SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St George's Cathedral.—Morning Service, 11:00 Evening Service, (free) 7:00; Military Service, 2:30; P. M. Daily Prayers at 3:30 P. M., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7½ P. M., with sermon. On Saints' Days, morning and evening prayer.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

St. James' Church (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

St Mark's Church (Barriefield.)—Afternoon Service, 3:00, until further notice.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Afternoon service, 4:00.

St. Andrew's Church (Princess street)—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service, 3:30.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30.

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

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

Methodist Episcopal Church, (Head of Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening service, 6:00.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening service, 6:00.

St. Mary's Cathedral(Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7:00 8:00, 9:30 (Military Service) and 10:30 a. m.; Vespers, 3:30.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30.

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

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening service, 6:30.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. S., with rem., Toronto.

REMINDERS.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Property on Bagot Street, to-day at noon, at Mr. James Linton's Auction Rooms, King Street.

ON MISSIONS.

Our article on Missions in Thursday's issue was a trifle too strong, and did not say all we meant to express. Our chief objection is against levying money in Canada to support Missionaries in distant lands, whether Heathen or otherwise. Charity should begin at home, and stop there while necessity for its stay continues. To pay $400 for the conversion of a single Indian is a waste of money; to appropriate the same sum to the maintenance of a pious clergyman, no matter of what Christian denomination, to spread the blessings of the Gospel in the Back Townships, is highly laudable. To spend money in teaching the Lower Canadians Christianity is impracticable as well as offensive; to raise a sum to build a Church in a locality where the people are too poor or too indifferent to provide one for themselves, is praiseworthy. To subscribe to Missionary Funds from a pure heart and a desire to please the Almighty, is vastly different from an attempt to bribe Providence, or to appear righteous in the eyes of others. In short our objection is not so much against Missions, as against the ill use that is made of the money gathered, and the way it is gathered in.

No one who knows the early history of Upper Canada can deny the great good effected by the Missions of the Church of England, through the benevolence of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. And no one who knows the labors of the early Methodist Missionaries, and the privations they endured, would fail to award them the highest meed of praise, considering that they had no rich London Society to aid them. All this and more we have ever been the first to acknowledge; but the strong dislike we have for cant of any kind, to hypocrisy still more hideous, leads us occasionally to be indiscreet in confounding the good with the evil. At Home this kind of thing finds its level; in Upper Canada it does not. Here many a man finds it his interest to appear what he is not, for too many credulous people give him credit for what he professes.

And this subject reminds us of something pertinent. The Canadian Churchman must entertain somewhat similar opinions to our own, touching the necessity of confining our Missionary labors to our own country. In speaking of a recent article on 'The Sabrevois Mission,' it thus expresses itself:

"While we cannot endorse our contemporary's views as a whole, still there is one point with which we heartily agree—the duty of first providing for our own. It is a lamentable fact, and at the same time a reproach to the Church in the City of Kingston, that in the Township of Kingston there has not been a single service, in connection with the Church, held for years. Is it not clearly, then, the duty of the Churchmen of Kingston to endeavour to send the Gospel to those Protestants in this Township (to say nothing of other places,) who are utterly destitute of its ministrations, before giving their aid to every foreign object that may present itself? It is, we believe, on this ground that the Bishop of Ontario keeps aloof from the meetings of the Sabrevois mission."

THE DINNER AT CORNWALL.

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY MINISTERS.

(From the Leader.)

Cornwall, March 1.

The western train brought from Ottawa Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Galt, Howland and McGee at about three o'clock.

An address of congratulation was presented by the Mayor of Cornwall, to which the Hon. J. A. Macdonald responded in a brief speech.

The address of congratulation referred to the efforts of the ministry in the cause of confederation and stated that the demonstration given by their friends in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was intended to mark the approval of the efforts in behalf of that measure.

Hon J. A. Macdonald thanked the Mayor and Council for their cordial invitation and warm reception, expressing a hope of, and belief in the early adoption of confederation.

At about six o'clock a train from Montreal arrived, bringing Messrs. Cartier, Brydges and others. A large crowd collected in the streets, making holiday.

About half-past seven the party proceeded to the Town Hall, which was thronged in every part, the gallery being filled with ladies. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens. Among the mottoes were "British America united for ever" "Confederation not annexation." On entering the ministers were received with loud cheers. On the dais besides the ministers were the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, the Hon Mr. Carling, Mr. Bell, (of Russell) Mr. Ross, (of Dundas) Mr. Morris, M. P. P., Mr. Ault, M. P. P. Mr. McGiverin, M. P. P., Mr. Wattles, Mr. Brydged, Judge Jarvis, Sheriff McIntyre. The Hon. O. R. Vankoughnet, Hon. Mr. Panet, and Mr. McGillivray, of McGillivray. Between five and six hundred guests were present. The Mayor, Dr. Allen, presided. Rev. Mr. Bobie said grace. The dinner which was excellent was furnished by Messrs. Christie of the Terrapin, Montreal.

The fine band of the 25th Regiment was present.

Dinner over, the chairman said that the first toast in all loyal countries here as elsewhere in the empire, was the 'Queen.' Drank with all the honors, 'National Anthem.' Major Stevenson. The next toast was the 'Prince, Princess of Wales and Royal Family.' It was introduced with appropriate remarks, and drank with all the honors. The third was the 'Governor General.' It was proposed in an eloquent speech by the chairman, who said he was proud to be the countryman of Lord Monck. The toast was received with due honors. The toast the 'Army and Navy and Volunteers,' proposed in very complimentary terms. It was received with enthusiasm and all the honors and responded to by Captain Bergin in a brief but excellent speech. He referred proudly to Caryslee's farm, and said the efficiency of the Volunteer force was due to the present Minister of Militia, and that the origin of the volunteer force here arose owing to the Trent difficulty, when the province generally sprang to arms, Cornwall being among the first.

The next toast was 'Our Guests—Her Majesty's Canadian Ministers,' proposed in an eloquent speech by the chairman.

The Hon. J. A. Macdonald responded. He had hoped that Sir N. Belleau would have responded to the toast; but illness prevented him doing so. In so kind and magnificent a demonstration he (Mr. Macdonald) recognized a proof that his endeavours to do his duty had been appreciated. It was gratifying on many accounts. First because he saw that the old loyal eastern district was well represented. He saw men on his right hand and on his left; men who shed their blood in the war of 1812, and there were present some already to shed their blood in the same cause in 1866. This was not a mere party demonstration, nor was it conservatism not reform, but an approval of the coalition formed for great purposes, not simply to put an end to party strife, but for a much greater purpose—that of uniting petty colonies into one country great enough to have some influence of itself and in the empire. He referred to a despatch of 1858, and Mr. Brown's committee of 1864, and dwelt on the evils of a separation of the colonies. When no longer able to carry on government, he appealed to Mr. Brown, who, in a frank, manly and patriotic spirit responded, and the result was a coalition government. Mr. Brown had left now simply because he disagreed on the reciprocity question. He (Mr. Macdonald) thinks he was in error. Mr. Brown conscientiously thought he should retire. It was only due to Mr. Brown to say this. He believed Mr. Brown would continue to give assistance and his influence to carry confederation; and that was now certain in a few weeks. He referred at some length to the embassy to England on the subject. They offered all the strength of Canada as an outwork and in defence of the empire. They were received as representing a great country, and were offered in return all the strength of the empire to defend us. He spoke of the kindly feeling shown in Britain towards us, and of the willingness to defend and protect us as long as we desired to remain a colony. He concluded with some remarks on the militia system, stating that there were some things in it to be amended; and it would be unfair if he did not give the credit of it to his predecessor, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald; and there were the best military schools in the country, and had been extended from two to five in the present ministry. There were now 2,000 officers prepared to lead the militia of the province.

Hon. M. Cartier returned thanks also in a humorous and effective manner, referring to his past career, and denied the charge that he had ever forced upon Upper Canada legislation by a Lower Canadian majority. The union of the Canadas had worked beneficially for both, giving us a desire for greater union, which we must attain. (Cheers.) He asked was the present, when sectional difficulties distracted the States, the time to knock for admission to the American Union? (Enthusiastic cries of "No.") This was the time to form a union under the British monarchical system and not under the democratic system of the United States. (Cheers.) A union formed upon the British system would possess qualities of stability and permanency. He contended that after the adoption of Confederation no voice would ever be raised against it. (Cheers.) Confederation was popular in Lower Canada because it guaranteed us a continuance of British connexion. This great demonstration showed that any former prejudices that might have existed in Upper against Lower Canada had died out. (Cheers.) This was a further reason for union of all the British Provinces. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Galt, Howland, McGivern and Ault, severally made speeches, all of which were listened to with marked attention.

The Hon. Mr. McGee proposed the health of the "Mayor and town of Cornwall."

Mr. Allen responded in a neat speech, referring to the satisfactory manner in which the proceedings passed off; and attributing much of it to the efforts of the ladies. (Cheers.)

After the toasts of the press and ladies, one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations which ever took place in Upper Canada was brought to a close about two o'clock.

PARCEL AND SAMPLE POST.

By a recent order issued by the Postmaster General, the following modifications have been introduced in the regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of Merchandize between Canada and the United Kingdom:—

1st, It has hitherto formed part of the Imperial Post Office Regulations that "Samples or Patterns must not be of intrinsic value," but in consequence of the difficulty that has been experienced in determining what is, and what is not, a Pattern or Sample of Merchandise of intrinsic value, this prohibition has been removed.

The modification is a verbal one, and will not alter nor enlarge in any way, the character of the transmissions permitted to pass by Pattern Post.

The special prohibition as to the intrinsic value has, it is understood, been withdrawn, not because the question of value will not still influence a decision as to whether an article offered for transmission by Pattern Post is a genuine commercial Sample (or Pattern) or not, but because as a general proviso it could not be well enforced; inasmuch as every article whether properly a Pattern or Sample or not, has necessarily more or less of an intrinsic value, and might be held to be amenable to a strict construction of this prohibitory clause in the Regulation.

2nd. Samples of seeds, Drugs, and similar articles intended for delivery within the United Kingdom, are now allowed to be sent in bags entirely closed, provided such bags be transparent, so that the Officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

3rd. The rule which prohibited the transmission through the Post, as Patterns, of articles of cutlery, &c., has been rescinded; and scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles, are now allowed to be forwarded by the Post as samples, provided they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection as to the contents of the Mail-Bags, and to the persons of the Officers of the Post Office. Such articles, however, must be so packed that they may be easily examined; and it is made a rule that any packet containing such articles, which may be found to be insufficiently guarded, shall not be forwarded through the Post.

4th. No packet of Patterns or Samples must exceed 25 oz. in weight.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

A packet of Patterns or Samples sent to France, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth.

A packet of Patterns or Samples sent to Germany or Belgium must not exceed 8 ounces in weight.

None of the articles named in Rule 3 may be sent as Patterns or Samples to any place abroad, except Germany, Belgium, and the British Colonies, and not to these places when addressed 'via France.'

Bags entirely closed, even though they be transparent, must not be used for the transmission of seeds to foreign parts.

ORANGE MEETINGS.

Whatever Orangemen may do in their private Lodges, they are anything but liberal in public. At a recent gathering in Ottawa, in aid of the funds of the Protestant Hospital, Mr. Powell, the Member for Carleton, paid the following tribute to the excellencies of the Sisters of Charity:—

"He felt it a duty to bear testimony to the extraordinary energy and zeal with which the Sisters of Charity devoted themselves to the caring for and relief of the dying and diseased of all denominations.—They were indeed the Sisters of Mercy, never hesitating at the most loathsome offices, braving contagion in all its worst forms, and risking their lives ministering to the sick and needy."

Passing to the Fenians and their menanced invasion of Canada, Mr. Powell said:—

"Should they venture upon Canadian soil, that our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen will stand side by side with us in resisting the invader, I have no doubt. The history of the past is a guarantee for the future. Many a well-fought field, in 1812, bears testimony to the gallantry of our French Canadian fellow subjects, and to their loyalty to the British Crown for which they fought. To-day our beloved sovereign can count upon none among her subjects, at home or abroad, more loyal, more true, or more brave. Have the Roman Catholics in Canada ever shown themselves wanting in loyalty to the British flag? In the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 you look in vain for any Irish Roman Catholic name, conspicuous amongst those who took part in it, whilst numbers flocked to the standard of their country and fought side by side with the Orangemen of Canada, in its defence. At the present hour I firmly believe that the vast body of the Irish Roman Catholics of Canada are thoroughly loyal to the British Crown. They feel that they exercise all the rights and privileges common to the Canadian people. They know that with us they enjoy in common the most free and liberal government in the world. By honest toil and patient industry they have bettered their condition, and acquired homes for themselves and their children, and they are not prepared to sacrifice these blessings to any Fenian marauders. It is as well that a spirit of moderation and conciliation should be cultivated amongst our people; and that, although kneeling at different altars, the spirit of our common Christianity should animate our conduct, one towards another. Let us take a lesson from our American friends in this particular. Although they have the same religious differences that exist with us, it never prevents them from uniting as one people where the interests of their country require it."

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT "WINCHESTER."

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

We find in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Saturday morning, the following details of the burning of the steamer Winchester, near Wellsville, Ohio, on Friday:—

The fire was first discovered on the deck, immediately aft of the furnace, and is supposed to have caught from a spark or cinder from the ash-chute communicating with small particles of the baled hay, which had been strewn over the deck alongside of the boilers. The fire followed the particles, as is supposed, until it reached the bales of hay, several feet distant, when all efforts to extinguish it proved unavailing.

The passengers and crew numbered one hundred persons. No time was to be lost, and when the fire was discovered the boat was immediately run ashore to the Virginia side, and made fast. Unfortunately the stern of the boat swung out from the shore, and the fire being in front, and cutting off all communication with the shore, the passengers and crew who had not already escaped, had to jump into the river and save themselves by swimming ashore. There were a number of women and children on board, and Mr. Moore knows of fifteen persons who were lost. Several others are missing, and it is feared that they have also perished.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

Among the passengers on board the Winchester, was Mr. E. T. Steel, of the firm of W. J. Steel & Bros., No. 138 Third Street, who has kindly furnished us with the following statement:—

I was in bed when the fire broke out, and was awakened by hearing a noise and bustle on the boat. I soon after heard the Second Clerk rousing the passengers and crying "fire." I jumped out of my berth with nothing on but my shirt and drawers, and seizing my vest pocket-book, and watch, went back to the recess. I could find no door open and had nothing with which to force a door, being in my bare feet. A young man came to me with boots on, and kicked my door thro'. I climbed down on the top of some oil barrels on the guard, and there found several women and children, screaming for assistance. The night was dark, and the smoke was yet so dense that I could not see the shore, and could see but a little distance in any direction.—Several of the passengers threw over empty oil barrels and then jumped in, hoping to save themselves by clinging to the barrels. I threw over a couple of barrels myself, but I could not tell in what direction the shore was, and therefore I did not jump in. I remained on board until near about the last one, aft of the wheel house, and until the flames had burst through the smoke and I could see the shore. The fire was spreading rapidly; although I could not swim I thought I had better jump in and drown than stay on board and burn to death. I put my watch and pocket-book into my vest, and, rolling it up tried to throw it on shore. It did not reach, however, and fell into the water. I then jumped into the river, sinking as I thought, fully two lengths of myself before I began to rise. On coming up, I tried to keep afloat by exerting my hands, and arms, and in this way I floated down the stream some fifteen or twenty yards. Then I came in contact with a man who was about drowning. He caught hold of my legs and dragged me under twice before I could get rid of him. I was considerably exhausted after the struggle, and sank once after I had shaken him off. On coming to the surface again I saw a willow tree five or eight yards distant, which I strove to reach, and in my efforts to do so my feet touched the bottom of the river, and I soon reached the willow. There was so much ice along the shore that I could not get up. I was very much exhausted, and, while resting on the ice, the heat from the burning boat warmed me so that I was able to get over the ice to the shore. On reaching the bank I saw Mrs. Van Meter, with a child in her arms, in company with an older daughter. She said she was the mother of seven children. Her husband had tied four of them around his body, and jumped over with the hope that he would be able to rescue them, but only to perish with them. It was estimated that fifteen persons were lost. I heard it stated that Mr. Sheets tied a life-preserver around his wife, and told her to follow him, when he jumped over. While he was breaking a window to get out, she reached the guard and jumped over before him. She was seen to rise to the surface, but her nightrown had got over her head in some way, and it is supposed that she suffocated. A young man named Martin, from Sisterville, is supposed to have perished in the flames; he was not seen after the fire.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Montreal, March 1.

The express train that left Toronto last night was thrown off the track about half-past eleven o'clock to-day, one mile west of St. Anne's owing to a bad rail. Some say it was caused by the neglect of the men who were sent to repair the road. The new rail, at any rate, was there ready to be laid down. No one is seriously injured. A lady, Miss Symonds of Maine, was considerably hurt by being thrown from one side of the sleeping car to the other. Alexander Cameron, of Toronto, is slightly bruised. Another man was thrown out of a window of the second class car, receiving only, however, a small cut on the hand. Capt. Turner, lady and children, who are on their way to England, were on the train, but fortunately were not hurt. The locomotive kept the track, or matters might have been more serious. Mr. Clark, the conductor, looked well after the comfort of the passengers. A telegraph was sent to Montreal when a special train with Mr. Spicer came to the relief of the party and they continued their journey, after about three hours' delay. The special from Montreal with those for the dinner at Cornwall was delayed in consequence for a little more than an hour.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Fearful Boiler Explosion.—Harrisburg, Feb. 27.—A terrific explosion occurred last evening at the furnace of J. & S. H. Reilly, Middleton, resulting in the complete destruction of the furnace, the death of five men and the wounding of six others. Eight boilers were in the furnace. One was raised through the building, carried five hundred yards and lodged in Pennsylvania canal. The other boilers were scattered in various directions, some of them passing through houses and other buildings. A portion of one boiler was hurled through a room in which two women were lying sick, but missed them. The bridge over the Union canal was carried away. Many of the dwellings in the vicinity were more or less shattered by the fragments and the whole town shaken. The loss exceeds $50,000. The owners will rebuild immediately, and workmen are already employed in removing the debris.

The Drawing-rooms.—It is stated that the Queen intends not only to resume the holding of Drawing-rooms the ensuing season, but to introduce some important reforms in the management of them. Instead of allowing an unlimited number of persons to attend any one or several drawing-rooms in the season, every lady desiring to present herself is to send her name before a given time to the Lord Chamberlain's office which will be entered on a list in the order in which it is received. According to the number of applicants the number of receptions will be regulated and each applicant will be invited according to the date of sending in her name. The number persons for each drawing will be limited by the capacity of accommodation; only such a number will be admitted as can be allowed to sit in comfort and thus wait their turn for presentation. It is supposed that accommodation for about 300 persons at one occasion can be provided. To do this, Mr. Cowper has been making some alterations and additions to the palace of St. James'.

A Tiger Story.—One of the family of Nel, residing on Mr. Comley's farm, near the Koonap, had a fearful conflict with a tiger on Monday morning last. Mr. Nel had been annoyed for some time by baboons, and took his gun on the morning in question with the with the view to shoot these depredators. On descending the kloof he was surprised to see a dead bluebok, and at a short distance further found another dead buck of a different species. Looking cautiously round he espied a large tiger in a bush close at hand, and raising his gun to his shoulder he fired. The shot only grazed one of the brute's paws, and the infuriated animal at once sprang on his assailant, who was knocked to the ground, and his gun forced out of his hand. Nel, seeing it was a struggle for life, courageously grappled with his foe, and being uppermost at the commencement of the struggle endeavored by main force to hold tiger by the ears. A blow from one of the tiger's paws, however convinced Nel that he had overrated his strength, or underrated that of the fierce brute, as he was driven back some distance, when the tiger again closed with him, and fastened on his right shoulder bringing him to the earth, this time undermost. Fortunately, the blow of the tiger's paw knocked Nel to the spot where he had first dropped his gun, and summoning all his force and resolution to his aid he managed to lay hold of his weapon with his left arm, his right hand beutterly powerless. The tiger still held Nel in his teeth, and was making great havoc with his body—a minute more and all would be over; but Nel was determined to make one struggle more, and getting his gun (fortunately a double-barrelled one) against the body of his fierce antagonist, while the latter still retained his hold, managed to pull the trigger of the remaining barrel with his teeth. The shot told—the tiger rolled over dead, and Nel was saved—saved at least from instant death, for the poor fellow was so dreadfully lacerated that he with difficulty got home, and now lies in a precarious state from the wounds received in his terrific struggle.—Fort Beaufort Advocate, South Africa.

Sable Enterprise.—A Boston journal describes a new negro paper called the Black Republican and Officeholder's Journal. Pluto Jumba is editor and proprietor, and it bears as its motto; 'God and the negro are our only hope.'—H. W. Beecher. The prospectus is set forth in the following notice:—All dem dat scribes to dis here paper will have a portrait of de editor thrown in. Dey can take it if they pays in advance. Tricler attention paid to white advertisements, which am charged double price, and hot corn for sale in the basement. Nossin to do with the paper till it had been inspected by the Loyal League.' Contemporaries of the press are cautioned in the following language against stealing the thunder of the Black Republican:—'As dis paper am de organ of Wandle Flip dar fore all de orations ob dat gentleman, will pear in dese columns, and dem dat takes em out and puts dem in dar own paper will be pusecuted cordin to law.' And advertisement appears for 'a boy to keep flies ob de editor's bell, and a white boy to do de dirty work ob de office.'

Loyalty.—Whenever the Prince goes to enjoy a day's shooting he meets with enthusiastic receptions. Surely these demonstrations must rather spoil H.R.H.'s sport. Dramatically considered, our notion of one of these receptions would be something like this:—(H.R.H. at covert side, loads. Crowd from village cheer. H.R.H. bow his acknowledgements, and disappears into the wood.) H.R.H. (re-appearing at a quiet corner, to himself.)—Now, I shall get a chance of a shot. (Noise within covert; popping. Pheasant making for H.R.H's corner.) H.R.H. (preparing to bag his bird, to himself.—I shall have a capital shot now. (Enter suddenly Loyal Peasants from two neighboring villages.) Loyal Peasants.—'Ooray! 'Ooray! (H.R.H. courteously puts his hand to his hat. Enter pheasant out of shot before H.R.H. can get his gun up.) Loyal Peasants (cheering monotonously.)—'Ooray! 'Ooray! H.R.H. bows as courteously as possible under the circumstances, and disappears into the wood. The shooting party walk across a few fields and try a fresh place.) H.R.H. (well placed, becomes aware of a hare making towards him. Shots within; to himself).—They've missed her. (Prepares. Enter Loyal Peasants from the nearest village, who have up to this time been cheering another of the party by mistake.) Loyal Peasants.—'Ooray! 'Ooray! (H.R.H. turns to bow his acknowledgements. Enter hare suddenly, and exit sharply. H.R.H. gets his gun to his shoulder as she vanishes.) Loyal Peasants (looking at one another to see who will be tired first.)—'Ooray! Ooray! 'Oor—, &c. The county papers will then probably inform us, that the Prince appeared much pleased with the cordial reception he everywhere met with." Of course he must have been delighted, or, at least, have appeared to be.—Punch.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Halifax, March 1st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th ult., Lord Cardwell introduced a Bill for the future Government of Jamaica. He briefly explained that the Government had thought fit to ratify the decision which the Legislature of Jamaica had arrived at, abolishing itself. It would be proposed to establish a Government similar to that in Trinidad, for a period of three years, and if the experiment was successful, it would be made permanent. If not, some other arrangement would be devised.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that on the 23rd he would call attention to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards foreign countries.

The Government Bill on the cattle disease was debated, and amended in several particulars and passed through committee.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Earl Russell announced the proposed suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and asked the House to sit on Saturday, the 17th ult., that no time might be lost in passing the measure.

Earl Derby said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about take. If the House of Commons agreed to the proposal, he would not interpose a moment's delay, but he hoped that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings.

FRANCE.

In the debate on the address to the Emperor, M. Deperigny contended that the English Parliamentary institutions were unsuited for France. The Emperor, he said, had given to France double liberty, founded on the solid basis of authority. It depended on public opinion to develop the liberty granted by the constitution. After full debate, the address in response to the Emperor's speech, was unanimously adopted.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of 15,000,000 francs. The Bank has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent. Among the reasons assigned for the large stock of bullion in the Bank of France is, that while the drain of specie was going on from England, large shipments of French manufactures were being made to the United States, all for cash, while at the same time there were no material investments being made by the French or Federal bonds or other American securities.

The Paris Patrie says that the new Peruvian frigate Huascar, lying at Brest, had enlisted French sailors, but they were subsequently disembarked at the request of the authorities.

RUSSIA.

Diplomatic relations had entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal Court.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the navigation treaty between England and Prussia.

An address has been forwarded to Herr Von Bismarck, from the Holstein nobility, reporting the state of affairs existing under the existing provisional arrangements, and urging a union of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein with Prussia.

SPAIN.

The newly-born child of the Queen of Spain died on the 14th inst.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DR. TAYLOR ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On Thursday evening the Rev. Dr. Lachlan Taylor, who came from Toronto to attend the Wesleyan Conference, which convened in the Queen street Church on Wednesday and Thursday last, gave a promised Lecture on "British Columbia, and the Gold Fields of Carriboo" in the City Hall. The room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, including quite a number of the leading members of the Wesleyan Church, who, having previously heard Dr. Taylor on several occasions, and appreciating his lecturing powers, were eager to hear him again. The Mayor, John Breden, Esq., occupied the Chair, and assembled on the platform were many of the leading clergymen of the Wesleyan body, who, like Dr. Taylor, were also attending the Conference. The lecturer gave a very fine description of British Columbia, both in a commercial, mineral and business point of view, having had ample opportunities of judging for himself while on his mission to that country some years ago. He depicted a future happy state of prosperity for the flourishing colony, and looked eagerly forward to the not distant day, when British America will be united in one grand Confederation, stretching from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a railway connexion carried out between Halifax and Victoria. In comparison with Canada, British Columbia was undoubtedly richer in minerals; its fisheries vied with those of Newfoundland; its timber was far ahead of the Baltic Pine for shipbuilding; its climate milder than that of Canada; in fact it excelled our province except in a commercial and agricultural light. The development of its resources would only require time. The lecture was interesting as well as instructive, and the Doctor kept his audience in good humor by his manner at times. His description of the mines and the miners was good, but from his accounts the latter are lost to all sense of religion, and are a very depraved set. His loyal sentiments were repeatedly applauded, and his attachment to the Mother Country is commendable. The lecture lasted two hours.

The Bishop of Ontario.—It will greatly relieve the anxieties of those at a distance to know, that although not entirely out of danger, yet the health of Dr. Lewis has so much improved as to enable his medical attendants to pronounce him much better.

Recorder's Court.—The March Session of the Recorder's Court opens on Monday morning, before Mr. James O'Reilly, Q. C., Recorder. There is very little criminal business on the calendar, and few appeals to be tried.

LATE FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March, 1.

The Indian oil lands sold by Mr. Spragge realized $125 per acre. Five oil companies, in which several members of Parliament are interested, are among the purchasers.

The report of the Medical Sanitary Committee was presented to the City Council this evening. It recommends, 1st—that public yards should be thoroughly cleansed; 2nd—the removal of night-soil in a manner not to interfere with water supply; 3rd—tanneries, breweries, &c., to be regularly visited and kept clean; 4th—no slaughter-houses to be allowed within the city limits; 5th—Chimneys of gas-houses, soap factories, &c., to be high enough to carry off noxious gas; 6th—to deepen the canal by-wash channel and cover the same; 7th—to drain the pond in the vicinity of the Railroad Station; 8th—to have the streets of the Lower Town drained and macadamized; 9th—to improve the general drainage of the city; 10th—a medical officer to be appointed in each ward; 11th—that Hospital accomodation be provided for those seized with symptoms of cholera; 12th—that vaccination be enforced; 13th—that the Market Clerk and others prevent the sale of diseased meat.

THE MONTREAL ELECTIONS.

Montreal, March 1.

Mr. Starnes has been elected Mayor; 2,333 votes were polled for him.

In East Ward, Mr. Lanctot, editor Union Nationale, was elected by a majority of eight over Dubord. In St. Antoine Ward, McCready was elected by 131 over Valois. This ward was very keenly contested. In St. James, Mr. Charles was successful by 143 over ex-Chief Lamothe. In St. Mary's Labelle was elected by 50 over Duprat. These are the only wards contested. Three of the successful candidates are Rouges.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following circular to U.S. collectors of customs and others, in relation to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty:

You have been heretofore advised that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, proclaimed on the 11th of September, 1854, will expire on the 17th inst. In the absence of any instructions from this department to the contrary, you will please consider the several tariff acts now in force as your guide in the assessment and collection of duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported on and after the 18th inst., into the United States from the British Provinces. At such ports as are without appraisers, and where the responsibility of appraising the value add determining the classification of goods, wares, &c., rests upon collectors of customs, the utmost care should be exercised. In determining the value of any goods, wares, &c., imported from any of the British Provinces, it is competent for the appraiser, or any one acting as appraiser, to take the actual market value in the principal of either of the Provinces of Great Britain.

(Signed) H. McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

New York, March 1st.

There is great excitement among the Fenians to-night, in consequence of the news of the suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland. John O'Mahony has issued the following order:—

"Headquarters Fenian Brotherhood,
"New York, March 1st.

"Brothers, the time for action has arrived. The habeas corpus is suspended in Ireland.—Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds, and thrown into prison. Call your circles together immediately, send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aid—Brothers—help—for God and Ireland.

(Signed) "John O'Mahony.

"God Save the Green!"

All circles of Fenians are requested to meet in their respective halls and armories, on receipt of the above order, to take action on the news just received. Patrick J. Downing, Secretary of Civil Affairs, issued a call for immediate action, and says the military authorities will take charge of military affairs. Gen. B. F. Mullen, Secretary of Military and Naval affairs, has established a similar appeal, and tells the brethern to look out for secret orders. The Irish People newspaper extra, says that the moment the Irish population assumes a belligerent character towards England they will be recognized by Louis Napoleon.

Washington, March 1st.—The provisional committee at their meeting to-day had under consideration the proposition to allow the construction of two bridges over the Mississippi, one near St. Louis and another at a higher point on the river, for railroad purposes.

New York, March 1.—The news of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the arrest of one hundred more Fenians in Ireland, created considerable anxiety at Union Square Headquarters yesterday. A meeting of the council was at once held, and important measures taken. Circulars were immediately issued from Headquarters calling on the various circles to meet, and take action on the important news just received.

The Irish People, the organ of the Brotherhood, issued an extra, giving all the latest news received at Union Square. Among the circulars published was the following:—

Headquarters, Department civil affairs, March 1, 1866.—Brothers—The habeas corpus act is suspended in Ireland. Our companies are thus thrown into the field, and are, doubtless, fighting as God gives them strength at this moment. Meet, remember your promises and be prompt in your assistance. The military department will take charge of your military contributions and mobilize them. The finance department will strain every nerve to supply the brave men in the gap. Success depends upon immediate action. Let every man understand his duty.

(Signed,) Patrick J. Downing,
Secretary civil affairs.

It is stated that many leading Fenians have arrived in this city, including Gen. Sweeney who will take counsel with each other as to what is the best to be done in the present critical position of affairs. There were sect meetings of all the circles last evening.

The Herald says: It is now generally believed by the Fenian Brotherhood of this city that their friends in Ireland are ready fighting, and are bitter on the denunciations of the Senate by the adherents of O'Mahony and Stephens. In fact, the feeling against them now runs so high that it is feared that should it be established without a doubt on the arrival of the next mail, that the Fenians are fighting in Ireland, extremes will be resorted to here and acts of violence committed.

A despatch from Worcester, Mass., says, the Fenians of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the steamer last night causes great excitement.

New York, March 2.—The Fenian excitement in this city over news received by yesterday's steamer is increasing. Much activity at the headquarters of the brotherhood.

Philadelphia, March 2.—Great excitement prevails in all the Fenians circles of this city over the news from Ireland. District Centre Andrew Wynne has called a special meeting of all the circles to be held to-morrow night. A grand mass meeting of all the members of the Brotherhood and all favorable to the independence of Ireland is contemplated next week, to devise measures suitable to the emergency.

New York, March 2.—The steamer Louisiana, from Liverpool, has arrived. News anticipated.

St. Paul, Minn., March 1.—The Minnesota Legislature adjourned to day. Resolutions were passed sustaining the action of Congress and voted down resolutions favoring President Johnson.

Madison, Wis., March 2.—The Wisconsin Legislature yesterday passed resolutions to sustain Congress on the Freedmen's Bureau question by a vote of 62 yeas and 32 nays.

Rochester, Feb. 28.—At about four o'clock this morning a bottle filled with explosive fluid was thrown through the window of a house on Lafayette street, occupied by Captain Botteyn, constable of the Third Ward. The Captain was sleeping in the room which was suddenly enveloped in flames. He escaped alive, though somewhat burned, but the house was quickly destroyed. The author of the outrage is unknown though he is suspected to be some party who was offended by the constable in the discharge of his official duty.

DIED.

At Sidney, on the 22nd ult., Barbary, relict of the late John Mabey, in the 90th year of his age.

In Belleville, on the 24th ult., Isabella, wife of Mr. John Coulter, in the 53rd year of her age.

The New Brunswick Parliament is summoned to meet on the 8th of March for the despatch of business.

Frontier Service.—It is rumored that the Volunteers now on active service on the frontier, are to be called in immediately.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE Rough Cast Cottage on the north side of Colborne St., in good repair, and at present occupied by Mr. James Stacey.

Apply to JAMES SHANNON.

Kingston, March 2nd, 1866. 53

WESTERN
Assurance Company of Toronto.
INCORPORATED 1851.
JOHN SHAW, Agent.

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Insurance Company of Hartford, Con.
INCORORPATED 1819.
JOHN SHAW, Agent.

CANADA
Life Assurance Company of Hamilton.
INCORPORATED 1847.
JOHN SHAW, Agent.

STAR
Life Assurance Society of London, England.
INCORPORATED 1843.
JOHN SHAW, Agent.

OFFICE, CLARENCE STREET.

Kingston, March, 1866. 53

ICE! ICE!

THE ST. LAWRENCE ICE HOUSES

HAVE AGAIN BEEN FILLED WITH ICE FROM THE River St. Lawrence, opposite Murney Point.

All who may favor me with their patronage during the season of 1866, can depend upon being LIBERALLY and REGULARLY supplied with pure Ice.

R. WHITE,
Druggist, Princess St.

Kingston, March 2nd, 1866. 52

Brick for Rockwood.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders till the 10th instant, for supplying 147,000 Bricks for building purposes at Rockwood. Delivery to be made as required, during 1866; but he will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

Any further information required will be furnished by him.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden P.P.

Provincial Penitentiary, 1st