G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4.20 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.
Depart at.....5.10 p.m. and 5.20 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 12.20 p.m., depart 2.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2.00 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Depart at.....2.30 p.m. and 1.25 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4.00 a.m., depart at 6.15 a.m.

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1866.

REMINDERS.

RECORDER'S COURT opens at ten o'clock this morning in the Court House.

THE DIVISION COURT for Wolfe Island sits to-day.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The March Session of the Recorder's Court opened yesterday morning at ten o'clock, James O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., Recorder, presiding.

After formal opening, the following were sworn as Grand Jury:—J. Y. Noel, Esq., Foreman, and Messrs. Anthony W. Craig, Arthur Chown, Robert M. Ford, Wm. Hayward, Noel Kent, David Martin, James McDowell, John McNeil, Edward Stacey, Robert Hendry, Thomas Overend, George Newlands, Abraham Foster, Jas. Richardson, James Shannon, G. M. Wilkinson.

His Honor in his charge to the Jury said that the Criminal Calendar only contained eight cases, which, with one exception, were for Larceny, a case of house-breaking, being more than one of Larceny, making the eighth. It would be altogether unnecessary for him to define the crime of Larceny, as all jurors had heard it over and over again. House-breaking in daylight was a crime not any more serious than Larceny, but if done at night, that is after nine o'clock, construed itself into Burglary, one of the most heinous crimes against the laws. There were few cases on the appeal docket, but which, of course, did not interest the Grand Jury. There might be a little difficulty in returning a bill, on account of so small an attendance of jurors, (only twelve being present when the charge was delivered) if some stubborn man or other was on the Jury; but no trouble might be apprehended when the cases were so unimportant. In referring to the robbery at Professor Murray's, his Honor stated that the manner in which the property was restored, placed great credit on Detective Sergeant McAuley, a most efficient and worthy officer, whose diligence in the performance of his duties is commendable. Since the last Court there had been a change in one of the officials of the city. Dr. Robison through ill-health retired from the office of Police Magistrate, after having filled it for 15 or 16 years, with credit to himself and usefulness to the city. Mr. Creighton, our late very efficient Mayor, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the city, although they regret the loss of Dr. Robison's services, must rejoice that so worthy and capable a gentleman is appointed in his stead. He was most happy to observe the improved state of the morals of the city. During the last Court the gaol was full of vagrants, and now there are not half the number. Crime was also lessening in the city, as for a week last month, there was not a single occupant in the police cells, not even a drunken case. He could say that there was not a city on the whole Continent which was so free from crime, owing, no doubt, to the efficiency of the Police and the speedy administration of justice. Referring to the threatened raids on the Province by disaffected persons, he believed that there was little danger of this part of the country being invaded. The inhabitants of all denominations were loyal to the core to Great Britain, and any force that would deign to attack them, would be hurled back with disgrace. The knowledge of this, however, deterred any demonstration of the kind threatened, but still the authorities are yet vigilant, and the troops on the *qui vive*.

The Court then proceeded to try the Appeal Cases:—

PETER CLARK, APPELLANT, vs. ALFRED ECCLES, RESPONDENT.—Appeal from a conviction of Mr. Creighton for non-payment of wages. Case withdrawn, on payment of costs by Eccles, he having previously settled with Clark. Mr. Wm. Ferguson, Jr., for Respondent.

B. F. WOOD, APPELLANT, vs SAMUEL SMYTH, RESPONDENT.—Appeal from a conviction for a breach of the Market By-law. Appellant not appearing, the Conviction was confirmed with costs.

The Grand Jury at two o'clock presented the following bills: The Queen vs. Jackson Weir, Larceny, true bill; the Queen vs. George Cook, James Cook and Rose Ann Cook, Larceny, true bill; the Queen vs. Charles Brown, House-breaking, true bill; the Queen vs. Robert Welsh, Larceny, no bill.

Jackson Weir and the Cook family all pleaded not guilty.

THE QUEEN vs. CHARLES BROWN, House-breaking. The prisoner, the colored lad, who broke into Mr. McIver's house about a month since, and rummaged drawers, &c., but did not steal anything on account of being interrupted, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for five years. He has already served a term in that Institution, having been sent there from the Reformatory on account of his violent conduct.

THE QUEEN vs. JACKSON WEIR, Larceny. The prisoner, an old vagrant, was charged with stealing a coat from the house of Mr. Wm. McRossie. The Jury found him guilty, and a prior conviction was also proven. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for five years in the Provincial Penitentiary. Mr. R. M. Wilkison, County Attorney, for the Crown. The prisoner defended himself.

The Grand Jury, having concluded their business, presented the following report, after which they were discharged:

The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court of the City of Kingston, beg leave to report:—

That they are glad to observe from the paucity of cases brought before them, that crime is not increasing in the city; that they feel happy in concurring with the learned Recorder on the appointment of John Creighton, Esq., as Police Magistrate, and believe a better appointment could not be made; that they examined the gaol and found it clean and comfortable, and the prisoners had no complaints to make against the Gaoler.

They beg to recommend that all the locks be made secure, according to the principle upon which those recently adopted have been made.

They regret to find that the imperfect drainage of the kitchen has not been attended to, although frequently reported on.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Y. NOEL,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
Kingston, March 5th, 1866.

The Recorder ordered a copy of the report to be sent to the Government.

THE QUEEN vs. GEORGE COOK, larceny. The prisoner is one of the Cook family, charged with the robbery of the dressing case containing valuables, from Professor Murray's, on Christmas night. The case has been previously reported when the preliminary examination took place in the Police Court. In addition to the evidence previously received was that of Mr. Albert D. Case, at whose store in Watertown, the prisoner offered and sold a gold watch and pencil case, which formed part of the stolen property. The evidence was very conclusive. Mr. R. M. Wilkison for the prosecution; Mr. Macarow for the defence.

ON RUMP STEAKS.

The man who would introduce Rump Steaks into America, or even into Canada, would be a national benefactor. There is no such thing, that we ever heard of, on this continent. Why? Because none of the various breeds of cattle that we possess produce them. This is exceedingly odd. From the Durham and all the other various kinds of Short Horn Beef in England the finest Rump Steaks are cut; and we have, or pretend to have these Cattle in Canada; and still have no Rump Steaks! Have we in Canada been gulled?—are Messrs. Christie, Stone, Ferguson and the other importers and breeders of Durham Cattle humbugs?—or, is there anything in the soil of Canada which prevents this breed of cattle from producing here the same delicious Rump Steaks for which they are so celebrated at Home? There must be something of this kind, or why no Rump Steak? To Englishmen, and occasionally to Irishmen and Scotchmen, the virtues of Rump Steak are well known. There is nothing like it on the face of clay. Beef Steak, Mutton Chop, Pork Chop, and Veal Cutlet are good of their kind; but what are they compared with Rump Steak? Lombard Street to a China orange—Hyperion to a Satyr. No, a Rump Steak is sui generis—something original, that nothing but itself can be its parallel. Again, we cry, the man who would introduce Rump Steaks into Canada would be a national benefactor!

*** We have heard, but of course we don't believe it, that is the silly way the American and Canadian Butchers cut their beef, that prevents the supply of Rump Steaks in America. This can't possibly be true, for why would these tradesmen stand so much in their own light? A Rump Steak sells in the London Market for half as much again as the best cuts of other parts of the ox, and why not in Canada? Who would grudge a shilling a pound for a Rump Steak? Nobody who knows what a most excellent Lunch or Dinner it makes.

☞ We have heard, but we can't believe it, that Rump Steaks are actually known in New York, under another name, and that the celebrated Porter House Steak is the Rump Steak of London. It is worth while going to New York, to know whether this be a fact.

The Editor's Table.--No. 432.

Messrs. Strachan & Co., of London and Montreal, have sent us the First Number of a new London Review:—

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW. No. 1. Vol. 1. For February. Alex. Strachan & Co., London. 62½ cents.

A new Review is quite an event in the Literary world. There are only five or six extant, of any note, and another of pretensions like that before us, is something to stare at, if not admire. From the list of Contents, our readers can judge of the peculiar character of this new Quarterly:—No. 1, Ritualism and the Ecclesiastical Law; 2, The Philosophy of the Conditioned; 3, Modern Greece; 4, Ancilla Domini; 5, Education and School; 6, Dr. Pusey on Daniel the Prophet; 7, Indian Questions; 8, Sunday; 9, Notices of Books. Whether this new Quarterly will devote all its energies to Moral Philosophy and the Established Church of England is more than the perusal of one number enables us to judge, but from present appearances, we should say that the 'Contemporary Review' consists of 'excellently written critiques on both these vital subjects.

LONDON SOCIETY for February. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. One Shilling Sterling.

The contents of this number are:—Proposals; Woman's Vocation; A String from St. Valentine's Lyre; a Valentine in the Breezes; Bradbury's Visitor; the Claret Song; the Two Valentines; Misdirected Attentions; the Best Man; Faces in the Fire; She is Dead; the Operations of Lawrence Reeve; an Elizabethan Valentine; a Remembered Spring; the Camp Life of an Indian Magistrate; the Book of Perfumes; My Aunt's Airing; Historical Notes of our National Card Game; the Merchant Princes of England; Up and Down the London Streets.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE for February. W. C. Chewett & Co. One Shilling Sterling.

This Number is largely advertised in our columns so that it stands in need of nothing further from us at least.

EVERY SATURDAY for March 3rd. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 10 cents.

THE SATURDAY READER for March 10th. W. B. Corbier, Montreal. 62.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March. Fowler & Wells, New-York. $2.00.

Contents:—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Hon. Ezra Cornell, Prof. Mapes, Frederika Bremer, Lavater, Las Casas, Sir John Franklin, Capt Cook, Revs. John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards;—Extraordinary Prediction;—Ghosts;—Origin of Coal;—Varieties of Sheep;—Iron, its uses;—Putting on a Bad Face;—Tribulation Timid, and Mr. Hopeful;—The Jew;—Love and Lovers, the Philosophy of Engagements; and Excellent Number, only 20 cents, or $2.00 a year.

THE PRINTER for January. John Greason & Co., New York. $1.80.

THE CANADA FARMER for March. George Brown, Toronto. $1.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The President's speech seems to have made the Boston parsons stark, staring mad. Last Sunday evening they fell to cursing Mr. Johnson like very drabs. Here are a couple of specimens clipped from the Boston papers:

Rev. A. D. Watson, pastor of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Church, delivered a sermon in the 'Melodeon' yesterday forenoon, on the situation of the country, taking for his text the significant words to be found in Eccl. 10:16—"Woe to thee, O land, when thy King is a child." The preacher reviewed the recent acts of President Johnson, and declared him a greater traitor than Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot. Iscariot he said, was conscious of his guilt and refused to take the silver awarded him for his deed, and full of remorse and repentance, went and hanged himself. Johnson, on the other hand, after betraying the party who placed him in his position, now glories in his shame.

The Rev. Mr. Helworth, among other bitter and wicked things, said:—

The President had hinted at assassination. "Oh, Mr. President you will never be killed. Only the good and the great die. You will live forever! (Applause.) He calls himself a self-made man. We can well believe it, for it is no credit to have made him." (Sensation.)

If it is true that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, then these crazy Radicals are not far off from dissolution.

Baldwin the Radical member of Congress and editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, heard the President's speech the other evening, and thus writes as to the manner of that famous address:

His voice is clear, harsh, powerful and penetrating. When he seems speaking with most excitement, he is evidently the coolest man in the world. I watched him with the awakened interest of one who felt the magnitude of the crisis, the speaking was creating, and am convinced that all he said was weighed and measured, and meant to bring about certain results. When the tumult of applause which greeted his strongest denunciation and most virulent attack was surging around, those cold eyes and that crafty smile could be seen, calculating the entire scene and its accessories.

This shows how cruelly malicious were the statements that the President was under the influence of liquor. He knew what he was about, and the action of Congress since the speech was made proves it to have been as politic as it was personal.—N. Y. World.

THE NOTORIOUS W. F. WINDHAM.

(From the Morning Star.)

The once famous, lately forgotten, hero of the great Windham cause is dead. He will never wear plush livery, or act as guard to a mail coach, or set families by the ears and the tongues of forensic orators in motion any more. If notoriety were fame (and not everybody can distinguish the one from the other,) Mr. Windham might at one time have been deemed the most illustrious man in England. For a whole month and more the eyes of England, and, indeed, of Europe, were turned upon him and the history of his coarse, vulgar, and witless eccentricities. In more than one sense, so disgraceful a cause scarcely ever came before an English tribunal as the Windham case. It was disgraceful because of the filthy and disgusting details which were dragged into light; it was disgraceful to our system of jurisprudence in its slowness, its monstrous expense, its absurd accumulation of superfluous testimony and advocacy.

The hearing of the cause before Mr. Warren occupied thirty-four days. Beginning in December, 1861, it dragged on to the close of January, 1862. Half the leading bar of England arrayed itself on the one side, the other half on the other. Witnesses were brought from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the Continent—even from the depths of Russia. What was the cost? The most moderate calculation, we believe, put it down at £20,000; we have seen it estimated at £60,000. All this was to ascertain whether an extravagant, eccentric young man was sane (that is, sane enough to be allowed to spend his money), or wholly insane. An hour's personal examination would have satisfied any jury better than all the long days of forensic harangues on this side and that, and the array of witnesses to prove the one view of the case and the other. Had Windham himself been examined in the first instance, the whole of the other proceedings might have been spared. But, in accordance with the grave and stern decorum of English procedure, the whole process was allowed to unroll itself coil after coil, a huge and costly Pharoah's serpent, and no rude hand might interpose to stop its evolution. Then, when the whole farce had been fairly played out, came the practical part of the transaction; Mr. Windham himself was interrogated. It was found at once that although a coarse, reckless and silly young man, he was not much more coarse, reckless and silly than many others who squander their property and their health at their own sweet will in the Haymarket or on Epsom Downs. So he was allowed to sweep up what remnant of means his own follies and those of British law had left him, and to 'walk his own wild way whither that led him.' Which accordingly he did, and it led him to an early grave. Had he lived a little longer he would it seems, have been rich; but more money would only have meant for him more folly and disgrace. His death must undoubtedly be accounted a relief by many; it can hardly be deemed a calamity to any one. Only the other day there expired in a lunatic's cell a poor wrecked and miserable creature, who was once the spoiled pet of British and continental audiences, and who was indirectly made a prominent figure in the scandalous revelations of the great Windham cause. Such men cannot be too soon forgotten; but it is right that the Windham case should be long remembered. It is a monument of the outrageous defects of one important department of British jurisprudence, and may thus be made to serve some useful purpose.

A FENIAN NAVY.

On Wednesday evening the Fenian naval authorities' of Chicago held a meeting on board a vessel in the harbor, and having indulged pretty freely in the use of bad whiskey, several speeches of a very violent and bombastic nature were delivered. It was declared that a Fenian navy must be immediately created and sail from Chicago to clear the lakes of British merchantmen! Such threats, it is scarcely necessary to state, coming from such a quarter, are treated by the Canadians with the contempt they deserve.

We give a few extracts of the speeches, as reported in the Republican of the 1st inst, for the edification of our readers, who can well afford to smile at the contemptible utterances of the pampered vagabonds, who are making themselves so superlatively ridiculous, not only in the eyes of all intelligent Americans, but those of the whole civilized world.

'There is no American citizen' (said one Capt. Lang) 'who will not help you, and I am one, and as a proof of that, I will now subscribe the sum of $2,000 for fitting up the Seamen's Brigade, and also give a ship to carry them (at this point the enthusiasm became great); and I will also say for my wife that she is organizing a lot of ladies to make shirts and other necessaries for the equipment. There is not the least fear from what I can see by the British Commons that Ireland's work is done, and that the flag and the country that have stood the battle and the threats for more than seven hundred years have worked off their final end, and that poor country, her wrongs, and her sufferings, have been fully avenged by the taming of the British lion and the wiping out of the British nation.' (Cheers.)

'Mr. Silverman, one of the oldest ship merchants of Chicago, was next called to respond to the toast of 'Our Commerce—Revenge the Alabama.' He said: Gentlemen,—I am no speaker, and I do not know anything about the Fenians or Ireland, but I am an American, and one who has lost considerably by the late war, and if it costs me every dollar that I am worth I am willing to give it to have the bloody flag of perfidious Albion humbled, and I think in thus expressing myself that I am speaking the sentiments of my fellow countrymen. I know full well that there is not an American in Chicago to-night that will not indorse what I say; perhaps there may be a few who support the free trade clique, but they don't amount to much. (Cheers and laughter.)

And, to cap the climax, after several other speakers had poured out fire and brimstone in great abundance upon the devoted head of that naughty old man o'er the sea, familiarly known as John Bull. "A resolution was passed to the effect that the 'green flag' be hoisted from every vessel owned by an Irish merchant in the city of Chicago, as soon as the trade opened next spring."

As a matter of course after this declaration of war by the Fenian brotherhood of Chicago, no British merchantman will dare to show his face upon the lakes in this part of the world!

The Republican ironically adds:

"This ended the first meeting of the Fenian sea horses; and we have no doubt as soon as the news reaches Mr. Bull, that he will have found out that British neutrality has come home to roost, and that the wooden walls of England, unlike the days of Nelson, will be penetrated. Ere the curtains shall have been taken back from the old slumbering diety, and before she will have time to take another nap, she will have found that one of her pet lambs has been stolen, and another province springs into a republic, with an army and navy of its own."—Leader.

THE McGEE LETTER.

A clumsy forgery has been palmed off on the New York Herald, in the shape of a letter purporting to be from Mr. McGee to Killian, and having some bearing on Fenianism. The object of this literary fraud was to make out that Mr. McGee had compromised himself by a correspondence with one of the Fenian officials. The New York Daily news has taken means to establish the forgery. "Our roporter," in it says: "called Mr. Killian's attention to the letter, when that gentleman at once pronounced it a forgery or weak invention of the enemy. He stated that he has been no correspondence with Mr. McGee since 1861," and that the Herald had been imposed upon in publishing the letter.

George Francis Train, B. Doran Killian, James McDermott, and Father Curley attempted to denounce Roberts and Sweeney on Saturday night in Pittsburg, but when the object of the speakers became apparent the crowds became highly exasperated, threats of personal violence were used; and they had to hide in the hotel. On the very next morning, "Senator" Morrison, of the Roberts' faction, denounced Killian as a thief and perjurer, when Killian drew a revolver and asked Morrison to retract his words. He refused to do so, and added that Killian was a coward and a scoundrel; and there the matter ended.

THE BRITISH CABINET.—Earl Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir George Grey, Home Secretary; Earl Clarendon, Foreign Secretary; Edward Cardwell, Colonial Secretary; Earl de Grey and Ripon, Indian Secretary; Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for War; Duke of Somerset, First Admiralty Lord; Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor; Earl Granville, President of Council; Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal; G. J. Goschen, Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster; T. M. Gibson, President Board of Trade; Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Postmaster General; C. P. Villiers, President Poor Law Board.

New Orleans now has a population larger by sixty thousand than ever before; Galveston and other Texan cities are full to overflowing; and the same is said of Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and all the towns of the Southwest.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MASONIC HALL.—Yesterday evening an attempt was made to rob the Masonic Hall, situated at the corner of John and Main streets. It appears that the person who has charge of the Hall went there for the purpose of preparing it for use when he discovered that an attempt had been made to force open the door. An instrument called a 'screw,' used by professional burglars, lay upon the floor outside the door. (A 'screw,' it may be said is an iron bar with a circular handle at one end, while at the other end it is turned up like a hook, with a sort of web to take hold of the lock.) It is supposed that the thief was using this instrument to effect an entrance, when he was alarmed and fled in haste, leaving the 'screw' behind him. The jewels and other valuables belonging to the Order, of course constituted the prize which the thief coveted. Detective Harris and Sergeant Ahrens at once took prompt action in the matter. We had an opportunity of seeing the 'screw' tested by Detective Harris upon several doors, and the ease with which an entrance is affected is astonishing.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Messrs. Molson of Montreal have turned their whisky distillery into a sugar refinery. It is now in full working order. The firm could not stand competition with Upper Canada and say that their loss would have been about $300,000 per annum had they continued.

The Globe has not yet found out that a dinner was given to the Ministry at Cornwall on Thursday night last. Has Mr. Brown been asleep for the past week? or has he been wilfully oblivious? Surely this is not treating the readers of his paper fairly—to say nothing of its unfairness towards Ministers, who made important explanations.

The House of Representatives of the State of Maine has passed a bill authorizing the town of Bangor to loan its credit to the North American and European Railway to the amount of $50,000, subject to ratification by an affirmative vote by three-fourths of the rate-payers. This is another step towards securing the connection by railroad between Maine and New Brunswick.

It seems to be now generally understood that the Legislature will meet next month. The Nova Scotia Legislature is now in session, and that of New Brunswick will open on Thursday next. We shall pertainly learn, some time next month, what course New Brunswick is going to take in reference to Confederation; and when it has decided upon its course, our Legislature will have a duty to perform, and if it will have assembled, it will be in a position to perform that duty.

SUBSIDIZE BROADWAY.—New York, March 3.—The Committee of the Aldermen on bridging Broadway at crowded points, met this p.m. Several plans were presented. The estimated cost of the bridges of iron were stated to be from $10,000 to $15,000.

In the summary of the speech in which Gen. Williams opened the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the omission of all reference to the question of Colonial Union. The Unionist explains how this came about. Owing to what had occurred in New Brunswick, the Legislature of Nova Scotia, at its last Session, came to the conclusion that immediate union had 'become impracticable.' Having taken this ground, the politicians of Nova Scotia consider it useless to re-open the question 'until New Brunswick accepts Confederation.' If it should pass there, says the Unionist, no alternative will then remain but the adoption or rejection of the measure. And a special message, we learn, from Sir F. Williams would immediately introduce the subject to the Legislature with the strongest recommendation of Her Majesty's Government accompanying.—Leader.

A MAN GARROTTED AND ROBBED AT TORONTO.

About 11:45 on Saturday night, whilst a young gentleman named Robert Wilson, employed as salesman in the hardware store of Mr. Rice Lewis, was proceeding along Melinda street on his way home from the Queen's Hotel, he was seized by three ruffians, and dragged into a dark lane, gagged and robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $250, and $830 in money, consisting of two £20 and one £50 bank of England notes—the remainder being in tens, fives and dollar bills in Canada currency. One of the scamps held one hand over the young man's mouth, another held him by the arms and the third effected the robbery. About five minutes before the robbery occurred, the sentry at the military hospital on Bay street, is said to have seen three desperate looking fellows going up Bay street. From the statement it is to be inferred that they had the robbery previously arranged, and were lying in wait for their victim, who, unfortunately for himself, chose a dark and lonely street, instead of keeping on the main streets.—Leader.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Mr. James Macfarlane and Mr. William Craig of Kingston, yesterday passed excellent examinations at this school, and the former is entitled to a first class, and the latter to a second class certificate.

☞ SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—At the Sale of Property in Kingston by the Trust and Loan Company yesterday, the Spencer Property in Bagot Street was knocked down to Mr. W. R. McRae, of Brock Street, for $2,160. The Brownley Property in Williamsville was withdrawn.

CURLING CLUB.—The Medal won from the Caledonia Club of Montreal, will be played for to-day at half past one o'clock, sharp, if weather permitting.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 3, 1866.

The night train from the West, on Thursday forenoon, ran off the track, owing to the breaking of an axletree, near Vaudreuil. The cars turned over creating great alarm and several bruises.

An agency of the Royal Canadian Bank is to be opened here by M. H. Gault.

Before the Superior Court, an appeal in the case of Ouing Morgan in damages for saying one of his clerks had robbed him, the Court as no express malice was proved, granted a new trial.

A meeting of the medical men has been held, at which they resolved that as a health officer had been appointed, it relieved them of present action in regard to cholera. The health committee had nine applications for office, and appointed Dr. Girdwood who has had great experience as military doctor. Other necessary sanitary steps have been taken.

The dispute about the value of the land for the Grand Trunk terminus is ended in Court, so the buildings will go up soon.

Assistant Auditor Simpson gives the revenue and expenditure of Canada, for the month ending 28th February, 1865, as follows:—Revenue from Customs, $458,914; Excise, $117 806; Bill Stamp Duty, $4 660; Post Office, $38 920; Crown Land Department, $79 648; Miscellaneous, $86 145; Total, $786 093. Expenditure $617 130.

Notice has been given that the following companies have complied with chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes, viz:—Lyndock Petroleum Company, Streetsville Linen Manufacturing Company, Metcalfe Union Oil Company, Elgin Mining Company, Strathroy Oil Company, Farmer's Petroleum Company of Caradoc, Union Petroleum Company of Canada, Longwood Petroleum Oil Company, Mitchell Petroleum Company of Canada West, United States and Delaware Petroleum Company, Fingal Petroleum Company. The Lobo Petroleum Company gives notice for application of charter; also the International Mining Company, to operate in Brome, Shefford and Compton, with the head office at Portland. Also, the Wentworth Petroleum Company to operate in Zone; also the Dundurn Petroleum Company to operate in Mosa.

The Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Brydges, and others, give notice that application will be made next session for a special Act of Parliament to incorporate the Central Canada Petroleum Company, to operate within Grenville Leeds, Carleton, and Russell. Notice is given that application will be made next session to amend the Act of the College of Regiopolis, so as to enable the College to hold additional real estate; also notice from M. Cuviller and others, for an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Navigation Company to convey freight and travellers on the Lake and St. Lawrence especially from Montreal to Cornwall; capital $300 000.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATES.

New York, March 3.—The Post's Washington special says the Reconstruction Committee have agreed to the proposition to admit the delegation from Tennessee to seats in Congress. Two or three reports will be presented by the members of the Committee—the majority reporting a joint resolution in favor of admission. The Tennessee members will probably obtain their seats very soon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Portland, Me., March 2.

The steamer North American from Liverpool February 15, via Londonderry Feb. 16, arrived here at 10:30 this evening. News anticipaied.

Portland, March 5.—The Steamship St. David, Capt. Acid, from Glasgow, arrived here yesterday, and will sail for New York after discharging.

FENIANS.

New York, March 3.—The Express says it is estimated at the Fenian head quarters today, that nearly one million of the men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland upon orders to march. Several thousand are said to have joined since Thursday.

The Head Centre and Central Council have issued orders to the Brotherhood to act in strict accordance with the United States neutrality laws.

Captain John McCafferty late States prisoner in Ireland, and the special envoy of James Stephens, has caused quite a commotion among the Fenians in Washington. He spoke last night at the immense meeting called in that city to express indignation at the supposition of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Other gentlemen also delivered speeches strongly denunciatory of the British Government. Fifteen hundred dollars worth of the bonds of the Irish republic were sold at the meeting. Cheers for James Stephens and President Johnson were given. The Captain said he had imparted information to a secret meeting of the Fenians which he hoped would not be communicated in public. The Captain had a long and interesting interview with the President of the United States and will call upon him again at an early day.

Troy, March 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic Fenian meeting ever held in this city took place this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, of this city, and Robert Cane, of New York, an Irish Patriot of 1848. Their sentiments were—money, not men, were wanting. Both speakers were sanguine of aid from Napoleon and Russia. Large subscriptions were made to the loan. There is great excitement among the Irish of this city, and meetings are held nightly.

New York, March 4.—Notwithstanding the circular which the Archbishop of New York sent to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church on Saturday and caused to be read in all the churches yesterday, admonishing Catholics to keep off to the meeting at Jones' Wood, there was an immense meeting of Fenians at the time and place named by the Head Centre. Several city railroad cars were broken down by crowds of people. One hundred thousand people were on the ground at Two o'clock, and it was consequently one of the largest meetings ever held on the continent. Upwards of 200 circles were represented. Four stands were erected for speakers. Judge Connolly presided at the principal stand. Speeches were delivered by George Francis Train, Colonel O'Mahony, Judge Connolly, and many others. The speeches were nearly all of the same burden—money wanted. The enthusiasm was unbounded. No serious disturbance took place.

New York, March 3.—The steamship Costa Rico, from Aspinwall, 23rd ult., has arrived.

Disaster has befallen the Peruvian navy, the steam frigate Amazon, of 40 guns, and the ironclad Loa, having been run on shore and proved a total loss.

New York, March 4.

The Times this morning says that about two weeks since three vessels sailed from a port down East with several hundred packages of cannon, powder, and more than a score of ordnance, varying from 30 to 100 pounds; all accoutrements for the guns accompanied them, and a large supply of stores was on each vessel. It is supposed the vessels sailed for Chili.

The American steamer Union has been seized at Panama on suspicion of being engaged in loading supplies intended for the Spanish squadron. A guard of fifty Panama soldiers has been placed on board pending an investigation of the matter.

All the Spanish fleet remain at Valparaiso except two screw frigates. These vessels are after the allied squadron.

It is thought that the Spaniards may establish a depot of coal and provisions at Juan Fernandez.

A serious fight had occurred at the Chincha Islands between Chinese coolies and their overseers. The military were called out, and a large number of rioters wage killed.

New York March 5.—The Crusader from Jamaica Port-au Prince, and Turk's Island, has arrived.

Jamaica papers of Feb. 17th are received.

A deputation of prominent men, waiting on Gen. O'Connor, expressed thanks for his energetic measures in aid of the Governmen in suppressing the rebellion.

Admiral Rope would remain on the Jamaica station as long as the Royal Commission of Investigation should sit.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—Edward Newmeister and E. H. Johnson, two of the five thieves who robbed the United States Express messenger here two weeks ago, have been arrested and $19,214 recovered. The remainder of the $40,000 stolen in supposed to be in possession of the the other three robbers, who are still at large.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held on Saturday night. The plans of Gen. Sweeney against Canada were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. An impromptu collection was taken up, and in a few moments $1,550 were handed in. Quite a few number of rifles and revolvers were also contributed to the cause, and fifty men enrolled themselve to fight for the liberty and independence of Ireland.

Late Demerara papers report the arrival of British North America Commissioners. They were kindly welcomed and entertained, and left for Trinidad.

Cholera was disappearing from Guadaloupe and had not broken out in any Islands in the neighborhood.

NEWFOUNDLAND PARLIAMENT.

The Newfoundland Parliament met on the 30th January. In his speech from the throne Governor Musgrave urged the Union of the Colonies upon its attention, as continuing "to engage the anxious solicitude and friendly interest of Her Majesty's Government," and adds "that it may become a matter of vital consequence to this community not to fail into an insulated position in the final settlement, which cannot fail to exercise the greatest influence on the future of all the British Possessions in North America." The Legislative Council in its reply acknowledges the soundness of the policy of Union as a matter of political principle, and declares important modifications of the Quebec scheme necessary to make it acceptable. The Legislation Assembly in reply says—"We concur in the view of Your Excellency that the abstract advantages of Union are so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, while with regard to this colony, and on the details of so grave a measure, it is natural that much diversity of opinion should prevail, and this is a matter which should engage our serious attention." In thanking the House for its response the Governor said—"It is the avowed policy of the Imperial Government to carry the Union into effect; and minor objections on the part of detached Colonies must of necessity give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of the national interest." He promises the aid of Her Majesty's Government "in so adjusting the details of the measure as to render the arrangement equitable to all parties concerned. It is for this reason that I am anxious that this Colony should not, by innecessary delay, place itself in a position unfavourable to negotiations."

The address in reply seems to have been passed after full debate. It was not agreed to till the 19th February, and was presented to His Excellency on the next day.—Montreal Gazette.

DIED.

At Toronto, on the 4th inst., Jane, wife of Mr. James Martin, jr. aged 23 years.

At Toronto, on the 4th inst. Mr. Joseph J. K. Toye, in the 72nd year of his age.

At Whitby, on the 3rd inst. Charles Roberts, Esq.,

At Tecumseth, on the 2nd inst. Mrs. Saunders, aged 67 years.

At Quebec, on the 1st inst. Caroline Moore wife of Mr. T. R. Pengally, aged 26 years.

At Toronto, on 3rd March, Joseph Helem, aged 32 years.

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS,

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Finance Department, Customs,
Ottawa, 2nd March, 1866.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 26 per cent. which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

55 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

M. O'GORMAN,

(SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE D. O'GORMAN,)

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCOE STREET, KINGSTON, C.W.

AN assortment of Skiffs always on hand. Oars made to order. Ships' Boats' Oars for Sale. Boats for hire.

☞ On completion of the order, the Work must be PAID FOR ere it leaves the Establishment.

Kingston, March 5th, 1866. 54

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MACNEE & WADDELL

WILL SHOW TO-MORROW.

New Spring Goods.

MACNEE & WADDELL,

Princess Street.

Kingston, March 6th, 1866. 55

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

ÆTNA
Insurance Company of Hartford, Con.
INCORPORATED 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

Look, Read and Learn

THAT THE

GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN, DR. LEWIS JOSEPHUS, OF THE DISTINGUISHED TRIBE OF SHOSHONEES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IS NOW FOR SALE IN CANADA.

THIS all-possessing Great Indian Remedy is warranted, and in broad and emphatic language, we can safely say may be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. In the Western Country, where this Great Remedy has been in use for a short time, it has indeed affected some of the most Marvellous Cures, ever recorded in the annals of Historical Medicine. Such being the case, in addition to its former renown and celebrity, we defy humanity to dispute the fact, that this, the Great Shoshonees Remedy, in connection with the Shoshonees Vegetable Restorative Pills, is the Remedy of Remedies of the 19th Century, and the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. For the discovery of this Wonderful Remedy, the world is indebted to Dr. Jasper, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., who spent, before he succeeded, over two long years in Columbia, endeavoring to obtain from Dr. Josephus the life-long secret of preparing it. Dr. Jasper, with Dr. Hall and several other physicians of St. Louis, witnessing the astounding curative effects of the Great Shoshonees Remedy, entered into combined cogitation for the purpose of ascertaining the peculiar mode of action of this Great Remedy, and the result of their researches was that the wonderful healing properties of the