The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi pro Urbem Diuvre."

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1869.

☞ TAX-PAYERS who have not yet paid their CITY TAXES are reminded to do so at once, and save costs.

Important Discoveries in the North West.

During the summer just closed, good work appears to have been done by the Geological survey in the Lake Superior region. Professor Bell's party have all returned to their winter quarters, after having experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to the life of the first explorers in the distant wilderness. We understand that the results of the expedition include a complete typographical and geological survey of Lake Nipigon and explanation of much of the surrounding country. This lake, it appears, will rank in point of size with the other great lakes of the St. Lawrence, forming the sixth and last in the chain. Professor Bell has not yet been able to map the whole of his extensive survey, but thinks the area of Lake Nipigon will be found to exceed that of Lake Ontario, or even Lake Erie—some five hundred miles or more of coast line having been traversed. This great lake is drained by the Nipigon River, or upward continuation of the St. Lawrence beyond Lake Superior, which is described as a very large clear-water stream, about thirty miles in length. Upwards of a dozen rivers of considerable size are reported to empty into Lake Nipigon from all sides. We understand that one of the most singular features in the geography of this beautiful lake, is the immense quantity of islands which are scattered throughout its whole extent, and presenting a great variety in size, form and elevation. It appears that geological discoveries of a highly interesting and important nature have been made, and that, contrary to common belief, a large extent of level land with deep and fertile soil exists in the Nipigon country. Professor Bell had received instructions, in addition to his geological explorations to obtain as much information as possible in regard to a route to our great Western Territory, and his discoveries in this direction are perhaps, not the least important of the results of the expedition. If we are not mistaken he has found that this country, so far from being a difficult one, offers great facilities for railway construction. Further he has, we believe, ascertained that the elevation of Lake Nipigon above Lake Superior is very moderate, and consequently this lake may be found useful for the purpose of navigation in the desired direction. It will of course, require considerable time to elaborate for publication all the geological data obtained upon this survey, but it is to be hoped that a special report on the engineering capabilities of the country will be obtained as soon as possible, since it is so desirable to have all the information available before finally adopting any route.—Globe.

County Council.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

The business of the Council was resumed shortly after two o'clock. The following members were present:—The Warden, Messrs. Burke, Bowerman, Day, Donaldson, Fair, Lott, Mills, Mudie, McDonald, McRorey, Nichols, Perry, Playfair, Spoor, Strachan, Toland, Godfrey and Barr.

A communication to the Warden of the County of Frontenac was read from F. H. Leonard, Esq., Warden of the County of Brant, transmitting a copy of a petition adopted by it, to the Legislature of the Province, praying for a repeal of Sub-Section 2 of Section 74 of the Assessment Act of last session, requesting that it be laid before the Council, with a view to its adoption of a similar petition, with instructions to the members of the County to promote and advocate the same at the next session of the Legislature, in order, by united action, to secure the proper attention of that body, and as a consequence, if possible, obtain a repeal of the very objectionable, because unreasonable and unjust, provisions of the said Act.—The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was read from Charles Lyon, of lot 27, in the 7th con., Storrington, stating that the original allowance for road on the concession line between the 6th and 7th concession, is at present partially enclosed, rendering it very difficult for the petitioner to reach the Perth road leading to Kingston, and asking that the road be opened to the proper width, and the obstructions removed therefrom, from the Kingston and Perth macadamized road eastward to Collins' Lake. The petition, which came up at the last session, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Day handed in the report of the Committee on County Property. It recommended a reduction of $300 upon the rent of No. 1 toll gate for the benefit of the widow of the late Solomon Stewart. On the petition of Hiram Berry, lessee of No. 2 toll gate, it recommended that no action be taken. Mr. McMahon's bill for repairing Treasurer's stable, &c., amounting to $7.25, was recommended to be paid, but in the same person's charge of $21.87 for constructing a counter, the Committee recommended a reduction of $5.87.—The report was adopted.

Mr. Mudie handed in the report of the Finance Committee. The Council went into Committee of the whole upon the report, which was considered clause by clause.

The clause recommending the payment to Mr. Ryan of $200 for services rendered by him in investigating accounts of the county was a subject of considerable discussion, during which it was moved by Mr. Toland, seconded by Mr. McRorey, that the clause be struck out. The motion was lost, and the clause was so amended as to exclude any charge for costs arising out of a lawsuit instituted by Mr. Ryan against the county for the recovery of this sum.

The report was adopted upon division—Yeas, the Warden, Messrs. Bowerman, Day, Godfrey, Lott, Mills, Mudie, McDonald, Nichols, Spoor, Strachan and Playfair, 12. Nays, Messrs. Barr, Donaldson, McRorey and Toland, 4.

The clerk read report from Mr. Snook, county solicitor.

The Council adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, Nov. 10.

The business of the Council commenced shortly after ten o'clock. The Warden and the following members were present: Messrs. Burke, Bowerman, Donaldson, Godfrey, Lott, Mills, Mudie, McDonald, McRorey, Nichols, Perry, Playfair, Spoor, Calvin, Day, Barr, Strachan, Toland and Fair.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were adopted.

A communication was read from the Crown Lands Department in answer to a telegram despatched yesterday, by the Council, asking what county does the township of Canonto belong to for municipal purposes, which referred the Council to 23 Vic. Cap. 39, Sec. 2, which is as follows: "The townships of Miller, Canonto, otherwise called North and South Canonto, shall be added to and form part of the County of Frontenac, for all purposes whatever."

The report of the committee on education was placed before the Council, which stated that the consideration of the alterations in the proposed school bill would take more time than the committee could spare, and suggested the Council delegate its power to a committee of three to investigate the matter.

Upon a suggestion of the Warden that the report be referred back to the committee as Mr. Calvin, the chairman, was present, that gentleman said that he considered that since proceeding would be unnecessary, and would not strengthen the action, he was prepared to take in parliament when the opportunity offered. Mr. Calvin spoke in terms condemnatory of the school bill.

The report was adopted, the clause appointing a committee of three having been struck out and the report recommending no further action be taken.

Moved by Mr. Bowerman, seconded by Mr. Bulk, whereas certain taxes due on lands situated in the township of Olden, were collected in 1866 by the sale of the lands; and whereas the county Treasurer neglected to add to the taxes then due on said lands, the amount of interest authorized by said act, whereby the sum of 441.09 dollars justly due to the said municipality, remained uncollected, and thereby became lost to the township: Therefore the county Treasurer be authorized and required to pay to the treasurer of the said municipality of Olden, the said sum of $441 09.

A long discussion ensued upon the motion, and the Council was opposed to the order for payment of these taxes unless they had been previously collected, and the proceeds were now in the Treasurer's hands, which appeared not to be the case. There appeared to be a difficulty in determining the amount of such taxes now due, a portion having, it was contended, been collected some time since, and also an unsurmountable difficulty in collecting those remaining unpaid. A difficulty also arose in determining the ownership to the land at different times when these taxes had became due and had not been collected, the land having in many instances changed hands from time to time. There was also a doubt as to the Council having authority to order the collection of these taxes.

As a further consideration of the subject was impracticable, with Mr. Bowerman's consent, the motion was laid over for the present.

It was moved by Mr. Mudie, seconded by Mr. Day, that the Warden and County Clerk be instructed to memoralize the Legislature of Ontario, that the assessment act for the collection of the non-resident land taxes, be so amended so as to place their management under their respective municipalities instead of, as now, under that of the County Treasurer.—Carried.

Mr. Bowerman brought up a by-law authorizing the Treasurer to pay the non-resident land taxes to the various municipalities wherein the lands are situated, which was read a first time, and the second reading was postponed until this afternoon.

Mr. Barr handed in a petition from certain persons in the township of Camden and the neighborhood, praying the Council to protect their interests from the owners of certain mill companies whose dams cause anguslly and overflow of the rivers and creeks, to the great damage of lands, roads and bridges. A petition to the legislature for an alteration in the act applying to the subject was the proposed remedy.

Mr. Lott, who was interested in the companies complained of, explained the nature of the case, which he contended was not truthfully set forth in the petition.

Mr. Barr replied, and set forth at length the grievances of the persons complaining, and advocated the justice of their complaints, and their right to a remedy. He insisted that the statements of the petition were nothing but true.

The discussion was prolonged for some time, when the Council adjourned until this afternoon.

Business was resumed at two o'clock, all the members being present.

Mr. Bowerman's by-law was passed in committee of the whole.

A petition was read from Robert Abbott, lessee of gate No. 2 on the Kingston and Napanee road, requesting permission to remove the gate one mile east from where it now is. Referred to the committee on county property, with power to act.

A petition was presented by Mr. Lott for money to build a bridge over the outlet of Mud Lake in the township of Loughborough. Referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Several accounts were read by the clerk and referred to their proper committees.

It was moved by Mr. Barr, seconded by Mr. Day, that this council memorialize the legislature of Ontario to pass an act to prevent the Napanee River company from trespassing on or injuring the lands of parties on the line of the Napanee River and its tributaries, by erecting dams, &c., and that the Warden take charge of the said memorial. Carried.

The council then adjourned for the benefit of committees.

Saturday, Nov. 13.

The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock, all the members being present.

The county treasurer handed a note for $91, due last February by Mr. Berry, lessee of toll gate No. 2, wished to know if it was the pleasure of the council, to throw off the interest thereon in consideration of the losses sustained by the lessee during the past year, owing to the unfavorable season for travelling.

Mr. Moneprey moved, seconded by Mr. Barr, and carried, that the account of Mr. Berry be accepted minus the interest in question.

Mr. Mudie handed in the report of the finance committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Spoor moved, seconded by Mr. Bowerman, that whereas certain omissions in the late auditors' report has caused a loss to the county treasurer of $64, be it resolved, therefore that the county treasurer be instructed to place that sum to his credit.

Mr. Mudie called the attention of the council to an extract from the report of the prison inspector of Ontario, pointing out the neglect of the county council in furnishing gaol clothing for the prisoners, and to the lack of promptness in the council in furnishing what is necessary in order to have a clean and orderly gaol.

Mr. Day thought some action should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Calvin did not believe in making a palace of the gaol until compelled to do so.

Mr. Barr contended that for the sake of cleanliness some action should be taken.

After some discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Mudie moved, seconded by Mr. Nichols, that the committee on county property be instructed to get washed and clothing they may think necessary for the prisoners.—Carried.

The report of the committee on roads and bridges came up. It recommended that upon the petition of John Johnson praying the township line of Orden and Oso be assumed, that a grant of $50 be given to the township of Olden and Oso for road purposes, instead of $40. The committee recommended that no act be taken upon the petition of Charles Lyons, and that the petition of John Sifton and others of Loughborough and Portland be laid over until next session.

A motion for the adoption of the report was followed by an amendment by Mr. Fair, seconded by Mr. Barr to strike out the second clause of the report granting the $50 to Olden and Oso, which was carried upon division. Yeas, 11; nays, 9. The report was adopted in its altered form.

Mr. Godfrey moved, seconded by Mr. Perry, that the council order the payment of $20 to Mr. Burke by order of the council (for services in ascertaining the views of the inhabitants of the township of Palmerston respecting a separation from Bedford.) Carried.

A motion of Mr. Bowerman, confirming the appointment of Rev. Mr. Peters as school superintendent of the townships of Olden and Oso.

On motion the council adjourned until the call of the warden.

Before the Council adjourned there was a long discussion about the Treasurer's adding the 10 per cent. interest annually to the amount of Wild Land Tax unpaid, in which Mr. Calvin found fault with the present Treasurer, Mr. Irwin, who was present and who defended himself most energetically, saying very truly, that it was a matter of impossibility for him to correct the mistakes of his predecessors. And we are happy to say that the Council fully sustained the Treasurer, in spite of Mr. Calvin's saying, that he had offered the Council, and perhaps has still to offer, a better man as Treasurer. As far as we can judge no better Treasurer can be found than the gentleman who fills the office: And so thinks the Council.

14th P. W. O. Rifles.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. STEPHENS.

One of the most active and most effective officers of the Volunteer Militia Force in Kingston is Capt. Stephens, of the 14th Battalion. The close attention required by Capt. Stephens to his office, and the pressure of the multitudeous cares of a Company on his time, have compelled him reluctantly to relinquish the command of No. 6, with the good standing and efficiency of which he is so intimately connected. The Company esteemed their Captain very highly, and on Wednesday night, after regular drill, gave a proof of this by presenting Capt. Stephens with a gold chain, &c., accompanied by the following expressive address:—

TO CAPTAIN CHARLES LET STEPHENS:—

DEAR SIR,—On this, the occasion of your retirement from the Command of No. 6 Company, 14th, or Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, we, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Company, hereby beg to express the regret we feel at parting with you.

Some of us have served under you during the whole period of your connexion with the Company, and others of us have had the pleasure of but a short acquaintance, but we, one and all, unite in saying that your untiring activity and zeal in the advancement of our interests, and your impartial conduct in all company matters have won our respect and esteem. We therefore beg your acceptance of this Gold Chain and Locket as a small token of our regard for you, and with the hope that you and Mrs. Stephens and family may have many years of health and happiness.

On behalf of the Company,

We beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

COLOR-SERGT. D. FORREST,

SERGT. R. BIRBY.

Kingston, 10th Nov., 1869.

Captain Stephens briefly thanked the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for such an unexpected token of their good will towards him, and as a marked appreciation of his efforts for the welfare of the Company (which he had ever had most sincerely at heart), he would value it most highly. He thanked the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for the great assistence and encouragement he had always received from them, as well as for their ready and cheerful obedience of all orders, by which means the Company has been brought to its present high state of efficiency, as evinced by their regular attendance at, and smart and soldierly appearance on parade. Though relinquishing his immediate connexion with them, they might be assured that his warmest sympathies would remain with the Volunteer Force generally, and particulary with this Company, with the older members of which he had maintained such long, and with all of them, such pleasing associations. In introducing as his successor Lieut. and Quartermaster Rees' he felt satisfied that no better selection could have been made, for as one of the earliest and most efficient members of this Company (until his promotion to the staff), he had been proved to possess a genuine interest in the Force, and he could promise that in Captain Rees they would find an officer in whom they could trust implicitly, and on their behalf he would promise Captain Rees a continuance of the kindly feeling toward him, and of their assistance in maintaining that esprit de corps which has always been a characteristic of the Company. In conculsion he thanked them for their kindly allusion to his family, and expressed his warmest wishes for their future prosperity, both as Volunteers and private citizens.

Father McMahon in New York.

ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS—THE FATHER MCMAHON DEMONSTRATION—MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—FATHER MCMAHON'S STATEMENT.

(From the New York World, Friday.)

The hall of the Cooper Institute was thronged last night by an audience of over six thousand persons, assembled to welcome Father McMahon, the Catholic priest lately released from a Canadian jail, where he had been confined for the past three years. Father McMahon it will be remembered by the readers of the World, gave assistance to the wounded on both sides at the battle of Ridgeway, during the Canadian raid, and being captured by the British soldiers, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and utterly broken down by prison suffering, he was a short time ago released from confinement. In response to an invitation from Mayor Hall and the citizens of New York, he consented to be present at the grand demonstration given in his honor last night and lay before the people of this city a detailed account of his prison sufferings and the horrors of penal life.

The hall was nicely decorated for the occasion; on the platform the Stars and Stripes were interwined with the sunburst, and fastened to them was a scroll bearing the legend—

"Far dearer the grave, or the prison, illumined by the patriot's name,
Than the trophies of those who have risen on liberty's ruins to fame."

As 8 o'clock drew near, the vast audience grew impatient, and began to call for the opening of the meeting. A cheer was heard inside the committee room, and immediately after Father McMahon, accompanied by Fathers Corrigan, McAleer, and Farrell; Judges Dowling, Connolly, and Bedford; William R. Roberts, late President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and others, appeared.

Colonel Roberts, on taking the chair, said: I need not remind you of the object of your attendance here this evening. I know by your loving faces that the object of your meeting here to-night is, and will be cherished in your hearts for ever. He whom you have assembled here to-night to honor and revere is a representative of all that is good and noble. The object of your being here is that of hearing words of truth from the lips of one of that class which unite in themselves the most sublime and holy patriotism with the most exalted virtue.

Mayor Hall then took the chair and was received with great cheering. Cries for Horace Greeley, Oakey Hall, James Stephens, William R. Roberts, Father McMahon, were raised. Mayor Hall advancing to the front of the platform, said:

When we get through, we can cheer as much as we like, for every one here is for Ireland and freedom. (Cheers.) It gives me great pleasure, as it always does, to meet my constituents who are in earnest. And particularly to meet men who not only look earnest, but when the proper time comes act earnestly too. (Cheers.) I am here to-night, not as an individual, but as Mayor of this great city, and also as a lawyer who wishes to hear for himself the legal bearings of a case. I, as a lawyer, wish to know what Father McMahon's terrible sufferings have been, and for this reason I feel as a lawyer an unusual interest in him. (Cheers.) I am here, not as a partisan, not as a politician, but as Mayor of this great city, to welcome Father McMahon to this country; to welcome him on his release from the yoke of depotism, to press his hand (suiting the action of the word amid immense cheering), and to assure him, as I do, that the heartfelt sympathies of the citizens of this city are with him. New York has always been the Mecca to which the exiled and oppressed of all lands have turned their hopeful eyes. Here they have found a home, kind friends, friendly sympathy, a happy life, a sincere respect, and an honored grave. And when, if ever, in after years, New York closes her gates against the exiled and oppressed of all nations, I, for one, want to leave the city as soon as possible. And now I shall conclude, merely with a reminiscence of a man known and respected by us all, James T. Brady. One day I was in his office, talking about Ireland and her sufferings, when, suddenly taking up a volume of Byron, he read, as only Brady could read, the first verse of the Prisoner of Chillon. It made such an impression on my mind that I wrote it out and will read it to you. It is as follows:—

Eternal spirit of the chainless mind,
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty thou art!
For there thy habitation is the heart,
The heart which love of thee alone can bind;
And when thy sons to fetters are consigned—
To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom—
The joy is with them still, and unconfined,
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,
And freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.

Yes, it is true. In this instance freedom's fame found wings on the wave which wafted Father McMahon to us. This I propose as the text of this meeting. I now introduce to you your guest, and the guest of New York, the martyr and child of freedom, Father McMahon. (Great cheering.)

Father McMahon was introduced to the audience amid a scene of the greatest excitement, men cheering, and ladies waving their handkerchiefs. He advanced to the front of the stage and said:—I return you my sincere thanks for your kind invitation, and still kinder reception. I shall never forget it. I suppose you all know about my long imprisonment and my sufferings. In June, 1866, I left Madison, Indiana, to see after the affairs of my brother who had died in Canada. I found myself on the Canadian side surrounded by soldiers of the Irish army. They stopped me, asked who I was, where I was going to, and what was my business. I told them. The moment they found I was a priest, they explained who they were, what was their mission, and, saying they needed a chaplain, asked me to go with them. As a Catholic priest, I at once said "Yes!" (Great cheering.) I went with them; was present at the battles of Limestone Ridge and Ridgeway, ministered to the dying soldiers of both sides, and, I trust, saved a few souls. What is there more noble than a soldier, what more necessary, what more brave and generous, and I would now ask what more just or right than to minister to him when wounded or dying, to save his soul or preserve his life? This was all I have done, and all I have suffered for, and I thank God I had fortitude enough to do so. My medical advisers in this city and Philadelphia cannot allow me to speak much, and the Secretary, Mr. Daly, will read you my statement. I have only to say I did my duty as a priest on the battle field, and I did no more. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peter Daly then read the following statement:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I received the kind invitation to meet with you to-night and discuss the justice of my arrest, trial, sentence of death, imprisonment, and tortures inflicted upon me by English officials in Canada, hesitated whether I should accept or decline it. Not that I would shrink from any sacrifice—even death, if necessary, to give my native land liberty, or preserve it in this, the land of my adoption. But, if freedom of speech, guaranteed and pledged to me here in the United States, makes me a felon whenever I tread the soil over which that tyrannical emblem, the English flag, floats, that I should decide carefully ere I exercise the freedom of speech so far as to criticise the acts of the English government or her royal offsprings, and will any minions, Canadian officials, no one will deny. I have weighed the matter well, and decided that it was my duty to come here to-night and lay before you Canadian justice—so called—as administered by English officials, not only upon Irishmen, but Americans as well, when the tranquility of English despotism is disturbed, either by their speeches or acts. Although the United States government has been and is tardy in interfering in behalf of her citizens, I firmly believe the day is rapidly approaching when England will be compelled, not only to recognize and respect the rights of American citizens, but the right of all people to self-government. Thus believing, I have decided to exercise freely and fearlessly my right as an American citizen upon American soil, to discuss English officials' treatment of American citizens, and the injustice of their imprisonment. In the early part of June, 1866, with the permission of Bishop Luers, I set out from Madison, Indiana, to visit Montreal, Canada, to arrange the affairs of my then deceased brother, Peter McMahon. When I reached Fort Erie, Canada, I was met by several officers of the Irish army, commanded by General John O'Neil. They questioned me as to who I was, where I came from, and where I was going. I briefly answered their questions. When they learned that I was a clergyman they informed me who they were and the mission they were on, and asked me if I would go with them, as they needed the services of a chaplain. I, being a clergyman and an Irishman, of course answered yes, and went with them. At the battle of Limestone Ridge, the wounded of both armies were some hundred and twenty-seven of the Irish soldiers and ninety of the English forces. As a clergyman and a man of peace, I attended the wounded and dying of both armies. As an Irishman and an enemy to tyrants and tyranny, I attended first the wounded and dying of the Irish army, who were fighting for liberty and Erin. The English troops were routed and driven to Ridgeway, four miles from where the first battle took place. Here they halted; but, learning that Gen. O'Neil and his forces were following them up, and knowing there is no rest for the wicked, they took to their heels again, leaving a portion of their wounded behind. My services were again required, not only for the Irish soldiers, wounded and dying, who were brought to Ridgeway, but for many of the English troops, who were stricken down from exhaustion, caused by making such good time running from the victorious sons pursuing Irish army. While in the company of, and caring for the wounded and dead of both armies, I was arrested by six of her Majesty's soldiers, who believed in, and practised the day before, the maxim, "He who fights and runs away, lives to run again some other day." When arrested, I was taken to the new Toronto jail, stripped, and forced into an ice-cold water bath; there I was kept one hour, which resulted in sending me to the hospital with chills and fever, where I remained nearly four months. From there I was taken to the Toronto jail, and kept there until I was brought to trial. I was tried before Justice Hagarty and a jury of twelve Britishers. Now bear with me on a few minutes, and you will learn what Judge Wilson's jury was. I was arraigned on three charges: First—I was an American citizen; Second—That being an American citizen I must have worked in Canada with hostile intent; Third, That I was in company with armed persons in Canada. The jury unanimously found me not guilty of the first and second charges. The witnesses produced by the prosecution were two in number—but equal to a hundred in swearing—who testified they heard me tell Father McMahon, and my defence proved that I was a clergyman; that they saw me administering to the wounded and dying of both armies. The soldiers who arrested me testified, but they could not say otherwise, as hundreds of the Canadian citizens knew—that when they arrested me I was kneeling in company with the wounded and dead. Here the prosecution, but not the prisoner, closed. This, as I have stated it, was the case of the Canadian English government against me. My counsel, Mr. Cameron, would have rested my case with the evidence so adduced by the prosecution, being satisfied that, before an honest jury, with such evidence, I would be acquitted, but knowing that the jurors were English and Orangemen, which they have ever proven to be, to English despotism, he determined to show beyond question or cavil, that I was not amenable to, nor did I by any act violate, British, English or Canadian law. The witnesses introduced in my behalf was letter from Bishop Luers, the Bishop of the diocese where I was located as parish priest, stating he had given me permission to visit Montreal on matters pertaining to the death of my brother, Mr. Brady, a lawyer, residing in the City of Montreal, and that at the time of my arrest he expected me in that city to settle the affairs of my deceased brother. A letter from my Bishop to the clergymen of St. Jacques, stating that I was on my way there, was also laid before the court, but was not permitted to be read. Evidence was introduced on my behalf, also proven by two witnesses for the prosecution, that when I was arrested I was armed—armed with a crucifix. Every French priest is armed with a crucifix, visiting the sick or attending the dying—the holiest sacrament and holy oil. With evidence of my character and calling, my defence was closed, and the case given to the loyal jury—so packed; for, as Webster describes them, it is necessary to rack English or Scotch slaves to extract American citizens, more especially if they happen to be of Irish blood that never yet, nor never will, let England rest until she is freed Ireland. Did you hear the verdict? Certainly you did. You know it before you read it in the press, as my counsel told I knew it before it was announced. I was found guilty on the 12th of November, 1868, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of December, 1866, just five weeks from the day of my conviction. In the midst of my lament I refer it to my friend in waiting in prison precisely as that and, with your kind permission, I will resume and conclude the statement of the treatment I experienced during my imprisonment and up to the moment of my release. After my release and sentence of death, I was hurried back to prison. Great care was taken to keep me secret, as the writ was issued an alias, to rescue me—that my execution was carried out with celerity of which was charged the mode of killing me from hanging to slow death by torture and starvation in Canadian dungeons for life. They began the starvation process immediately after my death sentence was changed from the gallows to death in the dungeon. For breakfast the prison official brought a stipulated quantity, a pint, for it was precious, called coffee and piece of baked bran, called bread. This stuff it was impossible to use; starvation was preferable. I refused and would not use it. Dinner consisting of a cup of soup—such I'm sure was innocent of ever being in company with meat, was acceptable, for, because it was fit for a human being, but necessity forced me to welcome even that danger, which was an improvement upon the breakfast I rejected. This same supper, which was different from dinner and breakfast, by being worse than both. The supper was brought and left with me in my dungeon over night. This was a great source of annoyance, as my cell was infested with rats. The supper brought and left in my cell was the signal for the rats to congregate there and entertain themselves in royal style upon the delicacies of the season. I have described, and furnished by Her Majesty's butler, the warden of the prison. I suffered so much from the rats and vermin brought together in this way that I took my supper as I did not use the supper rations, and it was unnecessary to bring them. He then stopped bringing supper rations, but whether he learned or surmised why I objected to the rations being left in my cell over night I know not. But in a short time he resumed the custom, and continued to do so until I was released. I think I am justified in charging my jailor with seeking to torture me at night as well as by day, by swarming my dungeon with rats and vermin. In the winter months, I was generally subjected to cold water baths, which always resulted in sending me to the hospital. One instance in particular: on the 2nd of February, 1869, which is supposed to be the coldest winter month in Canada, I was taken from my cell, stripped, shived and cropped, in the presence of several military officers who were visiting the prison; then forced into a cold water bath, kept there upwards of an hour, during which time the English officers and my jailors indulged in the lowest and coarsest kind of levity, unfit to be repeated here. This bath brought on a severe cold and fever, which confined me to the hospital for nine weeks. The cell or dungeon I was confined in had all the modern improvements of torture. It was eight feet long, barely high enough to allow me to stand erect, and only twenty-eight inches wide. This coffin was so constructed as to prevent ventilation in the summer and permit the winds of winter to play. "Rule Britannia" through the bars and doors. This treatment was surely doing the work my English tortures sworn to effected—hastening me to my grave. So apparent and striking was their fiendishness that Dr. Dickson, the prison physician, was a last compelled to cry out against it, and reported to the chief warden my treatment; also, that I was not getting sufficient food to sustain life. The doctor's report brought neither change of treatment of diet. These tortures of liberty, slaves and traitors to English power, threw open my prison door, opened the ante-hall to my dungeon, and walked from their dungeon to my grave. In conclusion, I ask the candid opinion of every person in this hall to-night, to the facts in my case. I was tried on three separate counts. First, that I was an American citizen; second, that, being an American citizen, I went to Canada to levy war; third, that I was found in the company of armed disposed persons in Canada. To the first I plead guilty, and repeat here, that I am an American citizen. To the second, I answer by the death of my brother, the testimony of Bishop Luers, the clergyman of St. Jacques, and Mr. Rodier, a lawyer in the city of Montreal, which shows beyond doubt that my visit to Canada was to settle the property affairs of that deceased brother, Peter McMahon. To the third and the last count, I answer that, while Her Majesty's power is admitted and respected by all nations, I have yet to learn of the act of national justice or mercy she has been guilty of that entitles her, or her Christian and humane officials, to the special divine gift—the power to judge of men's thoughts. To sum up the whole case, it is apparent to the most indifferent listener here, or reader who read the evidence against me, that I was tried and convicted; the penalties and tortures of starvation, baths and close confinement, for a period of three years and three months, because I, an Irishman born, a free man, an American citizen, dare perform my duty as a clergyman to those who had but a few moments ere they were summoned to that tribunal on high, there to meet their Creator, where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest, will be admitted by every lover of liberty and justice throughout the length and breadth of this broad land. That I have not taken from or added to a single sentence used against me or in my behalf, I am ready to corroborate at any moment if desired. And I stand here to-night, not so much to appeal for a redress of the wrongs imposed upon me, as for those I left behind me in the dungeons of Canada, twenty-two in number. And I ask the Government of this great and noble people, American citizens of all political and religious opinions, but with one political creed, liberty of person, and liberty of conscience, how long will you permit English tyranny and false food to incarcerate and torture truth, justice and liberty—which those twenty-two brave men, now lying in English dungeons, are the personification of? In conclusion, allow me to return my sincere thanks for the sympathy which I have received from the good citizens of New York and Brooklyn—which has been expressed in more ways than one. May they receive the reward which ever attends upon charitable actions, and may they also be instrumental in destroying that power which, knowing neither charity, justice, or mercy, maintains its unhallowed ascendancy by crushing the helpless and outraging every law, human and divine.

Mr. Green said:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS OF IRELAND: The few words I shall address to you this evening shall be those rather of remonstrance and warning. This meeting reminds me of divisions among the friends of Ireland. I deplore the fact that such divisions exist. You all know what I mean, and I assure you it is my heartfelt wish that these divisions be removed. I suppose you know I was connected with a movement for Ireland in 1848. (Cheers.) I thought that that movement was not only righteous but ought to prove a success. I thought that it ought to be at that time, when crowns were falling from the brows of kings and thrones burned in the public marketplace, many crowns on the earth. I thought so, I hoped so, and I have ever regretted it did not prove so. At the present time I am glad to see that the land question is being agitated to the front. It is the great vital question of the country. I think it a shame and disgrace that a tenant should be obliged to leave the farm his ancestors have tilled and improved for, perhaps, a thousand years without being compensated for the improvements made. I do not think it just that a tenant should, after doubling the value of his landlord's farm by improvements, be made to pay double rent on account of the improvements he has made his own by purchase. (Cheers.) I am glad to see this question taken up by an English Parliament, but I would be more glad were it taken up by an Irish one. I had hoped to have seen the Emerald on the church divide and shake it, and all was good, but the great, the vital question is that of the land. You all know very well that all the talk about the wretchedness, dirt, squalor, and idleness of the Irish farmers is false. And I say that if any such thing now exists, it would not were they guaranteed by the laws which would reward and encourage frugality and industry. Let us get what we can, how we can, and when we can, let us not fail to be united. Let us be united for Ireland at home and abroad. We know we differ in religion, in politics, and other things, but let all be united for the cause of Ireland. I know the differences which have existed, and which I am sorry to see still exist. The party believes they could better Ireland more by going to Canada; the other did not. Let both be united and all these divisions melt away. Let us meet as friends, as Irishmen, as lovers of the cause of Ireland. I have no more love for Ireland than I have for any other country. I believe in right of the people. Any one that has studied the history of Ireland for the past ninety year will at once see the important changes for the better which Irishmen have gained for themselves. I believe that to-day the Irish people hold their destiny in their own hands. I believe that, if united and faithful, in a few years an Irish Parliament may frame Irish laws, discuss Irish questions in an Irish spirit, and for Ireland's good. (Great cheering.)

The Hon. Richard O'Gorman was then introduced. He had intended to the statement of Father McMahon, and could call the conduct of the Canadian authorities with the utmost deliberation, simply barbarous.

Ex-Congressman Robinson was next introduced. He did not know what to say, he said; but he nevertheless made a lengthy, humorous, pathetic, eloquent, frequently applauded speech. The meeting broke up at a late hour.

The Legislature.

The Legislature had a short sitting on Friday. The Ontario Drainage Act and the Sheriffs' Sales for Taxes bills were introduced and their respective second readings fixed for Tuesday. Questions put by members elicited from the Government that it is not their intention to refer the Grammar and Common Schools Bill to a Select Committee with power to enquire into the position of Upper Canada College, and that they have in preparation a Bill to establish high schools in country places. The Speaker appointed the General Election Committee of the session—Messrs. Scott (Ottawa), Cumberland, Hon. Mr. Murch and Messrs. Boyd and Beatty.

☞ Major Phillips was gazetted Brigade Major in General Orders of Nov. 5th, published on Saturday in the Official Gazette.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., in this city, after a short illness, Emily, wife of Rev. W. H. Cuthbert, B. A., aged 61 years.

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture! PIANOFORTE,

Carpets, Glass, China, Plated and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell at the residence of A. C. NEWMAN, Esq., R. C. R., Earl Street, between King and Wellington Streets, on

TUESDAY, the 16th instant,

all the Furniture, &c., contained therein comprising—

1 excellent Piano Forte (7 octaves), Drawing Room Carpet, Chairs, Sofa and Easy Chairs, Centre and Side Tables, Ornaments, Ornamental Clock, Whatnot, Pictures, Curtains and Cornices, Glass, China and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Dinner Sett and Tea do., Drawing & Dining Room Carpets, Chiffoniers, Extension Dining Table, one Canteen, complete, Oil Cloth, Hall Box Stoves, Stair Carpet and Rods, Bedstead, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Washstand and Furniture, Bureaux, two Bed Room Setts complete, Looking Glasses, a large quantity of Bedding, Table and Bed Room Linen, one Refrigerator, one Tool Chest complete, one excellent Cooking Stove and Utensils, and an assortment of Kitchen Furniture complete.

The above articles are in good condition, and will be sold without reserve.

Terms Cash, before delivery.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer

Kingston, Nov. 8, 1869. 264

The Great Closing Sale AT THE BANKRUPT STORE, No. 1 Wilson's Buildings.

DOWN LOWER THAN EVER.

THE AGENT having received instructions that the store must be closed the first week in December, therefore the balance of the Stock will be sold at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

The Balance of Goods that we advertised last week will be sold at the same price.

The following lot of Goods have also been reduced, and will be offered for sale, commencing on MONDAY, the 15th November, viz.:—

Fancy Dress and Dress Goods, French Merinos and Empress Cloth, Coburgs, Lustres and Serges, Winceys, Shirts and Shirtings, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs and Fichus, Shawl, Crash and Woollen Scarfs, Ladies' and Gents' Under Clothing, Black Silk and Silk Velvets, Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, Trimming and Buttons.

TERMS:—Net Cash and no Second Price.

Kingston, Nov. 13th, 1869. 269

Servants Wanted.

A EXPERIENCED CHAMBER MAID and TABLE GIRL, who can come well recommended. None others need apply. Apply at the

BUANETT HOUSE.

Kingston, Nov. 12, 1869. 268

What Every One Says Must be True,

THAT the Best Place to get OYSTERS of the Choicest Brands, and can always depend upon their being fresh is at

H. MARTIN'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

Lake Erie Catch Whitefish 5c. per pound. Lemons, Good Quality, 45c. per dozen.

H. MARTIN.

Kingston, Nov. 12th, 1869 265

Winter! Winter!

WATER WORKS NOTICE.

CONSUMERS are hereby reminded to have their Cellars and places where the Water Pipes enter their premises at once secured from Frost.

Positively no allowance will be made on accounts for the stoppage of the supply, if such stoppage is found to exist WITHIN THE LINE OF STREET.

J. WILSON, Manager K. W. W. Co.

Kingston, Nov. 8, 1869. 264

Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING on MONDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., until further notice Mails for THE UNITED STATES, Via Cape Vincent, (including through bags for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent) will be closed at this Office at 2.00 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS, per Cunard and Brest Packet, Via New York, will close every MONDAY and TUESDAY, respectively, at 2.00 P.M.

Letters intended for despatch per Bremen Line must be specially addressed.

R. DEACON, Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 12th Nov., 1869. 3in268

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

MANAGER.....W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR.....RICHARD BULL.

Division of Profits, 1870.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION OF THE COMPANY'S PROFITS IS APPOINTED TO BE MADE

15th NOVEMBER, 1870,

And all Policies now effected will participate.

The Fund to be Divided will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1865.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on the 15th NOVEMBER