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.....3:00 p.m. and 1:15 a.m.
Depart at.....3:20 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

"Ogifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

L. P. V., et D. M., New York.

PASSAGE ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The following description of the Passage across the Rocky Mountains by Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, will be found highly interesting, inasmuch as it speaks of the loss of a party of Canadians who had ventured the same passage:—

The Passage across the Rocky Mountains was one of daring and interesting adventure that nearly ended in a terrible disaster. The object of the travellers being to penetrate into British Columbia, so as to reach the goldfields of Cariboo, they resolved to cross the range by a pass known by the name of Yellow Head, that being the nearest in that direction. A strong party of Canadian emigrants had taken that way some time before, and it had been reported that they had seen their journey's end from a mountain peak, and had soon arrived at their destination. Having picked up an old fellow-traveller—a kind of Hibernian Dominie Sampson—Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle left Jasper House, an outpost "fort" in the midst of the mountains, on the 4th of July, 1863, their only guide being a French half-caste, unacquainted himself with the route before him, and attended by his wife and son. Though the path was rugged and crossed by torrents, the ascent was gradual and comparatively easy, and on the fifth day they saw with delight a proof that they had reached the watershed in the streams flowing west towards the Pacific. Their real difficulties commenced at this point, for they were now in the region of enthusiasts, divided by rivers and edged by forests, that stretched far into British Columbia, and trended forward almost to the ocean. Through this wilderness they toiled painfully, along watercourses that found their way through the gorges of the overshadowing hills, round the bases of mountains that shot upwards in peaks of snow from their pine-clad sides, through the gloom of dark and impenetrable forests that had never heard the sound of the axe, across rivers that seemed lost in this strange chaos of primeval nature. After crossing the Fraser near its head-waters, the emigrants' track diverged to the south-east, and it became apparent that they had been unable to get through the region of interminable woods, of entangling torrents, and continuous mountains, that extend westerly towards the gold fields. The travellers now pursued their track along the course of an expanding river, which they calculated was the Upper Thompson, in the hope of reaching the Fort of Kamloops, an inland settlement of British Columbia. For several days they skirted the stream, as, now broken into rapids and falls, now widening into navigable breadths, it flowed through a majestic solitude of scenes of beauty, grandeur, and terror. At length, on the 29th of July, three weeks after crossing the water-shed, they came on a space which was found cleared and strewn with fragments of felled trees and remains of saddles and camp furniture. Beyond, after an anxious search, no trace of a path could be discovered, and an endless succession of mountain and forest closed in on all sides the forward prospect. It was evident that the emigrants had failed to get through the impervious labyrinth, had abandoned their horses, and had endeavored to make their way on rafts by the river.

The situation of the travellers had become disheartening, and even verly alarming.—They had advanced too far to be able to return, yet they had no means of knowing the extent of the trackless wilderness lying before them. The distance from Kamloops, even whether the river whose course they had followed led to that settlement, was only a matter of vague conjecture. A band more numerous and better equipped had been unable to penetrate the forests, yet no other route was possible to them, for they had no means of constructing a raft, their axes, all but one, being broken. Their provisions, too, and ammunition were failing, and the few horses they had taken with them were spent from hunger, and shaken to pieces from crossing torrents and climbing precipices. In this state of uncertainty and distress they committed themselves to the unknown wild, their only guide being the mysterious river, and their way being along its banks through the series of awful mountains and woods that seemed ever to lengthen before them. Day after day slipped on in this manner, and still the prospect continued unchanged, while difficulties only thickened around them. So dense was the uncleared forest that a whole day was sometimes spent in getting over three or four miles. The horses often sank down with fatigue, and refused to proceed a step farther. The clothes of the travellers were soon in rags, and their torn feet and bruised limbs made a melancholy halt occasionally necessary. At last all their food was exhausted; and wild animals being exceedingly scarce, and their powder and shot almost gone, they were compelled to sacrifice two of their horses. A fearful death seemed now to await them, of which they had a foreboding image in the spectacle of the skeleton of an Indian who had perished by hunger on the way, the only sign of humanity they had met with in the depths of the untravelled solitude. Their guide becoming desperate declared that he would go on no longer and would await his fate; and their Irish companion, whose robustness and complaints had at first given them much amusement, had sunk into hopeless and sullen apathy. The two Englishmen however resolved not to give in while there was a breath of life, roused up their companions and toiled on with the energy that is their countrymen's characteristic. This perseverance was not unrewarded; by degrees the hills began to decline, the gorges to open into wider spaces, the volume of the river to increase and the forest to teem with more frequent life; and at length on the 20th of August, a faint track was welcomed with rapture and signs of the neighborhood of man appeared in some hunter's traps and a felled cedar. On the 29th the travellers came in view of the long expected settlement, a company of haggard and tattered scarecrows, dragging after them a couple of horses hardly able to stand and wasted to skeletons. At Kamloops they had reason to rejoice at a great and Providential escape when they heard of the fate of the Canadian emigrants. The majority of them, as the travellers had guessed, had embarked upon the Upper Thompson, but the raft had been upset in a rapid and a great many had perished in its waters. A small party had taken to the woods, had lost their way, and horrible to tell, had massacred and devoured each other, the last surviving cannibal, it is supposed, having been robbed and murdered by Indians.

The British Government has of late caused the passes across the Rocky Mountains to be carefully surveyed and explored, as it obviously is of much importance to facilitate the communication between British Columbia and the fertile centre of North America. In the judgment of the authors, the Yellow Head pass, by which they crossed, is, on the whole, the preferable route; they observe justly that the ascent is easy, and that the difficulty they encountered arose mainly from the uncleared forests:—

The claims of the route by Jasper House may be briefly summed up as follows:—First it offers the most direct line from Canada to Cariboo, communicating with the road on the Fraser by the shortest route, since Tete Jaune Cache is in lat. 52 deg. 58 min., Richfield Cariboo in lat. 53 deg. 3 min. 9 sec. Secondly, it is the only one which will afford easy communication with all the gold districts of British Columbia. Thirdly, it passes entirely through a country inhabited only by peaceable and friendly Indians. Fourthly, it is the easiest, lying only 3,760ft. above the sea, with a gradual slope on either side; and lastly, it lies four degrees north of the American frontier. From the Cache to within 80 miles of Kamloops the only way is through a succession of narrow gorges, lying on each side by lofty and inaccessible mountains. The whole of this is obstructed by growing and fallen timber, generally of the largest size; but the fact of our success in bringing horses through without any previous track being cut open proves sufficiently that there are no serious obstacles in the way of an engineer.

COLONIAL MARRIAGES.

An Imperial Act, passed on the 29th of June last (28 and 29 Vic., ch. 64) relating to Colonial Marriages, is of so important a nature that public attention should be drawn to its provisions. It is entitled "An Act to remove doubts respecting the validity of certain marriages contracted in her Majesty's possessions abroad," and provides that every law made by the Legislature of any of her Majesty's possessions abroad, for the purpose of establishing the validity of any marriages contracted in such possessions, shall have and be deemed to have had from the date of the making of such law, the same force and effect, for the purpose aforesaid, within all parts of her Majesty's dominions, as such law may have within the possessions for which the same was made. Then follows a proviso, which is alleged to mean a great deal more, and which is in these words:—"Provided that nothing in this law contained shall give effect or validity to any marriage unless, at the time of such marriage, both of the parties thereto were according to the law of England, competent to contract the same." Now, according to the law of England, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity are declared to be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and amongst those prohibited degrees of affinity are a deceased wife's sister, and a deceased husband's brother. The effect, therefore, of the proviso, may be to introduce all the English law relating to marriage which had not previously been introduced into Upper Canada by our Constitutional Act of 1792, and especially Lord Lyndhurst's Act, 5 & 6 Wm. IV, chap. 54, which declares such marriages absolutely null and void. The question of the validity of a marriage with a deceased wife's sister was determined in this Province, by the Court of Chancery, in 1863, and the court then held that Lord Lyndhurst's Act was not then in force in Upper Canada; that such a marriage, though unlawful and void, was, nevertheless, to be recognized by the temporal courts until annulled by the sentence of an ecclesiastical tribunal, which could only be done during the life time of both the parties to the marriage, and that after the death of one of them the marriage, became valid, and the issue legitimate. That decision, enunciated by the late Vice Chancellor Esten, has in no way been altered by any other tribunal in the province, and must be held to declare what was the law of Upper Canada on the subject up to the 29th June, 1865. From this date, if the Imperial Act has the effect of introducing Lord Lyndhurst's Act into this country, it must be assumed that such marriages are unlawful, and the children of them would be consequently illegitimate. What ever may be the effect of the law, we shall have discharged our duty in calling public attention to the matter, leaving it to learned gentlemen of the Bar, and to the Judicial Bench to declare the meaning of the Act, and to authoritatively determine whether such marriages are henceforth void in toto; or voidable only during lifetime of the parties. The question is a most important one as affecting the social and civil status of parties and their offspring in this Province; and we trust we shall not long be left in doubt as to the true meaning of the proviso referred to.—Globe.

CHILI AND PERU.

ACTIVE WARFARE BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILI—COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN PERU.

The steamship Atlantic, Captain Meury, from Aspinwall on the 24th ult., has arrived at this port, bringing $895,393 in specie.

By this arrival we have later and important news from Chili, to the effect that the hostile attitude toward each other of Chili and Spain, has assumed a more serious aspect, and the first shots have been exchanged between the belligerents. A boat's party from one of the Spanish ships attempted to land in Valparaiso Bay, when, being warned not to do so, they fired on the Chilians, by whom the fire was returned. The Spaniards were driven back in confusion, and several killed and wounded, to their fleet. There had been no further hostilities at latest accounts, but the Spanish admiral's threat to bombard Valparaiso still hung over that city. The Chilian government appeared to have grown somewhat apathetic, and was not making the expected vigorous efforts to meet an attack. The Spanish blockade had been reduced to the six most important ports.

In Peru the revolution has been terminated by the complete success of the revolutionary party, the flight from the country of President Pezet and the assumption of the Presidential office by Vice President Canseco, the leader of the revolutionists. There was desperate fighting in the streets of Lima between the opposing armies, and there were disgraceful scenes of sacking and pillage both in that city and Callao before the termination of the contest. As one of the main principles of the revolutionists was opposition to Spanish intrigue and influence in South America, it is thought probable that President Canseco's government will enter into an alliance with Chili against the Spaniards. There is nothing of particular importance from the other South American republics.

Second thoughts are best even for Spanish admirals, and the Spanish Admiral Pareja has wisely reconsidered his authoritative and sweeping blockade of the Chilian ports, in time to anticipate, if not in time to avert, the indignation with which the news of his high-handed proceedings in the Southern Sea have been received in Europe.

The latest mails from South America inform us that the Spanish admiral has receded from his purpose of bombarding the City of Valparaiso before the remonstrance of the British charge d'affaires in Chili, and that six ports only of the Chilian republic are now declared to be under blockade by the ships of war of Her Catholic Majesty.

ITEMS OF NEWS

On dit that Prince Napoleon has at length got over the effects produced upon him by the Imperial letter sent to him apropos of his speech in Corsica in July last, and that he will resume his post as chairman of the French department of the exhibition of 1867. This rapprochement is said to be due to the interference of the Empress.

In a letter just received in Florence from Rome, it is said that the Romans express the greatest satisfaction at the departure of the French and at the cessation of a foreign occupation extending over 16 years, which they regard as the forerunner of liberty. The above writer represents the clerical party in Rome as dispirited, and as disposed to tax the Pope with weakness.

BIGAMY.—The judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal have just given an important decision on the law of bigamy.—The statute enacts that if husband and wife have known nothing nothing of each mother's existence for seven years, either of them may marry again without being guilty of bigamy. But it has hitherto been a disputed point upon whom the burden of proof lay. If the husband had married again, for instance, did it lie with him to prove that he did not know whether his wife was dead or alive, or did it lie with the wife to show that he must have known that she was alive? The court has decided that the burden of proof lies upon the prosecutor in the case, and on this ground—that it is contrary to the spirit of the English law that a prisoner should be called upon to prove a negative.

It is hinted that Lord Cowley is about to retire from the French ambassadorship. He has certainly to encounter a variety of nuisances, chief amongst which is the Attachee business. Our only wonder is, says the Pall Mall Gazette, how a man can be obtained to undertake them all for the paltry pay of £12,000 a year, a tolerable house in the Faubourg St. Honore, and a few inconsiderable allowances for servants light and fuel.

Archbishop Manning, in one of his contributions to the recently published volume of Roman Catholic Essays and Reviews, declares that the temporal sovereignty of the Pope was never more secure than at the present time. We are inclined to hold a different opinion. Any way the matter will soon be put beyond the reach of doubt. A portion of the French troops has already left Rome, amid the rejoicings of the citizens, and the rest will soon follow by degrees. If the Pope is so strong as Dr. Manning supposes, he will shortly have an opportunity of doing that which he has not been able to do for sixteen years—stand alone without the help of foreign bayonets. In the mean while it is somewhat remarkable to find that the Pope has selected the year which will witness the isolation of the Papacy for promulgating as a necessary article of belief the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. This may be considered as the "crowning" of the Papal edifice." According to present appearances this crowning will be simultaneous with destruction. The Papal system will have reached its culmination only to manifest its falsity.

THE CAVALIER.

BY W. C. R*N*N*TT.

A cavalier rode by a cottager's door,
And a maiden sat thereby;
The cavalier bowed to his saddle full low,
And the maiden winked her eye.
And years rolled on, and the maiden worked
By her door, and still would think
Of the cavalier's bow, and the knight he thought
For aye on the maiden's wink.

And years rolled on, and the maiden heard
No more of the courteous knight, (thought
And perchance he called on her name and
Of her wink as he died in fight.
But the maiden lived the merriest life,
For the curate he came one day,
And she winked at him with her arch blue eye,
And he married her straight away.

(*London Fun.*)

A step in the right direction has lately been determined on by the Austrian Emperor who has ordered that passports shall no longer be necessary to cross the frontier.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In future all correspondence connected with the Volunteer Militia Force, with the exception of matters relating to finance which are to be sent direct to the Deputy Adjutant General at Ottawa, will be forwarded by Brigade Majors respectively as follows, until further orders.—

UPPER CANADA.

Major Barretto and Major Moffatt, through Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Dep. Ast. Adjt. Gen., London.

Major Villiers, Lieut.-Col. Dennis and Major Patterson, through Lieut.-Col. Durie, Assistant Adjutant General, Toronto.

Lt.-Col. Shaw and Lt.-Col. Jackson, through Lieut.-Col. Atcherly, Dept. Ast. Adjt. Gen., Prescott.

LOWER CANADA.

Major Hanson, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Major King and Major Masson, through Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, Montreal.

Major Duchesnay and Major de Montenach, through Lieut.-Col. Suzor, Assistant Adjutant General, Quebec.

All letters on service are to be invariably forwarded by Commanding Officers of Corps, through the Commandant or through the Brigade Majors of their respective districts. The contrary course creates unnecessary delay; and in many cases, letters which are sent to the Adjutant General direct are necessarily returned by him to the Commandants or Brigade Majors for their remarks.

14TH BATTALION RIFLES, KINGSTON.

No. 5 COMPANY.

To be Ensign (temporary):
William Pearce Tossell, Gentleman, Military School, vice Macauley, resigned.

No. 6 COMPANY.

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieutenant John Newton Glidden, Military School, vice Callaghan, promoted.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Charles Lett Stephens, vice Glidden, promoted.

IRISH NEWS.

Dublin, Nov. 6th.

A short time ago a policeman was dismissed for not having arrested a person who was believed to be Hayes, the murder of Mr. Braddell in Tipperary. The detectives have been extremely active in the pursuit of this fugitive from justice. Stories have been told of his having been seen in various places, and several persons have been arrested, under the supposition that each of them was Hayes, and it seems that the detectives are still under the impression that the man is alive, either in this country or America. Yet it is a fact, which I have ascertained on undoubted authority, that Hayes died two months after the murder, in consequence of a wound which he inflicted on himself when making his escape from the house where he killed Mr. Braddell. Two men having seized him by the arms, he drew a second pistol from his pocket and fired at one of his assailants, but the shot took effect on his own arm near the shoulder, shattering the muscles and arteries and causing such loss of blood that he died in consequence. A parish priest, who had personal and official knowledge of his death, lately revealed the fact to a Roman Catholic magistrate, from whom I have received the intelligence, on which, I believe, perfect reliance may be placed. The concealment of it for so long a time, and the effectual baffling of the police by the peasantry, notwithstanding their extraordinary exertions to bring the criminal to justice, and suggestive facts. Hayes was a miserable, wrinkled old man, about 70 years of age.

With reference to the action brought by Mr. O'Leary against the Royal Bank, it appears that he had £100 to his credit there, which the Government alleged was the proceeds of bills premitted from America for treasonable purposes, and, with a view of the stopping of such remittances and preventing the money being so applied, the Crown solicitor requested the bank not to pay it without the direction of the Attorney-General. An application was made by Mr. Lawless, the attorney for Mr. O'Leary, to draw part of the sum deposited for the purpose of his defence, which was at once agreed to, and the money was paid accordingly. The bank having refused to pay any further checks without the authority of the Crown Solicitor, Mr. O'Leary commenced the action which I mentioned yesterday; but his attorney having stated that the balance in the bank was also required for the defence of the prisoners, and that it would be so applied by him, it was at once permitted to be drawn, and so the matter ended.

The case of "Luby v. Lord Wodehouse" has brought to light an anomaly which attaches to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. In England any Officers of State can be sued, but in Ireland it is contended that the Viceroy stands in loco Regina and that as the Queen can do no wrong the Viceroy cannot be sued in his executive capacity. If Luby choose to come London, however, he can bring his action at Westminster.

THE CONCERT AT PORTSMOUTH.

DEAR WHIG—In your issue of Monday morning, Dec. 4th, I cannot but thank you for the kind mention you have made of our Concert at the village of Portsmouth, and for the interest you have always taken in our proceedings; but, as the reporter "struck Ile" and lit Mr. Robb's Dottch pipe with the account he had written, I deem it my duty to say a little more, or, in fine, go more into detail. As regards the Concert in numbers, as well as performers, it certainly was a great and grand success; but still there are many other things well deserving of mention which the reporter through his pipe forgot to take into account. I refer to the many persons who took an active part in getting up the concert, and whose performance was so much admired. To particularize a little I mean Mr Walters, the chorister of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Miss Legassick, the organist of the Congregational Church, Kingston, and Miss Farr, the most deserving of all, who sang that beautiful song (Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still) so nicely, that she was requested to give it again and again. Mr. Bell's solo, the White Squall, was sung with his usual enthusiasm, and his deep rich voice is a rare treat, and one that Kingston may be justly proud of. I would wish to say a great deal more, as all seem so well pleased with the concert, but, as the reporter did not forget everything I will in conclusion say the Trustees and supporters thank the performers and all who assisted by their presence upon Friday evening.

A SUPPORTER OF THE SCHOOL.

Portsmouth, Dec. 4, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

YOUNG BENDIGO.—Young Bendigo the pugilist, and Mr. Richard Judd, the gymnast, late of the Rifle Brigade, gave their promised performance in the old St. Patrick's Hall, Anchor Buildings, on Monday night. The room was well filled with the patrons of the ring, besides a number of citizens.—Young Bendigo, the very picture of strength and vigor, proved himself to be a first class professional hand, and a boxer of no small ability. Of course he had it all to himself, when any one undertook to box with him. Mr. Judd had a "set to" with different parties in the room as well as Young Bendigo, and afterwards the gloves were put on by several couples from among the spectators. Some of the matches were very exciting, as the parties were generally well mated, and every one thought himself as good as his neighbor, if not better. Young Bendigo announced that he would open a class at once and give instructions to any parties who would favor him with their patronage. He was to meet his scholars last night in the same Hall, where he will carry on his exhibitions, and it is to be hoped that a good class has been formed. Young Bendigo is open to fight any one of his own height and weight for any sum, either from the States or Canada, and will undoubtedly follow his father's (Old Bendigo) footsteps in maintaining English pluck and skill.

BRIGADE INSPECTION.—On Monday evening the Fire Brigade turned out for Inspection. The Companies mustered in full numbers, and proceeded with Engines Nos. 1 and 3 to the Eagle Foundry, where the experimental well of the Committee on Fire, Water and Gas was tested. The well was filled to overflowing, and both Engines worked constantly for over an hour and a half, only lowering the water five feet, the top being then only the narrowest part of the well. This proves the well to be a complete success, which must be of great satisfaction to the Committee, who have been ridiculed for their experiment. At the rate the Engines worked on Monday night, it would take almost a day to drain the well, quite sufficient time to extinguish any fire that may occur in the neighborhood. The Fire Brigade maintains the same equanimity and good feeling, which has characterized it since the present Committee on Fire, Water and Gas have assumed its control, and its dark days are over.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—The Branch Bank of this Institution will be opened for business on Tuesday next in Mr. Anglin's Building opposite the Post Office, on Wellington Street. Mr. G. E. Small is the Agent here.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSVILLE.—Yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock a fire broke out in a small tenement near the head of Princess street in Williamsville, occupied by Francis Forte, a huckster. The building was burnt to the ground with a good part of its contents, furniture, &c. No. 3 Engine was on the spot, but owing to the want of water in that section of the city their services were useless. The house was fully insured with Mr. John Shaw, and the owner will not be much at a loss, it being nothing but a ricketty shanty at the best.

THOSE ROTTEN OLD BARGES.—It has long been a matter of surprise with us why the Military Medical men in Kingston have not ere this complained of those Rotten Old Barges that lie festering in filth and malaria, right under the Tete du Pont Barrack windows. They must know that such things are pernicious and baleful to the health of the soldiers, and they should also know, that a remonstrance addressed to the Civic Authorities would cause their immediate demolition. No one in Kingston but one Alderman wishes the nuisance to continue, and he only does it out of a spirit of bravado. If the poor of the city would take their axes and knock the old barges to pieces for fuel, no one could prevent them legally, for their owners having abandoned them, they belong now to nobody or anybody.

A SINGULAR BAIL.—The St. Hyacinthe papers are discussing a rather complicated case of assault, committed by a Mr. McNamee offered, it is alleged, a bribe to the Dr. if he would absent himself at the time of the trial. Information to that effect, however, being lodged with a magistrate, he caused the arrest of the doctor, and McNamee was to be tried upon this second charge of corruptly defeating the ends of justice. It became, therefore, more important than ever to the accused, that Dr. Tetrault should be out of the way, and therefore he has became bail for his victim. The Journal de St. Hyacinthe makes the most of this case, because McNamee is a notorious supporter of Mr. Cartier.

THE ESCAPED PRISONER BROWN.—The prisoner Brown, who was tried at the last Criminal Court at Beauharnois on eight indictments, one of them for arson, on which he was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary, was recaptured on Friday near the lines, he having escaped from the Sheriff's officers at Cornwall. He has been lodged in the Penitentiary to undergo his sentence.

A young female Quaker, accompanied by three others of her persuasion, is now making a tour of England with the view of correcting, by public exhortation, the vice and immorality of the present day. She is reported to possess a good property, and to be wholly influenced by a desire to promote public happiness.

The Montreal correspondent of the Leader says:—There is no doubt here that the Confederation scheme will ultimately be carried. This will, however, involve the visit home of a Canadian Minister, and it is said Mr. Macdonald is to be deputed. A baronetcy and other marks of royal favor are said to be prospective rewards in store for him.

A Grafton gentleman was waylaid two miles from home on Saturday night by three highway robbers, who enforced their demands with clubs and pistols, and emptied his pockets of nearly five hundred dollars.

The Chinese papers speak of the execution of a small military official who had the impudence to expostulate first with the magistrate, and afterwards with the executioner, stating that he had an aged mother dependent on him for support. Just as he had clinched the argument a dexterous flourish of the sword took off his head. The large crowd assembled seemed to have been convulsed with laughter, at the sudden pause produced by the skilful blow.

They have a doomed judge in Goderich according to the Signal, of that place, which says:—Our county judge, we understand, has received from Détroit a polite hint to prepare for his departure from this mundane-sphere, which runs somewhat after this fashion:—Revenge is sweet! The hour of retribution is at hand! Prepare for the worst!—Fenian! As the learned judge persists in going about without a body guard, we suppose he is not badly frightened.

FREEMASONRY AND EDITORS.—Mr. Duvernay, of the Montreal Minerve, has denied the atrocious (!) charge of being a Freemason, brought against him by a brother journalist.

A FACT FOR TEETOTALERS.—There is one patent fact with which teetotalers, even when they are, like those who lately attended the Egyptian Hall, men of comparative education, never will deal, and this is that nearly half the semi-civilized world is rigidly teetotal. As a people the natives of India not only do not get drunk, but regard the mere tasting of liquor with a fanatical abhorrence; yet the average of crime among them is at least as high in England, infinitely higher than in Ireland, where men drink hard. The Turkish soldiery, who never drink, are capable of any crimes; and all the outrages of the mutiny were committed by men who would gladly punish drunkenness with death. Is it not just possible that in untrained natures there is a craving for excitement which finds vent in drink—that liquor may be a safety-valve to the passions as well as an incitement?—Pall Mall Gazette.

Some of the Canons of Westminster assisted with their own hands in filling up the grave of Lord Palmerston with mingled charcoal and sand. It is also said that the diamond and gold rings thrown in by the chief mourners were previously removed, in order to obviate the risk of the violation of the grave.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT OSGOODE HALL.

MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STOLEN.

Of late neither bolt, guard nor sanctuary have been a protection against the bold desperadoes who infest the province. We have now to record a successful feat whereby more than £500 of the money of the Law Society has been carried off since Saturday afternoon. It will be remembered that, about a month ago, the room of Mr. Stanton, process clerk at the hall, was entered at night and a box carried off, which, however, contained little of value, and was the next day found in the Queen's Park. On a later occasion some suspicious characters were found prowling about and trying the windows in the rear one dark night, and driven away. We have not heard whether any renewed vigilance was then directed by that learned body known as the Benchers who control the affairs of the society and hall, but that such might well have been used is now only too apparent.

During Michaelmas term which closed on Saturday all practicing lawyers are required to pay their annual fees at the rate of from seven to twelve dollars each, and amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars. At 5 p. m. on Saturday the treasurer, Mr. Hugh N. Gwynne, had on hand about £518 of this money, about £400 being in cash and the rest in cheques and notes. This was placed in two small tin boxes, which Mr. Gwynne gave in charge to Mr Radenhurst, clerk of the registar in Chancery, and to Mr. Brown, sub-librarian who together conveyed the boxes to the registrar's safe and there deposited them on the table. This safe opens by a wooden and an iron door off the registrar's small office in the west wing of the hill. Its only window overlooks the rear yard at an elevation of about twenty-five feet from the ground. Mr. Radenhurst deposited the boxes and then fastened the windows with inside cross bars and bolts, Mr. Browne holding a lamp at the door in Mr. Grant's room. Both then closed and locked the safe doors and left, giving both keys of the safe to Mr. Gwynne, who retained them till Monday morning, the registrar and other officials having thus no means of access to the vault. On opening the place yesterday morning it was found that the safe windows were unfastened and both boxes gone; a tallow candle, stuck in a black bottle on the table and some burnt matches were the only marks left by the depredators.

Two theories are suggested; the first that the safe doors have been opened by means of a false key; the other, that the robbery has been committed by some one concealed in the vault when it was closed on Saturday and that he has during the night of Saturday or Sunday opened the windows and escaped with the booty by means of a rope which easily could have been done by any one so concealed.

The premises have been visited by the police, and payment of the paper abstracted stopped at the banks.

DEATH OF COL. MCKAY.—Col. William Johnston McKay, a respected citizen, died suddenly last night, by the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was staying at the house of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Read. A little after nine o'clock, he bade Mrs. Read (his daughter) good-night, and retired to his bed-room, but he had only been a few minutes gone when a heavy fall announced something unusual. On going to his room he was found lying on the floor, and blood flowing from a wound caused by the fall. He had been ailing for some days, but seemed to be somewhat better yesterday. Col. McKay was 73 years of age. He was a native Canadian the son of a British officer, and had been Colonel of the Lennox and Addington Militia. He served in the war of 1812; and for the past 33 years has been Deputy Emigrant Agent in this city—first under Mr. Hawke, then under the present incumbent, Mr. Donaldson. He had long been an efficient, active member of the St. Andrew's Society, and hundreds of Scotch emigrants in the west will remember with gratitude his kind efforts on their behalf. He was an obliging, kind-hearted unobtrusive man, and an exemplary member of the Church of England. A large circle of friends and acquaintances will mourn his removal.—Globe.

A FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, Dec. 4.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in rear of J. R. Cook's grocery store, King Street, which was destroyed, together with Kane and Murray's bakery, and one small building occupied as a barber's shop and saloon. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,600.

ARMS SEIZED AT CLIFTON.

The Hamilton Times of last evening says that early on Saturday evening last, when the American train crossed the Suspension Bridge, the customs officer and a conductor on the Great Western railway made the discovery of a large invoice of revolvers and metallic cartridges, the latter article being packed in carpet bags. It is intimated that several seizures of the same character have previously occurred within a few days, the facts regarding which, for some reason, have been withheld from the public; but in the present instance, the seizure was witnessed by a gentleman of Hamilton, whose statements are worthy of perfect reliance. The parties in whose possession the arms and ammunition were, found were of suspicious appearance, and it was believed that the consignment was destined for Woodstock and London.

THE SPANISH AGGRESSION IN CHILI.

New York, Dec. 4.

Advices from Valparaiso, Chili, to the 1st of November, give a vivid picture of the excitement prevailing in regard to Spanish aggression in declaring the blockade of the Chilian ports Valparaiso, Caldera, Coquimbo, Guayacan, Tonio, and Talcahuano.

The Chilian Government has ordered all Spanish residents to Valparaiso, where they can be under the vigilance of the authorities. The transfer of Spanish property for assets is forbidden.

The foreigners in Chili are decided in their support of the Government.

The Diplomatic corps, resident in Santiago, have expressed their approval of the protest of Chili.

The Germans, in the Province of Alcama, have voluntarily renounced all exemptions from tax, to which, as foreigners, they have a right.

Preparations for war are vigorously carried on.

Cholera has made its appearance in the island of Guadaloupe—one of the French West India Islands.

Apropos of the dead lock in Australia, we have the news from the Republic of Honduras that Congress has decided to abolish the Senate Chamber as unnecessary. Both cases will furnish material to the writer on constitutional history.

The Legislature of Louisiana, on Saturday, passed a resolution by acclamation, abolishing slavery forever in that State, and cordially endorsed the President's reconstruction policy. And so the great work goes forward.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 4.

Messrs. Chapleau and Marchand, advocates were the assailants of Mr. Susegnan on his sick bed. He defended himself with a pair of sharp scissors.

Mr. John Carroll, of the R. A., reports that he was knocked down, on Saturday night, and says his assailants were Fenians. The story is doubtful.

Mr. White, long in the Custom-house, suddenly dropped from his chair, yesterday, and expired. The cause is supposed to be disease of the heart.

The burials last week were but 50. Nine were from consumption and five from typhoid fever.

Owing to the rise in copper, of 39c. to 45c. per pound, there is great excitement among the shareholders of mines.

The story going about, that Mr. McGee is to be Collector of Customs, is not believed.

Another church—"Knox's"—has been opened in an aristocratic neighborhood.

A fine of twenty dollars, or one month's imprisonment, has been imposed for carrying an iron stick.

The King's Own Borderers gave a performance in the theatre on Saturday. General Michel and his family were present. There was a crowded house, and they were cheered repeatedly.

It is raining, and very mild.

New York, Nov. 5.

A Washington special says quite a sensation was occasioned in Washington yesterday by the report of the prevalence of yellow fever on board the Stonewall. She has been towed into the stream, and is being thoroughly cleansed previous to the admission of visitors.

The Commissioner of Customs is convinced, from the character of the reports which he is daily receiving from the Canadian frontier, that his action in employing female detectives there was judicious, and will be of great benefit in the exposure and arrest of the female smugglers, who have recently been extensively engaged in the contraband trade between Canada and the United States.

Another smuggling dodge has just been detected. An unusual number of coffins have been brought across the line of late for interment on the American side. Last week the United States revenue officer insisted upon seeing the corpse after the coffin was landed, against the earnest protests of the stricken relatives, when, instead of a defunct body, the coffin was found filled with costly silks.

New York, Dec. 5.

A collision occurred last evening between an Adams express freight car of the Harlem road, and a city car of the Third avenue road, by which one passenger in the city car was instantly killed, and a number of others severely injured.

New York, Dec. 5.

The steamer Liberty from Havana has arrived. The news from Cape Haytien confirms the account of its bombardment by the British. The rebels have scattered and most of the rebel chiefs have been shot. The rebel Gen. Andrew with 500 men surrendered to Government, and Geffrard is now master of the island. Most of the foreigners fled to the American war vessels at Cape Haytien during the bombardment. The triumph of the Government was commemorated by festivities at Port au Prince and Jacmel.

The cholera at Guadeloupe and Martinique has been so fatal that all vessel, from there are refused pratique at St. Thomas.

Lord Russell has sent a letter complimentary to the Governor General of Cuba for his services in putting down slavery.

The report that has previously obtained credit in regard to the burning of a stage coach by the Cheyenne and Apache Indians on the Smoke Hill route on the 19th of November last, is fully substantiated, together with the killing of Frial Mervine, of New York, with five others, who had been travelling upon the coach. It is also represented that after committing this outrage and murder the whole force attacked successively five mail stations along the route, which they destroyed, and taking possession of the live stock along the line of their devastation, departed in a south-east direction. The official details of the above have also been placed before Governor Cummings.

New York, Dec. 5.—The World's Washington despatch says: The Joint Commission, to settle the claims between the United States and the Government of Colombia, have been submitted to them some 70 cases. The Commission have passed upon a large number, some of which are most important. The Commission adjourned yesterday until Thursday.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 5.

On Saturday about noon, Mr. Uhler, superintendent of the Ocean Oil Company, while on his way to Titusville was waylaid and robbed of $4,200 in money and $10,000 in checks. Two persons fired at him, one ball passing through his hand, and the other, which was aimed at his heart, fortunately struck his watch, thus saving his life. No clue has yet been discovered to the guilty parties.

Washington, Dec. 5.

The message of President Johnson is now being read.

Yesterday the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result: For Mr. Colfax, 139; for Mr. Brooks, 35. Mr. Colfax was declared elected, and amid applause was conducted to the chair by Messrs Merrill and Brooks, when he returned his thanks. The Speaker took the oath of office, and afterwards administered it to the members, who were called up by delegations.

DIED.

In Pittsburgh, on the 1st December, Mary Anderson, the widow of the late Mr. Joseph McLean, aged 73 years. The deceased was highly respected, and has left a large family of Children, Grand Children, and Great Grand Children.

In Montreal, on the 1st instant, in the 72nd year of her age, Maria Hobbs, wife of John Smardon, sen.

In Montreal, on the 2nd inst., Thomas Halliday, aged 35.

In Montreal, on the 2nd inst., Mr. David Smillie, aged 62 years.

At his residence in Bleury street, Montreal, on the 23rd Nov., Mr. Francis Prevost, aged 92 years.

At Nicolet, on the 24th ult., Victor Hypolyte Pacaud, Esq., Seignior of the Seigneurie of Nicolet and St. Gregoire, aged 36 years.

At Woodstock, on 30th Nov., Mercy, wife of Thomas Clark, Esq.

TO TEACHERS.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Frontenac will meet at the Grammar School, Kingston, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of examining Teachers. All Certificates granted by the United Board for Frontenac and Lennox and Addington expire with the current year.

All applications must be forwarded (post paid) to the Secretary at least one week previous to the meeting.

By order.
THOS. GORDON,
Secretary.

Kingston, Dec 5th, 1865. 3wins284

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

Finance Department,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

IT is directed by the Hon. the Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Finance Department, Customs,
Ottawa, 1st December, 1865.

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