHES,

AND SELLING THEM AT MODERATE PRICES.

At the present rate of Exchange between the two countries, American Watches can be sold for Canada currency at about one half of the currency prices in the States; and as we have not advanced the prices of our Watches since the war commenced in proportion to the rise of gold, this state of exchange renders them cheaper, in reality, than they were before the war.

The Company do not solicit orders for single Watches, but will be happy to furnish every one with full information respecting them, and to fill such orders from the Watch Trade as they may be favored with.

Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents of the Company,
182 Broadway, N.Y.

Or ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
110d&w6m 158 Washington St. Boston.

NEW PIANO FORTES AND NEW MUSIC.

FAREWELL MARCH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN	25 cts.
Midnight Galop	25 cts.
Le Baladine Waltz	50 cts.
Me Too—Beautiful Song and Chorus	25 cts.
Did you mean what you said ?—Song	35 cts.
Voice of my Mother—Song	25 cts.

Steinway First Prize Pianos for sale Cheap.

Agent for R. S. Williams' First Prize Organs and Melodeons. Prices from $40 to $400.

S. BLACK,
Princess Street.

Kingston, May 12th, 1865. 110

FARM WANTED.

WANTED to Purchase or Rent, with immediate possession, on Wolfe Island, or in the vicinity of Kingston.

☞ Apply at this Office.

Kingston, May 10th, 1865. 3i107

Instruction Books and Music FOR THE CABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, AND Instruments of a Similar Class.

Zundel's Melodeon Instructor. Containing the Elements of Music, Progressive Finger Exercises, and a large collection of Choice Music, $2.50.

New Method for the Melodeon. Containing in addition to Lessons and Exercises, a collection of Popular Songs, Psalm and Hymn Tunes, $1.50.

Carhart's Melodeon. Elementary and Progressive Studies, with Choice Vocal and Instrumental Music, $1,50.

American School for the Melodeon, $1.50.

Model Melodeon Instructor, $1.50.

Winner's Perfect Guide for the Melodeon. Designed as a Self-Instructor, with Choice Music, 75.

Melodeon without a Master. By E. L. White, 75.

Woodbury's Melodeon Instructor, 75.

Green and White's Melodeon Instructor, 75.

Howe's Seraphine and Melodeon Instructor, 50.

The Seraphine. A collection of Music for the Melodeon, Seraphine and Reed Organ.

Sent post-paid, on receipt of price. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. 108&19

Patented in the United States October 11, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Davis' Medicated Cigars.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to his recently patented MEDICATED CIGARS. These Cigars have been manufactured in this city, from the finest Havana Leaf Tobacco, under the immediate inspection of the undersigned, and as their medical properties are known to several eminent physicians in this city, one trial will convince the most sceptical of their superior properties in relieving the undermentioned complaints:

MEDICATED CIGARS No. 1.

These Cigars will be found to have an almost magical effect in relieving the more distressing symptoms of the following diseases—Headache, Asthma, Brouchitis, Spasmodic Complaints (especially of the Stomach,) Liver Complaints, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Ambly Opia or dullness of sight, Gout and all kindred diseases.

MEDICATED CIGARS No. 2.

Will greatly ameliorate the following complaints—Organic Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, Weak Lungs, Nervousness, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c. The immediate relief they give in these cases, makes them invaluable to all persons afflicted with any of the above complaints.

In consumption they will, in relieving the cough, &c., tend to prolong life.

Previous to introducing these Cigars the undersigned made known their composition to some of the principal medical gentlemen of this city, among whom he begs to be permitted to name the following:—Drs. Campbell, Hall, Sutherland, Hingston, Macdonnell, Fraser, Reddy, Fenwick, Munroe, David, &c.

Directions accompany each package.

They are sold by all Druggists in Canada and the United States.

Each package bears the manufacturer's signature.

S. DAVIS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Montreal, May 8th, 1865. 106

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

ON CENTRE STREET,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
ON
FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1865,
AN EXCELLENT

BRICK HOUSE,

CONTAINING 11 well-finished Rooms. There are also Two Lots of Superior Land, on which are growing several Fruit Trees. There is a never failing Well of pure water on the premises.

Title good. ☞ Terms Liberal.

Sale at 2 o'clock P.M.

WRAY & WARD,
Auctioneers.

Kingston, May 10th, 1865. 107

TO LET,

THE Large Stone Warehouse on Brock Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. C. & N. Ross.

Possession given immediately.

For particulars, apply to

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 8th, 1865. 109

Vegetables.

RECEIVED THIS DAY per Steamer Cataract, from Rochester,

PIE PLANT,
ASPARAGUS,
RADISHES and
ONIONS,

AT NELLIGAN'S.

Kingston, May 11, 1865. 109

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office, until MONDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at NOON, for the construction of the WINGS AND ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS to Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the intended residence of His Excellency the Governor General.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Department in Ottawa, on and after the 8th proximo.

Parties tendering must give the names and address in full, and also the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the fulfilment of the works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for H. E. the Governor General's residence."

By order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 28th April, 1865. 19&108

Auctioneers & Brokers.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and Customers, that they have re-commenced Business as Auctioneers, Brokers and Commission Merchants, near the Market Square, at the Corner of Brock and King Streets, where they will be at all times happy to attend to all Business entrusted to them.

The most satisfactory references will be given, and Account Sales promptly rendered.

Cash advanced on Goods left for prompt sale.

ALEXR. WRAY,
F. J. WARD.

Kingston, May 5th, 1865. 1m103

Light House Supplies

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of SATURDAY, the 10th JUNE next, for a supply of 950 Gallons of the best quality of winter pressed SPERM OIL for the Provincial Light Houses above Lachine, one third of which must be from head matter which will stand limpid at 30° Farenheit, and the other two thirds at 34° subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and if required, to be measured out.

The whole to be furnished in iron bound casks, and containg fifty gallons each, in the best order, and to be delivered at the contractor's risk, on such wharf near the Lachine Canal Basin at Montreal, and on such day, on, or about the first of July next as may be specified in the contract.

Tenders will also be received at the same time for 6,500 Gallons of the best quality of non-explosive COAL OIL, to be furnished in iron bound casks containing from 20 to 50 gallons each, and to be delivered at the contractor's risk at the time above stated at Montreal.

The casks, in each case, to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

—ALSO—

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the same time and place for a steam vessel for the delivery of the annual supplies for the Light Houses situated on the River St. Lawrence and Inland Lakes namely, Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis, River St. Lawrence between Brockville & Kingston, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, and the Georgian Bay.

The vessel will be required to be ready to receive the stores consisting of about 160 casks of oil, and 40 tons of other articles at Montreal, on Monday, the 3rd July next, and deliver the same at the respective Light House stations with as little delay as possible. The assistance of the vessels crew will be required for the delivery of the stores and accommodation will required on board for the persons from this Department charged with their delivery.

The vessel will be allowed to carry other freight, provided it does not interfere with the proper delivery of the stores. It will be required to take any Sperm Oil and Stores at any of the Light Houses, on the way up, and deliver same at other stations, if required; also to bring back from any of the Light Houses, and to deliver at Montreal such Government property as may be directed by the Superintendent in charge.

A bulk sum to be named for performance of this service. Any further information can be supplied on application to this office.

Separate Tenders to be given for each service, to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Sperm Oil." "Tender for Coal Oil" and "Tender for delivery of Light House Supplies."

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 2nd May, 1865. 12i103

REMOVAL.

The Establishment for Young Ladies

CONDUCTED by Miss Price, will be re-opened on Monday the 8th of MAY, in Earl Street, nearly opposite Chalmers' Church. A vacancy for one Boarder.

The domestic arrangements are under the superintendence of Mrs. Alex. Judd.

Miss Price receives Pupils for the Piano Forte and Singing, every day after three o'clock in the afternoon.

Kingston, May 1st, 1865. 102&19