POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Nov. the 22nd instant, and until further notice

MAILS GOING EAST.

By Day Express Train will close
Arrive at 2.10 p.m. and Close at 9 p.m
By Night Express 12m.
Arrive at 5.45

GOING WEST

Day Express Train will close at 3.50 p.m.
Arrive at 5.45 p.m.
By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m.
Arrive at 5.00 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 2 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12 M.

UNITED STATES MAILS,

(Via Cape Vincent) will close at 2 P.M., and arrive at 1.30 P.M.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston,
13th Nov. 1865.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4.20 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.
Depart at.....5.10 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 10.00 p.m.; depart at 6.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2.00 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Depart at.....2.20 p.m. and 1.25 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4.00 a.m.; depart at 6.15 a.m.

(Montreal Time—15m. faster than Kingston time.)

The Train from Montreal on Saturday night lays over at Belleville till Monday morning, and that from Toronto lays over at Brockville.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

R. B., Brighton.

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD AT THE McGEE BANQUET.

The Honourable John A. Macdonald, on rising to respond to the toast, was received with tremendous applause, lasting several minutes. Silence having been restored, he said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen; I need scarcely say that on behalf of the Canadian Administration I return you the most sincere, their most grateful thanks for the manner in which you have received their health to-night. At this late hour it would be out of place if I were to detain you in discussing matters political. We are not here for the purpose of discussing politics or to defend ourselves or attack our enemies, but in order to do honor to him whom I am proud to style friend and colleague, the Hon. T. D. McGee. [Cheers.] I repeat that I and my other colleagues have no other object in attending this evening than to do special honor to our esteemed friend, Mr. McGee. [Renewed cheers] Some of my colleagues are absent, I am sorry to say from illness, and others through the necessities of public business, but they are all here in spirit; and through me return you the thanks of the Canadian Administration for the way in which you and the citizens of Montreal have received this toast. [Applause.] I would be, indeed, insensible, if I did not feel warmly, on this occasion, and exceedingly grateful for the honor you have just now done to us. But I consider you are bound in some degree to drink our healths and pay us honor. (Laughter and cheers) You are so bound because you are responsible for the present administration. You have acquired a way among you of making and undertaking Administrations. I find that, if a man gets into Parliament for Montreal, or for a section of Montreal, he has a fair chance of becoming a member of the Government. (Cheers and laughter) But if, from East, West or Centre Montreal you happen to discard a man, saying he is not worthy of your confidence, the Parliament of Canada is apt to think there is something suspicious about him, and he has to courteously and patriotically retire into the cold shades of Opposition. [Renewed laughter, and applause.] And, therefore, as Warwick was called the King-maker, so may the electors of Montreal be called the Ministry-makers. [Cheers.] Why, look at the present Administration and representatives of this city. We will go first to the Eastern Division. The great wise men came from the East, and my friend, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, also comes from the East. [Roars of laughter, and applause.] Well, he has got into the Administration, because the East has confidence in him. By sending him to Parliament, only expressed what I believe to be the feeling of a large majority of the people of Lower Canada, and which I know widely prevails in Upper Canada also. (Loud cheers.) So, gentlemen, your award, them, has given Mr. Cartier continuance of that high position which his great abilities, his tried experience, and his great knowledge, and fairness of purpose and intention, had gained for him long before. (Renewed applause.) If you then come to Centre Montreal, you find my friend Hon. John Rose, the representative. (Here that hon. gentleman's name was greeted with a burst of hearty applause.) He was a Minister before, and might be a Minister yet if he liked. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Gentlemen, when the Centre Ward sent Mr. Rose to Parliament, with its endorsation on his back—when he walked into the House, endorsed by the people of Montreal, by its commercial men, the people of the first city, commercially and otherwise, in Canada, he brought his own credentials, and he did no dishonour to the bill—[Loud cheers]—and, repeatedly, the legislature and the government and country acknowledged and confessed, in the strongest manner possible, by their support of him as a Minister, their approval of your appointment and your selection of him as a Representative. (Deafening cheers.) We now come to the West Division of your city. I need say nothing about that, because we are here. The gentleman who represents it has spoken for himself. Now gentlemen what do you think of him? (The audience answered by rousing cheers, again and again repeated.) On silence being restored, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald resumed.) I think he has got on pretty well for a man who has had a bad case [Laughter.] I really think you will say—not guilty, but he must not do it again. (Renewed merriment.) However, without further jest on the subject, I must repeat that I feel the greatest pleasure, the greatest satisfaction and the greatest pride in coming down here from Upper Canada specially for the purpose of being present, and aiding and assisting where the constituents and the friends of the Hon. Mr. McGee have assembled here at this magnificent banquet to do him honor. [Tremendous applause.] In doing him honor, you do honor to yourselves. How easy would be the role of that gentleman if he were a demagogue! How easy might he float on the topmost billow of popularity, if he chose a false popularity, by pandering to the prejudices of some people—to the prejudices of his countrymen across the Lines, of which he has spoken so eloquently to-night! But he chose the truth and honest path. He knew where the truth was. As he stated just now, he first considered what was the truth; he then fixed his mind on that, and next tried, by all the means in his power, and with all his ability and eloquence—and you know what that is—to impart that truth to those over whom he had influence; and his influence has had the most salutary and benegcial effect on the people of Canada.—(Loud cheers.) Sir, it is a great—an especial pleasure to me to be able to speak of that gentlemen in the manner I now do; because, when he first went into Parliament, I rather fancied I saw a person like Mr. McGee sitting opposite me; and we afterwards had very hard fighting and gave each other very hard knocks; and being a Scotchman, I am far too proud to admit that I got the worst of the battles; but I will tell you frankly I was very glad when he changed from a foe to a friend. [Laughter and cheers.] I felt a little more comfortable; and I must say that, sitting and standing, and fighting side by side with Mr. McGee, I find myself in a much easier chair and in a much more comfortable position than when he was opposed to me. [Cheers and renewed laughter.] But, you will always find that two honest men get together—[Renewed laughter.] I would almost fancy from the way you laugh at that, you were partial to the cause. It is no laughing matter, for we are honest men, and it is admitted on all sides. (Laughter.) Just look at the way politics run in Canada now. We have no opposition. Everybody admits we are honest and, perhaps, a little too honest. [Renewed merriment.] When two honest men come together, whatever may have been their impressions as to the motives and course of each other—when they sit down and compare notes you will find in the long run, in free countries like this, where there are no distinctions of class—none that separate man from man—I say that when honest men thus calmly compare notes and bring their minds together for mutual examination—they are not in reality far apart in their views. So it was with regard to Mr. McGee and myself and with several other honorable men I have met in politics and to whom I was at first opposed. When we sat down and, as I have expressed it, compared notes together, we found that, though we might view a subject from different points of observation, and might have perhaps, opposed each other violently and hostilely in the legislature and in the country, we were not, after all very far apart. Sir, Mr. McGee has spoken long and earnestly as to the position of his race and religion in Canada. It has been my pleasure to acknowledge the power and position of his race in the government of this country in former days. During the whole of the time, since 1854, that I have been connected with the government of Canada, with only a few months intermission, there has not been one single day we have not had representatives of the Irish Catholic people in the Government. [Cheers.] When I first entered the Government, we had Mr. Drummond, an Irish Catholic, who, after running a long and distinguished career in politics, was elevated to and now holds a high position on the bench. [Hear, hear.] We afterwards had in the Government my respected friend the Hon. Charles Alleyn, of Quebec—a gentleman by both parentage and education, a man of high standing in his profession, a true Irishman, and a strong and faithful member of the Catholic Church. [Applause.] And, last, but not least, have I the pleasure of sitting as colleague of my honorable friend beside me—Thos. D'Arcy McGee. [Loud cheers.] As he has truly said, look at the difference between this country and that on the other side of the lines. There, a man, if he comes from Great Britain or Ireland, must go as an alien. But if he comes to Canada, from the moment he puts his foot on this land he becomes an owner of the soil, has the same political rights, and stands on exactly the same political footing as those born in Canada. He is not made a tool of at the elections. [Hear, hear.] He is not used for the moment, and then thrown aside when the contest is over; but from the time he lands on our shores, and as long as he remains among us, he stands an honored and respected citizen and a subject of Her Majesty, enjoying the same political right as the native Canadian, of whatever origin. [Cheers.] It would be, at this late hour of the night, altogether out of place for me to occupy the time of this meeting, after the long, eloquent and able speech of the Hon. Mr. McGee. We are met here specially for the purpose of doing him honor. You have done him honor, and in doing him honor you have done so to yourselves at the same time. [Hear, hear.] I must say I believe the fame of this dinner will resound from one end of Canada to the other. It will shew the confidence of his countrymen in this hon. gentleman, and it will show the confidence of the people of this great city of Montreal in him—not only of his own race or religion, but coming from other parts of the empire. It will show that the English, Irish and Scotch unite to do honor to the honest man who is not afraid to rise in his place in Parliament, in this city and in the country, and, through the press, also, to support the cause of law, order, good government and true liberality, and true constitutionalism—of loyalty to the sovereign and respect and fidelity to the union with Great Britain. (Great cheering.) I have only one word more to say before sitting down, and that is to my friend Colonel Dyde, the Commander of this district. (Hear and laughter.) I was afraid when he opened his batteries upon us, as to the manner in which the volunteers were treated, that we were going to get the worst of it; but when he wound up with the statement that, after all, at present things had got a little better, and that the volunteers had little to complain of—that in fine, things were going right, I was a little relieved. (Laughter.) I know that the Government are sincerely anxious to do all they possibly can, or all that the law allows them, and, perhaps, to stretch that law a little, for the purpose of encouraging the great volunteer movement. (Loud cheers, lasting for some time.) Canada owes a great debt of gratitude to her volunteers. [Renewed cheering.] They have shown that alacrity in going to the field, in many instances even at the sacrifice of their own pecuniary interests, and valuable time, for the public service, that has entitled them to the greatest gratitude at the hands of the people of Canada, and I am satisfied they have received it. (Tremendous applause.) I believe the volunteer force of Canada is, at this moment, the favorite body and power in the country. (Renewed cheers.) Sir, they went at a moment's notice to the frontier, amidst all the hardships of winter; among them were men accustomed only to the luxuries of life, yet all ranks went cheerfully to the lines at the call of duty; and at this moment they are again preparing for the same service. They are chosen indiscriminately from all parts of Canada; and, no matter to what district the appeal is made, the alacrity in the response is the same—all rush to the frontier at the first call of duty. [Thrilling applause.]—I was glad to find that, although the Colonel commenced by grumbling a little, in the end he did justice to the sincere desire of the Government to aid the volunteers. At first I did not understand why he should grumble. I begin to understand it now. The Adjutant General was wrong in the dispositions he made respecting the volunteers sent out on duty, and Col. Dyde has felt himself passed over, and has, evidently, considered that he ought to have been ordered to the frontier. (Cheers and laughter.) He thinks, doubtless, that to have sent comparatively young men like Col. Smith, and Majors Heward and Hill and others of like age, to the lines, and passed him, of ripe age and experience, was an act of neglect on the part of the Adjutant General, who should have asked him to go also. (Hear, hear and laughter.) But Col. Dyde cannot be spared; he is too valuable at home. (Cheers and laughter.) He must stay at Montreal, in the centre of the system, as Carnot was said to have remained away from the front for the purpose of organizing victory; and he will send out men trained under his own eye, one body after another; and, when the great battle of all comes, if it ever does come he will be ready to take command of the whole force, when he will, no doubt, succeed in war as much as he has done in peace. [Renewed applause and merriment.] Allow me again to return thanks for the honor you have conferred on the Canadian Administration, and to express their gratitude for all you have said and all you have done. (The hon gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long continued cheering.)

THE LYING LIST TRACED HOME.

MR. BIGELOW, THE U. S. MINISTER, THE AUTHOR.

The list of holders of Confederate stock, which was first published in the New York Herald, and republished by the London Star, has at length been traced home. It will be recollected that it was stated to have been discovered in the archives of the Confederate capital; it now turns out that it was furnished by Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris. The correspondent of the London Times relates an interview which he had with Mr. Seward on the 8th September. In the course of conversation Mr. Seward said "Pray what has Mr. ——, (naming a gentleman) made by his stock in the Confederacy?" The Times correspondent replied that he did not think that the party named held any such stock.

He rang the bell and said to the messenger, 'Bring that list of British bondholders here.' The man brought it; and Mr. Seward said, 'We have obtained this from Confederate agents in Paris.' The Confederates are poor now and willing to sell all their secrets. Besides your Vice-Chancellor Page Wood had decided that we are the heirs at law of the Confederacy, and therefore we are entitled to their papers.' This he said with a smile. He then read the list as it appeared afterwards in the papers, together with an account of a meeting at Mr. Beresford Hope's, which was published after the list. Mr. Seward said, 'Now you may judge how disinterested was the support English leaders of opinion gave to the Confederacy.' The Times correspondent and a member of the British House of Commons who was present, suggested that these documents might be incorrect. Mr. Seward replied that he could not say as to that, but that Confederate agents in Paris had sold the list. The Times informant ascertained that the list was in the handwriting of the American Minister at Paris, and adds that he has good reason to believe that Mr. Seward was innocent of any attempt to deceive, but that Mr. Bigelow is the person responsible for the circulation of this disgraceful falsehood.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Friday, Nov. 17.

The last case tried to-day was

CLARK VS. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Action for damages caused by fire on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in July last. The case is similar to that of Prendergast vs. the Grand Trunk, tried yesterday. The plaintiff owns the east half of lot No. 25 in the first concession of the township of Ernestown, which touches on the line of the railway. Last July, shortly after a train had passed plaintiff's farm, a stump on the line of railway was discovered to be on fire. From this stump the fire spread to the railway fence, and from thence to the bush of the plaintiff. It was not checked for two months, by which time a fine maple bush and a fine ash and elm tract were destroyed. The soil for about twelve acres was also spoiled for cultivation, the fire burning the surface soil to about the depth of a foot. The amount of damages was laid down at $350. The plaintiff lays the spreading of the fire to the negligence of the employees of the railway, several of them visiting the fire when it first broke out, and refusing to put it out on account of the smoke it caused. A few pails of water would have extinguished it at one time.—Mr. B. M. Britton and Sir Henry Smith for the plaintiff; Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., for defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was closed at seven o'clock, when the Court adjourned till Saturday morning.

Saturday, Nov. 18.

The Court opened at half-past nine o'clock this morning, J. W. Gwynne, Esq., Q. C., presiding.

CLARK VS. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—This case was gone on with on the opening of the Court, the defence producing their witnesses. Mr. O'Reilly addressed the jury for the defendants and Sir Henry Smith for the plaintiff. The jury retired about twelve o'clock and returned a verdict for $160 for plaintiff on account of the negligence of the company's servants.

THE QUEEN VS. JOHN O'TOOLE, Manslaughter.—The prisoner was brought up for sentence. When asked whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced against him, he appeared to be extremely repentant for what he had done, and remarked that he would have forfeited his own life if he could have restored Gethins'. The Judge then made a few remarks to him as to his case, attributing his present difficulty to being enslaved with the vice of drunkenness, and advising him if he sought his own prosperity, to never again permit liquor to pass through his lips. The prisoner was then sentenced to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of seven years. The prisoner gave vent to tears, and appeared to be truly penitent.

The following prisoners were also sentenced:—

Jane Kernahan, on two convictions for larceny, to be confined in the common gaol for eight months for each offence.

Thomas McFerren, larceny, to be imprisoned in the common gaol for eight months.

John Williams, larceny, was sentenced to be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of two years. Williams is an old offender, and pleaded guilty as well as McFerren.

William Vanorder, forgery.—Vanorder was sentenced to four years' confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary, this being the shortest sentence the Judge could inflict.

The Court rose at one o'clock.

The people of Canada must be a litigious community, for although the Court sat 13 days, more than half the business was left unfinished. Out of 47 defended cases only 14 were tried, and these not the longest on the docket. The Courts above seldom give fair play to Kingston. They never allow time enough to do the business here; and this neglect is attended with frightful loss to the suitors, one poor farmer in a trespass suit having had to pay $15 a day for witnesses during thirteen days and all for nothing, because the Judges of the land neglect their duty. No shorter time than three weeks should be allotted to the Kingston Assizes.

The latest advices from Hayti state that the leaders of the outrage committed upon the Haytien government will receive rigorous punishment.

The United States steamer De Soto arrived at Kingston with 36 refugees from Cape Haytien, among them consuls of Hamburgh and Prussia, and sailed again, carrying some of them back to Cape Haytien, among them the Prussian consul.

Hon. Mr. Anglin has unquestionably tendered his resignation as a member of the New Brunswick Government. It is alleged, because of a difference with his colleagues on their policy regarding railway extension west. Whatever may have been Mr. Anglin's reason for retiring, his absence from the ministry will probably aid to bring about a renewal of the Confederation policy of the Government. It has always been understood that he was a more determined opponent of union than any of his colleagues.

Stephens, the leader of the Fenians in Ireland, for whose apprehension Government has offered a large reward, is a North of Ireland Presbyterian. Some years ago, he was the minister of a congregation in Ballybay, county of Monaghan. Having imbibed Radical theories, coupled with Unitarian and other semi-infidel opinions, his downward career into Fenianism and Socialism is not surprising. He was expelled from the Ministry, in 1850. He is supposed to be lurking amongst the mountains of Donegal, awaiting a chance to escape to his brethren in New York. The salary paid him, as chief agent of the American Fenians, was £1,500 per annum.

The St. John, N. B., Morning Journal of the 13th announces the arrival there of Mr. George Brown on the Friday evening previous. He went to Moncton on Saturday to meet Messrs. Wilmot and Smith, and was afterwards to go to Fredericton to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor and other members of the Executive. Mr. Brown's business is understood to have reference to an attempted renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the arranging of terms of trade with the Spanish West Indian Islands.

GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The appointment of General Williams to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia has given universal satisfaction in that province. The General, on his arrival in Halifax, was received with great enthusiasm. The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies to the new Lieutenant-Governor is published for general information:—

"Downing Street, 26th Sept. 1865.

"Sir,—I have received the Queen's permission to offer you the government of Nova Scotia.

"It is proposed that you shall be regularly appointed as Lieutenant-Governor in succession to Sir Richard MacDonnell. But as he has been appointed to Hong Kong expressly on the ground that the declared policy of Her Majesty's government will if successful, lead to the abolition of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, it would evidently be inconsistent with that policy to appoint in his place another Lieutenant-Governor in the ordinary way.

"The temporary administration is likely to last longer than it would be desirable for it to be held by an officer having other duties, since on the most favorable supposition the act of the union of the British North American provinces could not receive the royal assent till late in the next session of the Imperial Parliament.

"If I had been required to tender advice to her Majesty on the subject of an ordinary succession, I should, in all probability, have named some gentleman who having already served faithfully under this department, had acquired a claim to favorable notice. If I have submitted the name of a distinguished native of Nova Scotia, whose feelings are warmly identified with the welfare of the province, I am sure this choice will be felt to be an evidence of the sincere desire of Her Majesty's government to promote that welfare, while I wish it to be understood that you will consequently expect to hold it, not for the usual period of six years, but only for such shorter period as may be convenient to Her Majesty's government.

"I am sure that her Majesty's government could not more show to the people of Nova Scotia their sincere desire to promote the welfare of the province than by selecting you to fill the office.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"EDWARD CARDWELL.

"Lieutenant General Sir Fenwick Williams, K. C. B."

EXECUTION OF BARREAU.

The last sentence of the law was executed upon this wretched criminal this morning, in the presence of a crowd amounting to some fifteen thousand spectators. Last night at 12 o'clock the sacrament was administered to him by the Rev. Father Toupin. He then went to bed at two o'clock, and slept soundly until six.—At ten minutes to eight the Reverend Father Villeneuve arrived, accompanied by ten Nuns of Providence, in two carriages, and performed the mass for the dead, that part of the prison adjoining the prisoner's cell being fitted up temporarily as a chapel.

Shortly before nine o'clock a military guard, under arms, consisting of a company of the 30th Regiment, also 27 men of the military police as a jail guard arrived and took their place in the jail yard, into which only the members of the press and a number of gentlemen, officials and otherwise, were admitted. The city and water police were posted on the outside, and kept clear a large space in front of the jail-wall and about the gate. The prisoner's wife took her leave of him on Monday night, and though it was understood that she would see him again this morning, she did not arrive. At twenty minutes to ten the Sheriff arrived, and soon afterwards the prisoner was brought down into the Press-room to be pinioned. This is a very small apartment, and few but representatives of the Press were admitted. Barreau entered, following the melancholy train of priests and nuns, and stood meekly at the end of the table, pale but calm, and responding, along with others, to the litany for the dying. The hangman, who—though perfectly enveloped in black, it could be perceived, was a somewhat aged man,—all this time was securing the prisoner's arms, and finally adjusted the rope to his neck. In the meantime the prisoner several times kissed devoutly the cross that was presented before him by the Rev Mr. Villeneuve, who asked if he was satisfied to die for his crime, when he whispered in the affirmative that he was. After the rope had been secured around his neck he again kissed the cross, the color came faintly to his cheek, the black cap was put on, and those in the room left it in a melancholy procession, Barreau walking first, between Father Villeneuve and the jailor. The death-bell tolled, and the prayers still continued as the sad train proceeded across the jail yard, the prisoner walking with his eyes cast down, but with a firm, measured, and military-like tread, as if again on the parade, where he must, as a soldier, have so often walked. He ascended, with the same unfaltering step, the double flight of stairs leading to the upper platform of the scaffold, and took his place on the trap door. Scarcely had those who were permitted to follow him thus far reached this elevation, than the cord was pulled, the trap fell, and the prisoner with it, a slight upward jerk of one leg taking place instantaneously with the jerk caused by the tightning of the rope. Consciousness seemed at once to have forsaken him, and he hung with his face partially exposed, the tongue, white and dry, protruding, and the neck fearfully intented by the rope bearing the motionless body. Not a muscle of the face twitched, nor was there any apparent convulsive movement of a limb, but the cheek, from being pale, slowly grew livid, and blood began slowly to trickle down the forehead, owing to the rebounding trap having struck it. In three minutes the pulse had ceased, and it might be pronounced that the murderer was no more.—All this time the vast crowd kept perfect silence, and those upon its edges soon began to depart. Most of the spectators remained, however, until the body had hung the usual time, and, having been cut down, was removed.

During the execution Barreau caused a letter to be handed to Bayette, the jailor, of which the following is a translation:—

"Mr. Payette,—When you shall have received this letter I shall have departed from this life, and ended on earth the tragic scene of my sad existence. There will then remain of me to posterity only a souvenir of terror and dread. I know that there exists the melancholy heritage which reserves to the unhappy prisoner the echo of a life stained as mine has been; but since I have repented of my sins I die with confidence, awaiting a favourable sentence from the mercy of God, who made himself my Saviour before he became my judge. Now that by my blood I have paid no human justice what I owed to it, let me acquit myself to you of the more grateful duty of expressing my gratitude for your charitable cares, which at all times have softened the rigours of my position. I also wish especially to thank Madame Payette, who never refused to share with you the generosity which you showed towards the most wretched of prisoners. Accept, both of you, the tribute of my heart, and believe in its profound gratitude towards yourselves.

(Signed) STANISLAS BARREAU.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 17.

Another application was made in the Sandes kidnapping case to-day, before Judge Badgley, to admit the prisoners to bail.

Mr. Devlin again acted as their counsel and Mr. Ramsay resisted the application on the part of the Crown. The latter objected in limine to the application, because the petition was exactly like the last, and no new facts were adduced by which to avoid the law laid down in such cases in the habeas corpus act.

Mr. Devlin answered that the petition was not the same as that presented before Judge Monk. Its prayer was founded on a new set of facts, and on another question. It set forth that the petitioners were detained in jail by virtue of an order issued by Judge Mondelet before any application had been made to him on behalf of the petitioners.

An argument of great length followed, winding up as follows:—

Judge Badgley—My impression is that I have jurisdiction and can issue the writ.

Mr. Ramsay—You think you have jurisdiction?

Judge Badgley—I have no hesitation in saying that I have jurisdiction and I will order the writ.

Mr. Ramsay—In face of the order it will cause some surprise that you have jurisdiction.

Judge Badgley—I don't pretend to say anything about the order, but under the statute I have power to issue the writ.

The writ was made returnable at noon to-morrow.

We have a guard detailed every night from the Chasseurs Canadiens on the City Hall, the Armory in Haymarket square and the Crystal Palace. This is to test their efficiency before they proceed to the frontier.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Mr. T. Corbett of Kingston and Mr. S. Fairfield of Ernestown, passed creditable examinations at the Military School on Saturday, and will receive first class certificates.

DIVISION COURT.—The Division Court for this City, will sit to-morrow in the Court House.

RATIONS FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—Tenders for the supplying of Rations, Forage, Soap, Candles, and Oil for the service of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1866, will be received until this afternoon at the Warden's Office. Tenders for the supply of 2000 Cords of Wood for the same Institution, will be received until the First of December, at the same Office.

READY, AYE READY.—We hear it rumored that Kingston sends a Company of Volunteers to the Frontier this winter, and that No. 5, under the command of Capt. McAllister, is the chosen one. We are glad so efficient a Company under such an able officer is to represent our city.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Friday afternoon a Rifle Match came off at the Barriefield Common Butts, between ten men of Capt. Kerr's No. 4 Company and a similar number from Lieut Glidden's No. 6 Company of the 14th Battalion. The Match resulted in favor of No. 4 by three points, the totals being No. 4, 255 and No. 6, 252. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The day was very unfavorable for shooting, and the score is no criterion of the shooting of the men.

GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was in session at the Court House on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The session was a very short one, but a great deal of business was done. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:—G.W.C. Templar, Rev. John McLean, M.A., London; G.V.T., P. W. Day, Kingston; G.W. Treasurer, S. Morril, London; G.W. Secretary, Dr. J. W. Ferguson, Hamilton; G.W. Vice Templar, Mrs. M. A. Fleather, Peterborough; G.W. Marshal, J. McNeil, Guelph; G.W. Deputy Marshal, Miss M. E. Ruttan, Colinsby; G.W. Inside Guard, Mrs. Adeline Perry, Napanee; G.W. Outside Guard, John V. Tuttle, Iroquois. The next session will be held in Toronto.

LATE FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1865

Captain Forrest's battery of volunteer artillery left town this afternoon for service on the frontier. The men were escorted to the station by a large crowd of people who enthusiastically cheered them as they left. A portion of the men are armed with the splendid Enfield rifles issued to the Civil Service corps.

New York, Nov. 18.—The World's Washington special says:—Chief Justice Chase will be here to-morrow to preside in the Supreme Court at this city. It is not improbable that his presence may result in some developments relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

General Logan has not signified his acceptance of the Mexican mission. In the event of refusing, another person will be designated, who will immediately be despatched to the headquarters of Juarez, with instructions to continue to follow the fortunes of the Liberal government, thereby leading all material aid possible to strengthen and sustain the Liberal cause.

The Navy Department has in the yards at Washington, Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, over 1,000 condemned cannon, which will be offered by the Ordnance Department for sale shortly.

The steamers Etna, America, Germania, Virginia and City of Limerick, sailed for Europe. The three first took $436,000 in specie.

The Jamaica standard says: Over a thousand and fifty in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, and it is not unlikely ere Court Martials close their sittings, over two thousand will have paid the penalty of their lives for the vile attempts to exterminate the white and colored race of the island.

The Atlanta was allowed to come up to the city to-day.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.

Honolula dates to the 27th October.

A coolie vessel bringing 270 Chinese coolies has arrived. Several others had arrived bringing such reports as allayed further apprehension for the safety of the Arctic fleet.

Bothwell, Nov. 17.

A fire broke out this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the steam planing mill and sash factory of Reid and Mathieson. The building is totally destroyed; nothing saved.—The loss is estimated at $10,000. Not insured. The fire was caused by shavings being too near the door of the furnance, and igniting. Nobody was hurt. Narrow escape of the railroad wood pile.

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 16th instant, William, youngest son of Samuel J. Sims, aged 24 years.

On the 26th ultimo, John Hodgson, Esq., of Cote St. Charles, County of Vaudreuil, aged 72 years.

In Quebec, on the 15th instant, Edward Thomas, eldest son of Mrs. Fitzgerald, aged 29 years.

Diaries! Diaries!

POCKET and Counting-House Diaries for 1866, of superior quality, and Canadian manufacture, just received at the City Book Store.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

268

Books For Volunteer Officers.

COL. ROBERTSON'S Catechism of Infantry Drill, last Edition.
Bannatyne's Guide to Promotion, last ed.
For Sale by
JOHN CREIGHTON,
City Book Store,
King Street.

Kingston, Nov. 16. 268

TO AMERICANS

Or Whoever it May Concern!

S. CARSLEY

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND MARKED VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,

ONE CASE BLACK SILKS

AS FOLLOWS:

Black Gros Grain Silks, very heavy, $1,75; Lustreless Silks, extra heavy, $1,75 and $2; Rich Black Glace Silks, 75 cents to $1,75.

Three Cases Dress Goods, as follows:
Neat Fancy Wincey Tweeds, 19 cents.
Extra Heavy do. do. 22½ cents.
50 Pieces Rich Check Chadics, 30 cents.
50 " English Cross Overs, 37½ cents.
20 " Scotch Granite Cloths, 40 cts.
20 " French Serges, 37 to 50 cents.
18 " French Chenic Poplins, 45 cts.
15 " Of the new Zephyer Stripe, 60 cents.

Three Cases Cloth, as follows:
Blue and Black Pilots, from 76 cts. to $4,50.
Our Pilots at $2,50 are worth notice.
Oxford Beavers and Pilots.
Whitneys, Broad Cloths, Scotch and English Tweeds.
And Blue and Black Blanket Cloth, for Over-Coats.
A Full Stock of Irish Friezes and Bannockburn Tweeds.

One Case Alexandre's Kid Gloves, One Case Laced Backed Kid Gloves.

Don't be deceived by other Stores who keep nothing but Josephine's Kids and who will tell you they are as good as Alexandre's. That is all nonsense, everybody should know better. We have both makes, Alexandre's costs $3 per dozen more than Josephine's, and are worth it.

S. CARSLEY,
Liverpool House.

Kingston, 18th Nov., 1865. 270

IRON CLADS FOR DEFENCE—NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

TO the Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, Minister of Militia:

Honored Sir,—The heading of this letter will meet, I am sure, with no heartier response from any one in the country than from you. At this time, when rumors of Fenian plots and threats of revenge for the depredations of the Alabama are disturbing the public mind, "iron-clads for the defence" strikes the ear with patriotic meaning; while the antithesis, "not one cent for tribute," reminds the true lover of his country that our prosperity depends upon saving and enjoying all that we earn, unmolested by the exactions of that inexorable tax-gatherer in the employment of our respected Brother Jonathan.

It is, I am sure, a matter of some concern to this individual, to enlarge his taxable territory, and to find some peaceful habitation for the poor and despised African. The riches of "this Canada of ours" have been fully shown to him by the immense herds of cattle and sheep and horses that we have exchanged for his gold, and the cargoes of wool, grain and butter, which we have this year poured into his markets; while the enterprise of our people has been exhibited in the enormous transactions which have been effected in foreign produce. Here there is everything to tempt our respected Brother's cupidity—a flourishing agricultural country, an enterprising body of merchants who buy and sell for gold only, and above all, a land of peace and freedom, where the emancipated Children of Ham are never seen swinging from lamp-posts, starving in sight of granaries, or naked in the neighborhod of cloth factories.

But, Sir, it has startled our neighbor from his "dream of empire," to learn that the conquest of this country will be a most difficult and desperate undertaking. It has been stated from time to time by the lynx-eyed journals of New York, that in this very city, which you so nobly represent in the councils of the country, iron-clads are being turned out in great numbers; that even within a few hours sail of the American shore, these monsters, whose thundering sides ring out the sonorous booming of battle, are being constructed. Truth we are told is stranger than fiction, and though there is certainly little need to acquaint you, Sir, with what all the people are 'up and doing' for the country's defence, I think it high time to apprise our neighbors that these rumors are founded in fact.

To be well prepared is to be half armed. What confidence it would give us to learn that an Iron-Clad Instrument could be placed in every household. How many anxious forebodings would be quieted; how many fears allayed. Cheerfulness would take the place of gloom, and despondency being put to flight, happiness would shed around serenest smiles.

Shall I tell you of Orpheus, that ancient hero, who desroyed a fortification with a musical tortoise shell? Shall I quote the well-known line—

"Music hath charms to smooth the savage breast."

Is not the legend of "Jessie of Lucknow" worth a dozen Campaign histories—legend though it be? 'Tis the Slogan of the MacGregors" that I am a manufacturer of Iron-Clads.

Iron-Clads, sir, for defence—for defence from the cares of life, its jarring passions and its tumultuous strife; for defence to sustain the reputation of the country against the foreign manufacturer, daily invading us with his wares. Purchasing from him, buying pay tribute, Buying from me, they give 'not one cent for tribute.' Moreover, they buy from me a patented 'iron-clad—an instrument of which the Great Seal of the Province proclaims me the sole inventor.

Do you see the point, Sir? I manufacture Iron-Clad Pianos. Our respected Brother Jonatnan has in his noddle the idea that this garrisoned city is daily manufacturing engines of mischief for him, and so it is. Where are the "Chickerings," the 'Steinways" in competition with a home manufactured article which for depth and brilliancy of tone eclipses them all?

Re-echoing the sentiment which animates me, a Kingston Manufacturer, in thus addressing you. "Iron-Clads for Defence—Not one cent for Tribute,"

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN C. FOX.

270

TO-DAY.

Penitentiary Contracts.

RATIONS, FORAGE, SOAP, CANDLES, OIL, MILK AND BREAD.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till

Monday, the 20th Instant,

From parties willing to furnish Rations, Forage, Soap, Candles, and Oil, for the service of the Provincial Penitentiary, and Milk and Bread for Hospital, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1866, both days inclusive.

Form of Tender for Rations and Forage, with all information required, to be had at this Office.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary Office,
2nd November, 1865. 256

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the desire of several Gentlemen the City Baths are re-opened on Fridays and Saturdays during the Winter season. Persons wishing to take a Bath any other day in the week. Sunday excepted, can be supplied by giving notice.

King St., Kingston, 9th Nov., 1865. 268

LOST—A MANTLE.

BETWEEN St. James' Church and Liverpool House, on SATURDAY EVENING. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to

S. CARSLEY,
Liverpool House.

Kingston, Nov. 14th, 1865. 266

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies' Vulcanite Chains—Long,
Do Do Do, Short, with Locket,
Do Do Combs & Coronets,
Do Do Gauntlets and Armlets,
Maltese and Latin Crosses,
Real Jet Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-Rings, &c., &c.
Direct from the Manufactory.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Kingston, Nov. 17th, 1865. 269

CORDWOOD.

TENDERS will be received at this Office till

Friday, the 1st December, Proximo,

For delivery at the Penitentiary of:

1600 Cords of Hardwood and 400 Cords of Pine,

During the Navigation Season of 1866; from 30 to 40 Cords of the Hardwood to be delivered at Rockwood if required.

Further particulars to be had on application to

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary Office,
2nd November, 1865. 256

STEAM DYE WORKS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies his Friends and Customers, that for the next two months it will not be convenient for him to accommodate them as usual with work; but that parties having goods at his place of business can call and receive them as usual. At the expiration of two months he will resume business again. In the meantime he intends to institute Extensive Improvements in his Establishment.

STUART M