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R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston,
19th May, 1864. } 3in116

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, 6.30.

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 Dicci."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1865.

BARREAU, THE LAPRAIRIE MURDERER.

THE PURSUIT OF THE MURDERER.

Sergeant Beaufort, of the Government police, hastened to the scene of the murder immediately after the commission of the crime, and proceeded without delay to St. Johns, where he searched all the taverns. After having watched all night, Beaufort and his companion went next morning to Lacolle to inform Captain Ouimet of the Volunteers stationed there, who immediately sent out patrols on all the roads to the frontier, sending men also into the woods.

Beaufort then went to Champlain, searching the woods all the way, and also from Champlain to Royse's Point. Assuring himself that all the roads were guarded, Beaufort and Sewell returned to St. Johns and made a fresh search. Learning that Barreau had been followed to Point St. Charles, he returned to Montreal, and joined high-constable Bissonnette in the search, their first care being to station policemen at the passes over the Little River. Next day (Wednesday) they searched all the houses of ill-fame in the city, and at that of Loiseau they found the first traces of the murderer. He had stayed twenty-four hours there, and left a number of pieces of gold and some articles of clothing. The amount received by the woman, $75 in gold pieces, had been immediately spent, with the exception of $40, deposited in the City and District savings bank, and the whole was traced and obtained. In the evening the police went to Logan's Farm, near which Barreau's wife lived. In the morning they obtained the aid of Col. Ermatinger and made a thorough search of the western part of the city, including the Tanneries. At night they again made a descent on Logan's Farm, and searched round till four o'clock in the morning.

The next day they went to Lachine, making a thorough search, and from thence Beaufort went along to St. Vincent de Paul, Sault au Recollet, Bois de Pleuffe, and St. Laurent. The following days were employed in visiting St. Pierre, St. Luc and the mountain. Several searches were made in Panet and Visitation streets, and the bad houses of the city. About nine o'clock on Sunday night information was received that Barreau had been seen near L'Assomption, and on going there the constables found at Bout de L'Isle, Chief Penton and Detective O'Leary, who took one road and they the other, until next morning, when they arrived in town by the "Terrebonne." Here they learned of Barreau's arrest at Kingston, and proceeded to bring him to Montreal.

On Monday evening Barreau sent for a priest to visit him in Kingston jail, who supplied him abundantly with the consolation of his ministry (lui a prodigué les consolations de son ministere). Next day he received visits from several of the Kingston clergy, to whom he manifested extreme horror for his crime. Dr. Fowler (the Phrenologist), obtained permission at Kingston to take a cast of his head. The murderer is as calm in jail here as can be expected, but has a great dread of hanging. Accustomed to the danger of war, he shudders at the thought of a rope. He eat little on his journey, but took a good repast in gaol, saying he wished to be strong to bear the punishment of his crime. After his return from the preliminary examination, he asked for a priest to give him the consolations of his ministry. His nights are horrible. He says, "I cannot close my eyes all night; I see constantly the bloody corpses of my victims, and the sight freezes me with fear." He cannot remember the number of shots that he fired, but denies that he aimed at the child. The ball which killed the little girl was intended for the woman who held her. He adds, "If I had had another shot, I would have blown out my own brains, for, as soon as I had committed the murder, I felt the horrors of remorse."—L'Union Nationale.

INCIDENTS OF THE MURDER.

Barreau's account of the details agrees remarkably with that already given by the little girl, who, along with the infant, was so singularly preserved from the terrible fury of the murderer. The Herald says that he himself states that he went to Laprairie with the intention only to plunder Moquin, but not to commit murder. He tried first to get the girls out of the house, but, becoming afraid there would be no time for that, he determined to kill the two servants that there might be no witnesses left. Marie Louise was then sitting on a chair, and he fired at her, but the first ball did not wound her mortally. She fled to the bed-room with the child in her arms. He followed and fired twice upon her. The younger girl having crept under the table, he discharged two barrels of the revolver at her, and the infant in her arms, and seeing her lie motionless, he believed her dead. He says he then took the hand of the dead woman, Marie Louise, and shook it, saying, 'Louise, Louise, are you dead,' not knowing very well what he was saying or doing. He then went to the place where the money was kept, broke open the chest, and carried off the cash-box, which he forced open behind the barn, having first set fire to one of the beds and scattered the hot embers over the floor. He took some considerable time to arrange the money round his body, and seeing Mr. Brassard, whom it will be remembered, the young girl had warned, running to the house, he took the alarm and hurried off to the woods. He heard the volunteers singing, and a man named Dore passed close to where he was. He left in the woods the double-barrelled gun which he had with him when he left home, and shortly after got rid of his revolver, having previously thrown away his ammunition, that his flight might not be impeded. That night he slept near the barracks. At dawn he got hold of a leaky, half-disabled boat, and started to cross to Nuns' Island, but before he could get over he was almost exhausted with the labor of bailing out the boat, as well as of rowing, and this without having tasted food since the previous day. After resting he left this boat and came to the field near the Point St. Charles depot. About 11 o'clock, two men coming up, he took to flight, pursued by them.—Being closely pressed he entered the yard there and concealed his silver under two boards so as to lighten him.

His subsequent movements until he arrived at Kingston were precisely those that have already been made public, but, from his own confession, they were made under a fearful sense of horror which haunted him, till he was several times on the point of giving himself up to justice.—Witness.

THE EXAMINATION.

Barreau was on Wednesday brought up for examination before Mr. Coroner Jones, and afterwards committed for trial at the next criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench, which opens on the 25th of September next. Delima Duquet, the young servant of Mr. Moquin was present as a witness.

Coroner—You have been brought here, my little girl, as a witness. Do you know any one in the room?

The girl looked around, and at once fixed her eyes on the prisoner.

Delima Duquet—Yes. I know Stanislaus Barreau, who is seated at the end of the table.

Q.—Have you seen him before?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where?

Y.—In Mr. Moquin's house.

Q.—When?

A.—Last Sunday eight days.

Q.—What was he doing at Mr. Moquin's house?

A.—He killed Louise Sauvage.

Q.—Have you already made a deposition?

A.—Yes; before yourself at Laprairie. The evidence that I gave there was true.

She said that in throwing herself under the table, she fell senseless. She did no recollect the murderer taking her by the arm.

The prisoner was asked whether he had any questions to ask the witness, and he replied, I have nothing to say at present.

An inquiry is to take place immediately, before Colonel Ermatinger, respecting the robbery committed at Laprairie by Barreau; also regarding the setting on fire of Moquin's house by him; likewise into the charge of his shooting at Delima Duquet, the little girl in the service of Moquin. No doubt the prisoner will first be put upon his trial for murder, and if he should be found guilty, the other charges will be of little consequence to him.

THE HAMILTON ROBBERIES.

The investigation into the Parker robbery case was proceeded with at Hamilton on Thursday, before the Police Magistrate. M. C. Cameron, Esq., Q.C., and Mr. Sadlier appeared for the prisoners Jeffrey and Murphy. S. B. Freeman, Esq., Q.C., watched the case for the Crown.

The prisoner Albert Smith, who was out on bail, was called upon, and not appearing, was called upon three times to come forth and appear, or forfeit his recognizance, in the usual manner. On the evidence for the defence being called for, Mr. Cameron rose to say that he appeared for Mr. Boulton, and not having had an opportunity of looking fully into the case, he would ask the information against Murphy to be read as he had not been able to gather from any newspaper report that he had seen what was the specific charge against Murphy. His Worship said that he had not the information with him, and he did not think it necessary to produce it again.

Mr. Cameron said he could not defend a person on a charge which he knew nothing about.

His Worship said he was charged with complicity in the robbery of the establishment of Gates & Co.

His Worship said if there were no witnesses for the defence he would commit the prisoners and asked that the commitment should be made out.

Mr. Sadlier asked formally for bail for his clients, which was refused.

The prisoners then had some conversation with their Counsel, when Mr. Sadlier said he believed that Jeffrey's residence had been entered by some policemen on Tuesday last, who removed some private papers such as mortgages, letters, &c., which had no bearing on the case, and asked that they might be restored to Jeffery, as they had no right to take them.

His Worship said that he was present when they were taken. He assumed the responsibility of the act.

The proceedings here terminated, and the prisoners were returned to gaol to await their trial at the next Assizes.

THE BURNING OF THE CITY OF LONDON RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT JEFFERSON IN THE YEAR 1812.

The Americans were very sanguine of the conquest of Canada in 1812. They knew that the British people, (a race speaking the same language, &c.) were engaged in a life and death struggle with Napoleon and the Confederation of the Rhine, and thought it an easy matter to despoil them. The following is an extract of a letter from Jefferson, dated August 4th, 1812:—

"The acquisition of Canada this year," he says, "as far as the neighborhood of Quebec, will be a mere matter of marching, and will give us experience for the attack of Halifax the next, and the final expulsion of England from the American continent. Halifax once taken, every cockboat of hers must return to England for repairs. Their fleet will annihilate our public force upon the water, but our privateers will cut out the vitals of their commerce. Perhaps they will burn New York or Boston. If they do, we must burn the city of London, not by expensive fleets and Congreve rockets, but by employing a hundred or two Jack the painters whom nakedness, famine, desparation and hardened vice, will abundantly furnish from among themselves."

We recommend the above extract to the notice of a few in this country who pretend to be horrified at the St. Alban's Raid and the attempt to fire the hotels in New York.—Ed. P. C. Conservative.

MR. McGEE ON FENIANISM.

"The Imperial policy and the Irish feeling in these provinces are one, because we have justice—full and complete justice; because no distinction in theory or in practice is made between us and the rest of Her Majesty's subjects; for these reasons we Irish are attached to the Imperial connection, and would be found to-morrow, if called upon (which I trust, for peace sake, we may not be,) fighting in the front rank of those who would uphold the union of Canada with the rest of the empire. (Loud cheers.) The new-comer, it is true, brings out his social and religious discontents. The first two or three years he is dissatisfied and home-sick, but, as with time he gathers gear, he settles comfortably into the system of society, becomes a small proprietor, and a great sickler for law and order. The old sores begin to skin over; his only grievance is that he has no grievance; and strange as the sensation is, after a grumble or two at the fact, he "acknowledges the inevitable." (Laughter.) It is true the emissaries of those illuminated regenerators of their race, of whom I have heard so much, whose head centre was brought by spirit-rapping to Bedlam, "a head centre," this hopeful society of regenerators, deploring the benighted state of their provincial countrymen, do sometimes seek to seduce them from their allegiance to a government against which as administered, there is not a show of grievance; but the Irishmen in Canada, with a very rare exceptions, show such emissaries the door in double quick time. I have never myself seen a specimen, of the genus Fenian in Canada; I hear there are, and I dare say there may be, some odd ones among our half-million, since Solomon says that "the number of fools is infinite." (Laughter.)

But their number is, at most, insignificant, and I have no doubt that their number in the United States is grossly and purposely exaggerated. Their mobid hatred to England has been played upon during the civil war by bounty brokers and recruiting sergeants; and they have mistaken the surface slang of two or three great cities for the settled national sentiment of the American people, which is not, I repeat, one whit more pro-Irish than it is pro-Japanese. They have deluded each other, and many of them are ready to betray each other. I have myself seen letters from some of the brethren, from Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places, offering their secret minutes and members' rolls for sale; the infamous old "stag" business over again; for as sure as filth produces vermin, it is of the very nature of such conspiracies as this to breed informers and approvers. Some of these emissaries seem to think that as I was a Young Irelander twenty years ago, I ought to have some lenity for them. Why Young Ireland, as I am free to say, was politically a folly; but the men were honest and manly. Men like Thomas Davy and Duffy, and others still living, would have scorned to range themselves with these Punch-and-Judy Jacobins, whose sole scheme of action seems to get their heads broken, and then to squeak out in a pitiable treble, "A doctor! ten pounds for a doctor! Send for a doctor!"

GARIBALDI ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[To the Editor of Public Opinion]

"Sir,—I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public was opposed to restoration of union in the great Republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

"May these lords of the ocean agree then for the good oppressed humanity! Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now-a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism foments dissensions between them, because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere.

"Yours, &c.,
"G. GARIBALDI.

"Caprera, May, 1865."

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 8.

The Presbyterian Synod is still in session. Mr. McLeod, of Beechville, has offered $4,000 to the funds of Knox's College on condition that the debt of $1,600 on the Church of Beechville, in the Presbytery of Paris, should be paid off. The proposition was referred to a committee to report. The report on Knox's Church, Hamilton, was read. The committee said that in all churches which provide for the erection of Deacons' Courts, the members are appointed ad vitum aut culpam. That no provision is made in this church for such courts, but that by the deed of Knox's church, Hamilton, a clause therein gives power to the congregation to alter the constitution, and therefore they have acted in a perfectly legal manner, although action was taken without due regard to the feelings of the deacons. Under the circumstances the committee recommend the decision of the congregation to be adhered to, which finding has been acquiesced in by all parties. The report was adopted. A memorial was read on the subject of a Board for the examination of the theological students. It recommends, first, to establish a board before which all theological students in Knox's College should pass, as well as students prosecuting literary studies with a view to the ministry. Second, to reconsider and specify various branches of preliminary study which students not matriculated in any other college, shall prosecute. Third, generally to give directions regarding the instructions and mode in which studies may be prosecuted, as may by Synod be deemed advisable.

SYNOD AT OTTAWA.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, is at present holding its sessions in this city. The opening Sermon was preached in St. Andrew's Church yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Belleville, the retiring moderator. The Rev. gentleman took for his text the words in Matthew, 13 Chap. and 38 ver., "The field is the world;" and discused these topics: "The field, the seed, the sowing, and the harvest." The sermon was characterized by catholicity of spirit, which the preacher showed to be quite consistent with ardent attachment to that branch of the church, with which he and his brethern of the Synod deemed it there high privilege to be connected.

After the Sermon, the Synod was constituted, the roll called, and the Rev. G. Thomson, of Renfrew, elected Moderator for the ensuing year.—Ottawa Citizen.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT LONDON.

London, June 8.

The business which occupied the attention of the Conference to-day was chiefly of an uninteresting nature to the outside public. An open meeting was held last night, at which the address of the American General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was read, several delegates being present. They afterwards addressed the meeting.

Montreal, June 8.

Sanders publishes a letter to the patriots of the South. He advises them to swallow the oath, save the franchise and meet the Northern Conservatives in convention, so as to organize a great national party.

At the steeple chase in New Jersey, "Nannie Craddock," of Toronto, came in first, followed by three Montreal horses, over a course of 3½ miles; time, 9.34.

The yacht Arrow was sold to-day by Mr. Devany for over $500 to a Toronto gentleman. She cost four times that amount.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MINISTRY DEFEATED.—The Government of New Brunswick has suffered a defeat, in the Legislative Council, on a vote of nine against eight. The Government had introduced a bill to authorize the emission of treasury notes to the amount of $400,000; but instead of being redeemable at some early date, as such notes always are, no definite period for their redemption was fixed. Objection was very naturally made to this extraordinary provision; and it was on this point that the new Government sustained a defeat. The vote may probably be taken as the measure of their strength in the Legislative Council; and if so, they will find many a difficulty in their path.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

MILITARY.—The 63rd Regiment is spoken of as coming to Quebec. It is well understood that they will embark in the Himalaya for England. The Rifle Battalion coming out in that steamer from Gibraltar, will remain in this garrison.—Quebec News.

THREE RIVERS' RACES.—The Three Rivers' Turf Club Races will take place on the 20th, 21st and 22nd June, and 22nd, 23rd and 24th August. Large subscriptions have been received and larger are expected.—The purses will be heavy and worth running for.

SUICIDE AT STRATFORD.—Stratford, June 8.—Dennis Young, a well-known and wealthy farmer, living near Indiana, shot himself through the head with a revolver, this afternoon. He was alive at last accounts.

THE EFFECTS BELONGING TO J. WILKES BOOTH.—Mr. J. Dunbar, Advocate, Mr. John B. Parkin, jun., commissioner, under an order from the Admiralty, and Mr. J. Barker, constable, arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, bringing with them the trunks marked 'J. Wilkes Booth,' saved from the wreck of the schooner Marie Victoria, at Bic. On examination of the contents, the trunks were found to contain a magnificent theatrical wardrobe, consisting of crowns, rings, caps, doublets, swords, &c., &c., also play books, parts written out, tickets, memoranda, letters, &c. We understand that all the written documents were, after a close examination, handed over to the American Consul for safe keeping, to be transmitted by him to Washington. It is probable, that all the papers will be sent at once to Washington, inasmuch as it is only the parties conducting the military commission who can judge of their importance in the case now being proceeded with at the Federal capital.—Quebec Chronicle.

LABORERS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The steamer Lady Head, which left this port for Gaspe, Shediac, Pictou, &c., on Tuesday afternoon, had on board one hundred laborers to work on the railroad between Truro and Pictou, N. S. We believe that one thousand more will follow without delay. Such demand is likely to have a decided effect upon the labor market.—Chronicle.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.—By the New York papers we learn that Barreau, the murderer was a sergeant in the army of the United States. He is one of the class, of whom we already have too many in Canada; fellows who have been accustomed for a few years to a life of indolence, thievery, murder, and kindred crimes.

THE COLONIAL DELEGATES.—On the evening of the 24th ult., the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a state dinner at his residence, 74, Eaton-Square, in celebration of the Queen's birth-day. The company included the Marquis of of Normandy, Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart., Sir Charles Cayler, Bart., the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Bishop of Natal, the Bishop of Brisbane, the Rev. R. Machray (Bishop Designate of Rupert's Land), Sir Benjamin Pine (Governor of St. Kitts), Colonel H. St. George Ord, R.E. (Governor of the Bermudas), Mr. Richard Pine, (Governor of the Gold Coast), the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G.E. Cartier, the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. A.T. Galt, and the Hon. D'Arcy McGee (Canadian Minister), Mr. Hewitt Bernard (Secretary to the Canadian Delegates), &c., &c.

FIRE.—The Saw Mill, in Ashburnham, known as C. W. Boswell's, at the time occupied and owned by Mr. J. H. Austin, was consumed by fire on Monday night. The building, machinery, and all in the mill at the time, was totally consumed. The loss is about $5,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Liverpool & London. The fire was evidently the work of incendiary, as nothing has been done in the mill since last fall.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The yellow fever is again raging among the sailors on vessels in the port at Demerara. There had been 93 sufferers taken into the hospitals in fourteen days, of whom 18 died. Heavy rains had injured the sugar crop at Trinidad and Grenada to the extent of some 5,000 hogsheads, but fine weather has since set in, with good results. Crop operations at Guadloupe were proceeding briskly. At Pointe-a-Patre the wharves were loaded with sugar, and the plantation storehouses were also full. The Martinique Propagateur of May 1st mentions that the Federal corvette Wachusett, having taken a wrong course in leaving the bay of Port de France—a matter to be expected when she took no pilot from the shore—grounded on a sand-bank, from which she was got off with the assistance of a gang of convicts from the French frigate Bellone. She had to go into the dock for a few days.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Prince of Wales visited the steamship Great Eastern on the 24th ult., and minutely inspected the Atlantic telegraph cable and the works connected therewith. A very select and influential company of gentlemen were present on the occasion; among them were Lord Lyons, Edward Cunard, George Peabody and Cyrus W. Field. The Canadian Commissioners in England, and numerous distinguished telegraph officials were also present. The work of placing the cable on the Great Eastern is going on actively and it is pretty certain that she will start in the early part of July, accompanied by the British frigate Terrible.

COME DOWN TO A SINGLE WIFE.—Joseph Smith, the son of the original Joseph, and a recognized leader in the polygamous community, has become a convert to monogamy, and makes a dead set against the great Brigham Young. Joseph quotes his father and the Book of Mormons to show that both inculcate the doctrine that one wife, at a time, and no concubines, is the teaching of these recognized heads of the church.

THE BURNING OF SHERIFF MERCER'S HOUSE.—An extra published by the Chatham Planet supplies the following further particulars with regard to the fire mentioned in the Globe of Wednesday:—We deeply regret to have to announce the total loss by fire of "The Elms," the splendid private residence of John Mercer, Esq., Sheriff of Kent, which occurred this morning between two and three o'clock. This ruin is complete; indeed, so rapid was the work of destruction that but little of the handsome furniture in the lower rooms was saved—not over four or five hundred dollars worth at most. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen, as that was the only portion of the house in which fuel had been used for weeks past, though here everything was as usual at about twelve o'clock, when Mr. Mercer paid his visit to that portion of the house, as was his invariable custom before retiring, to see that all was right. "The Elms" was erected some six or seven years ago, at a cost, including out buildings of upwards of $6,000, and was most magnificently furnished from cellar to garret. So far had the fire progressed when discovered, that Mr. Robert Mercer was unable to save the slightest article in his room, except the apparel he managed to gather up and slip on, when first awakened.—Even his boots and socks he was unable to get. Beds, bedding, carpets, clothing—all were lost. Mr. Mercer effected his escape with little more than the clothes which he was hurriedly able to put on his person, while Mrs. Mercer's wardrobe—Mrs. M. being at the time on a visit to Windsor, was all lost. Fortunately, the coach house, stable and and driving shed were saved. That is all.—The total loss on the house and contents is between $14,000 and $16,000 on which there was an insurance of $6,400—$2,400 on the buildings and $1,000 on the contents—in the "Royal," which will fall heavily on Mr. Mercer, and cannot but be felt by the town generally, inasmuch as "The Elms" was one of the finest private buildings in this section of the country. The injury sustained by the shrubs, trees, etc., in the surrounding grounds must also be considerable. To the timely assistance rendered by the firemen and citizens generally, the saving of the stables, etc., is due.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.—From various items of news in the English papers, it would appear the Ministerial Delegates will not return so soon to Canada as was at first anticipated. The 10th and 17th of June are now named as the probable days of their sailing from Liverpool, but even this is not positively determined on. The Conferences with the Committee of the British Ministry had not ended when the last news came.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following gentlemen passed the necessary examination for a second class certificates in this School on Wednesday last:—James McNee, Alfred J. Adams, George D. Gunn and J. De L'Armitage, of Kingston; A. P. Booth, Odessa; C. Bleasdell, Trenton; G. Wilsoff, Almonte; J. Urquhart, North Lancaster; S. Fairfield, Bath.

STRAWBERRIES.—Domestic Strawberries were in the market for the first time yesterday. Mr. R. Town had a fine lot of them.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY.—The following officers, in addition to those published yesterday, were elected by the Grand Lodge of the Royal Black Preceptory on Wednesday last:—George J. Kemp, Kingston, D.R.; John Harkes, Kingston, D.T.; Thomas Minnis, Hamilton, L.; A. McMahon, D.L.; J. W. Moore, Madoc, and J.G. Moore, Belleville, L. B.; Samuel Smyth, Kingston, and James Wade, Hamilton, C.; Henry Dunbar, Kingston, R. The meeting finished its business on Thursday morning, and the members left for their homes the same day. The next annual meeting will be held in Belleville.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, Dr. Barker resumed the Adjourned Inquest held on the body of the child, Bridget Trahy, run over on Monday last near the Grove Inn. Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., was in attendance to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Grant the father of the young man who drove the waggon that ran over the child. Three additional witnesses were examined, two of the young men who were in the waggon, (including the Driver) and a lady who saw the accident. Their evidence somewhat exculpated the driver, J. A. Grant, from culpable negligence. The Coroner read over the evidence and summed up, leaving it to the Jury to say whether there was any culpable negligence on the part of Joseph A. Grant, or whether the death of the child was simply accidental. The Jury were left to themselves a long while; but they could not agree, eight of them being for a verdict of culpable negligence, and six for purely accidental death. At last they agreed upon the latter verdict, coupling with it a desire on the part of the Jury, that the Coroner should severely reprimand Joseph A. Grant, and caution him to be more careful in future. And he accordingly was called in, and severely reprimanded and cautioned by the Coroner, and surrended the Inquest.

The number of young children always in the streets of Kingston renders it sometimes a difficult task on the part of the driver of any vehicle to avoid doing them some injury. Parents should keep their children out of the streets as much as possible, and then these accidents would not occur.

THAT BACK KITCHEN.

The City Council may depend that there is outside a strong feeling antagonistic to the erection of a Back Kitchen to the main Market Building. They may utterly disregard this feeling and carry their measure (as in all probability they will), but it must be knowingly, that their constituents will be offended, nay outraged, to see their money uselessly squandered upon an obtrusive, ugly and unnecessary edifice. But what care they? A seat in the Council is none so lucrative nor honorable an office, that a man, to keep it, should submit to public opinion. Not he indeed! It is greatly to be deplored that the city should be vitally injured by the acts of such men, though there is a probability that the next session of parliament will make a change in the composition of the Council. But what is the use of shutting the stable door after the steed is stolen?

JOHNSON STREET SCHOOL.—Mr. A. Clark, the retiring Head Teacher of Johnson street School, announced an examination of the school for Thursday afternoon, to shew up the advancement of the pupils while under his charge. He requested the attendance of the School Trustees, but we hear that only the Secretary was present to represent them. The examination notwithstanding was proceeded and passed off very creditably, both for teacher and scholars. Mr. Clark has been very active in advancing his pupils, and some of the Board should have shewn their respect for him by attending the examinstion. Mr. Scott will take charge of the school immediately.

PRESENTATION.—Captain Seale, Lieut. Johnston and Lieut. Horsey, of No. 2 Company of the 14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles, the latter now attached to No. 1 Company, were presented by the members of No. 2 Company with very handsome presents, after the usual drill at the Drill Shed on Thursday night. Captain Seale was presented, through a friend, being at present in Ottawa, with a solid gold ring, set with a precious stone. A similar ring, inlaid with blood-stone, was presented to Lieut. Johnston, and a silver headed cane to Lieut. Horsey. Addresses were delivered on behalf of the donors, and suitable replies made by the gentlemen who received the presents.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The Twelfth Annual Session of the Primitive Methodist Conference opened yesterday morning in the Church on Brock Street. After Service had been held the election of Officers took place. The Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Toronto, was elected President, and the Rev. Mr. Lomes was chosen Secretary. The attendance of delegates is very large, and from the reports received from all quarters, there appears to be a great increase in the members and influence of the Church.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business to engage the Court yesterday.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, June 8.

The steamer Limerick sailed this evening for Europe, with a quarter of a million in specie.

The steamer Costa Rica, brings Panama dates to the 31st ult. She brings $470,000 in treasure.

The Peruvian war brig "Guiasse," with ex-President Castella, of Peru, on board as a prisoner, arrived at Panama, May 23rd.

The revolution in Peru appears to be thoroughly quelted by President Pezet.

Laona and Arica have been retaken from the revolutionists, and the war vessels recaptured.

Greytown advices state that a British steamer is in pursuit of the schooner seized at that place by deserters from the American gun boat "State of Georgia. The schooner returned to Greytown for supplies and sailed again.

The harbour of Greytown was again closed up. Although a channel ten feet had been dug, it filled again immediately.

Another revolution had broken out in Salvador, several towns pronouncing in favour of Barriose, who was in Panama and had been sent for to take command of his adherents.

New York, June 9.

The Herald's correspondent says John A Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, who admits that his son had been in the rebel army till its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could towards the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to Gen. Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses and seed, and applying for a restoration of his citizenship rights, and complains of his suffering and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear their rebel uniforms. Gen. Gordon's reply to this impertinent letter gave him to understand that he and his sons had been traitors to the Government, and were entitled to no favors from it, but would receive such as in its leniency it might see proper to grant.

Special to the Herald.—Washington, June 8th.—It is not to be inferred from the fact that Jeff. Davis has been indicted in this district that he will certainly be put on trial here. The impression that he was indicted in this district was at the instance of the Government is without foundation. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at the instance of the District Attorney alone, who acted without consultation with any member of the administration. He is equally liable to indictment in Maryland and in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and if indicted in either of said districts will doubtless be tried in that one to which the government may see fit to turn him over.

New Orleans, June 8.

Brownsville (Texas) was entered by the forces of Brig.-Gen. Brown. The rebels before leaving sold their artillery to the Imperialists.

Cortinas is still hovering about Matamoras.

Fort Monroe, June 8th.

The remaining steamers of the Texas expedition fleet, under command of Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, sailed from here to-day. Gen. Weitzel took his departure in the Crescent about noon. Thus ends the preparations which have been made and under way at this place during the past two weeks, for the fitting out the final expedition of the war. The weather still continues very warm.

New Orleans, June 7.

Report says that Gen. Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico to make it his future home.

A dangerous crevasse broke through the dam below Renner and threatened the overflow of the city and great destruction of property, but fortunately it was stopped.

Latest dates from Guatemala announce the election of Lenior Maria Cercia as President of the Republic.

DIED.

In Dundas, on the 5th instant, Mr. Richard Bickell, aged 62 years.

At Belleville, on the 5th instant, Mr. Isaac Bolton Reeves, aged 75 years.

In Toronto, on the 6th instant, Robert Moodie, one of the Aldermen of the Ward of St. John, aged 37 years.

At Toronto, on the 7th instant, Jane Turner, wife of Dr. Joseph Howson.

In Toronto, on the 7th instant, Walter Lewis, aged 25 years.

At Zora, on the 16th of May, in his 84th year, Major Charles Stuart.

MOWING MACHINES, REAPERS, &c.

JOSEPH HALL'S Celebrated Combined Mowers and Reapers, Threshing Machines, Seed Drills, Repairs for Machines, &c., supplied cheap by

A. CHOWN,
No. 7, Bagot Street.
Kingston, June 9th, 1865. 133

STRAWBERRIES.
Pineapples, Oranges and Lemons,
JUST RECEIVED
At R. Town's
No. 1
FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT,
CORNER OF ONTARIO AND CLARENCE STREETS.
Kingston, June 9th, 1865. 133

CITY HALL.

DEKATOW. WEHLI.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honour to announce to the citizens of Kingston, that when in Europe he succeeded in making arrangements for a brief concert tour with the wonderful Russian Lady Violincellist,

MLLE. HELENE DEKATOW,

And the renowned English Pianist and Composer,

Mr. James M. Wehli,

Who will give in Kingston ONE Grand Concert,

On Thursday Evening, June 15th.

Assisted by

MAD. HENRIETTE BEHRENS.

The young and popular American Prima Donna.

Musical Director and Conductor—S. Behrens.

Admission, fifty cents, Reserved Seats 75 cents. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at S. Black's Music Store.

Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, June 7th, 1865. 130

FARMERS
TAKE NOTICE.
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT THE
HARDWARE STORE
OF
GIBERTON & YARKER,
BROCK STREET,

20 DOZ Rlead's Silver Steel Scythes
20 doz. " Cast " "
20 " Oshawa Silver " "
15 " " Cast " "
50 " F.&W. " " "
Rakes, Forks, Stones, Hoes, &c., &c., &c.

A. GIBERTON. JAMES S. YARKER.
Kingston, June 7th, 1865. 130

BRITISH COLONIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

ST. LAWRENCE, 1398 tons Register, F. ARCHER, Commander.
THAMES, 1376 " " J. JAMES, "
OTTAWA, 1600 " " (now building.)

The above first class powerful Screw Steamships are intended to be dispatched from LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL as follows:—

THAMES.....Wednesday, 24th May,
ST. LAWRENCE.....Wednesday, 21st June,
THAMES.....Wednesday, 19th July.

And from QUEBEC for LONDON:—

THAMES.....Wednesday, 21st June,
ST. LAWRENCE.....Wednesday, 19th July.

Subsequent departures will be hereafter notified.

Cabin Passage from London to Quebec.....£18 18s. Stg.
Steerage do do do.....£7 7s. Stg.
Cabin Passage from Quebec to London.....$60.
Steerage do do do.....$25.

☞ Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.
Special arrangements made with families.
Apply in London to

TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE,
3 White Lion Court, Cornhill;
In Montreal to GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.;
Quebec to JAMES GILLESPIE.
Kingston to ANDERSON & FORD, Agents,
United States Wharf.

May 9th, 1865. 133

SALE BY AUCTION
OF
Piano Forte, Furniture, Plated Ware, Pictures, etc, etc.

THE SU