POST OFFICE NOTICE.

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

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1 p.m; Arrive at 2.10 p.m.

By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m Arrive at 2.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 3.50 p.m. Arrive at 5.15 p.m.

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

BRITISH MAILS

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

UNITED STATES MAILS,

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

R. DEACON, Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 13th Nov. 1865.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at..........4:20 p.m. and 4:30 a.m.
Depart at..........5:10 p.m. and [illegible] a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at..........2:00 p.m. and 1:15 a.m.
Depart at..........2:20 p.m. and 1:25 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4:00 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.
(Montreal Time—15m. faster than Kingston time.)

The Daily British Whig.

'Opifer per Orbem Dicor.'

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

H. G. Ottawa; P. O'D, Cambden.

REMINDERS.

County Court and Quarter Sessions open at noon to-day at the Court House.

Musical and Dramatical Entertainment at the Christian Brothers' Hall, Clergy street at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE FENIAN PANIC IN CANADA.

Canada has never been in such a state of wild consternation as at present, since the so-called "Patriot War."—New York World.

The Journals of the United States are either the silliest or the most credulous of the Newspaper tribe. They publish stories the most ridiculous of the state of feeling in Canada as matters of fact. From an unprincipled newspaper like the New York Herald, this kind of thing might be expected, for it has always some end in view by the propagation of falsehood; but from other newspapers, of character and respectability, a very different line of conduct is looked for. The N. Y. Sun says 'Canada is in a cold sweat.' Bah! The people of Canada care for and dread the Fenians as little as the concoctor of the foolish libel himself. Acting upon sound principles, the Government have thought proper to put the Province into a thorough state of defence; but if we could know their private thoughts, not a member of the Government believes that any necessity will call for the action of the Military. Preventation with the Government is better than cure. All the people of Canada feel is, that they will be called upon to pay an extra Million of Dollars in the shape of taxes. Yet as the money goes into the same pockets out of which it is taken, the evil is not so very great a one. Just now the people of Canada dread the coming of the Cholera infinitely more than that of the Fenians. Even the Herodian Horror gives them more real uneasiness.

That the American Press may know the real grounds of the calling out of the Volunteers, we append here the General Order of Lord Monck, the Governor General and Commander of the Militia in Canada:—

General Order in the Official Gazette.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets that he is compelled, as a measure of precaution, to call for the active services of so large a number of the Volunteer Force.

This step does not result from the existence of a condition of war between our Sovereign and any Foreign State.

It is rendered necessary in the performance of the duty which has devolved on the Government, of making provision for protecting the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this Province, against the threatened piratical attacks of lawless men who use the territory of a neighboring power for the purpose of openly organizing enterprises against the sovereign rights of our Queen and the security of her subjects.

The Commander-in-Chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts, and feels assured that, if necessary, the entire population of the Province would come forward to resist any invasion of the country.

The Commander-in-Chief knows that it is not necessary to address any observations to the officers and men now called out for active service, on the importance of strict attention to their military duties; and he is convinced that should the threats of attack be carried into effect, the Canadian Volunteers of the present day will, with God's blessing, meet with as much success in repelling such a criminal and wanton outrage against humanity and civilisation, as was given to their ancestors, when they were called upon to roll back from their territory the tide of legitimate war, or to repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

THE PAY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

By General Order in Saturday's Gazette, the rates of pay and allowance of the Force called out for active service are fixed for the undermentioned officers respectively as follows:

Rank	Rate per day	Allowances, etc.
Lieut.-Colonel	$4 87	$1 00
Major	3 90	1 00
Paymaster	3 05	0 90
Adjt., with rank of Lieut.	2 44	0 90
Adjt., rank of Ensign	2 13	0 90
Captain	2 82	0 76
Lieutenant	1 58	0 72
Ensign	1 28	0 60

And the rate of pay for each non-commissioned officer and man as follows:

Rank	Rate of pay.
Sergeant Major	50
Quarter Master Sergeant	45
Paymaster's Clerk	45
Orderly Room Clerk	45
Hospital Sergeant	45
Pay Sergeant	40
Sergeants	35
Corporals	30
Buglers	25
Privates	25

And non-commissioned officers and privates to receive either free lodgings and rations, or an allowance in lieu thereof as may, in different cases, be deemed most advisable; and in cases where an allowance is granted, such allowance not to exceed the rate of 50c per diem for each non-commissioned officer and man.

The Editor's Table.—No. 433.

A good novel is one of the good things of this life that can be enjoyed at all seasons, in sickness as in health; in youth or old age. The pity is there are so few really good novels extant—that is new ones. The one we have on 'Our Table' is an exception to this rule:—

Wives and Daughters. A Novel by Mrs. Gaskell. Harper & Brothers, New York; John Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 258. $1,25.

This is a posthumous work of the best lady novelist of the age. And not exactly posthumous, for though published in its present entire work after this lady's untimely death, yet as a serial, it had, through the pages of the 'Cornhill,' been made known to the delighted readers of that excellent Monthly. 'Wives and Daughters' in our humble opinion is the very best of Mr. Gaskell's works. It is more pleasant than her 'Mary Barton,' more highly finished than her 'Cousin Phillis.' The story is simple, the characters common place, and plot there is none; but it so charmingly written, so true to nature, and so piquante in dialogue, that when the reader takes it up, it is difficult to lay down again. We commend it highly, satisfied that no one who makes the purchase will grudge the time and money.

Blackwood's Magazine for February. L. Scott & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. $3.

This a capital number of 'Old Ebony'—how it shames the ephemeral productions of the hour, the 'Shillings' and the 'Sixpennies,' by the effulgence of its wit, and the soundness of its criticism. It is only after the perusal of this latter kind of light literature, that one can truly appreciate 'Blackwood.' The Contents of the February Number are 1st., What will the Government do? 2. Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Part IX. 3. Memoirs of the Confederate War, Part VI. 4. A Visit to the Big Trees. 5. Religio Spenseri. 6. General Lamorciere. 7. Miss Majoribanks, Part XII. 8. Stuart Mill on Mind and Matter. 9. Cornelius O'Dowd, Part XXI.

The American Agriculturist for March. O. Judd, New York. $1,50.

Journal de L'Instruction Publique pour Fevrier. E. Senecal, Montreal. $1.

The Printer's Register for February. London.

The Journal of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada for March. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. 75 cents.

Every Saturday for March 17th. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 10 cents.

The Printer's Circular. No. 1. R. S. Menimin, New York. $1.

The Argosy for January and February. Strachan & Co., London & Montreal. 15 cents.

The above are two Nos. of the new London 'Sixpenny.' 'Fleas are not Lobsters d—n their souls,' as Peter Pindan once said, nor are Sixpenny Magazines comparable to the high priced Monthlies of the Great Metropolis. But there is an immensity of what is really good in them, and the wonder is how much is supplied at so cheap a rate. For Sixpence sterling here is a handsome well got up and well printed Monthly, abounding in original matter, and adorned with beautiful Illustrations. The Serial in this 'Sixpenny' 'Griffith Gaunt,' is from the pen of Mr. Charles Reade, and if it wants the brilliancy of 'Sir Brook Foss brook' in 'Blackwood,' it bids fair to equal thus noted author's other writings. All that the 'Argosy,' wants is circulation to make it extremely popular every where, in Canada as it is is already at Home; for the price is so very low, and the attractions so many, that no one will refuse fifteen cents for a night's amusement. For our part sated as we are with periodicals, we shall always look for it with impatience, provided the future numbers are as good as these on 'Our Table.'

The Standard, a First Class English Newspaper, says:—

"If the publishers expect their 'Argosy' to bring them gold, it will not be in the way of a Fleece, while they traffic with such good wares as they bring the public in exchange for sixpences. The only doubt is, whether a traffic so extremely profitable to the producers of the sixpences be not too one-sided to be indefinitely continued by the shipowners who have invited it. But it will be time enough to croak when we see worse goods in their cargo. Enough for the present to say emphatically what is the plain truth, that Number One of 'The Argosy' is the best First Number of a Sixpenny Magazine that ever has been published in this country. We take the new magazine at its word, and shall expect from it the fulfilment of its best promise. Meanwhile, it needs the cordial support that alone can make such a magazine permanent at such a price, and enable it to hold to the high purpose with which it seems to have been started."

MR. McGEE'S LETTER.

(From the Globe.)

The Hon. Mr. McGee has written a letter addressed 'to the editors of the Irish Press, irrespective of party,' on 'the Irish position in British and in Republican North America.' Those who recollect Mr. McGee's famous Wexford speech will be quite prepared for the views of this letter. It is substantially the same, but comes with the additional experience of nine instructive months. The Fenian folly had not, in May last, assumed that development which it now boasts; the condition of the Irish in the large cities of the United States had not been so recently and authoritively known; and the views of Irish prelates had not been so explicitly pronounced. Drawing additional arguments from these sources Mr. McGee, at a favorable juncture again raises his voice to his deluded countrymen, and gives them sound advice.

The writer remarks that the chief difficulty which the people of Ireland have had to encounter, in forming a correct idea of the position of their countrymen in the United States, arises from the persistent misrepresentation of facts by the American Irish. The dwellers on the 'old sod' have a fancy picture of this continent dangling before their eyes, and a most exaggerated account of the prosperity of their emigrated countrymen. This want of honesty in stating facts, induces thousands on thousands to rush to the United States, where all the couleur de rose pictures suddenly vanish like the the treacherous mirage of the desert, or only appear as far off as ever, to tantalize and discourage the deluded emigrants. Hence, the masses of Irish thrown into the seaport cities—the crowding, the filth, the degradation, and the restlessness so available to demagogues. As showing the want of real localisation and fusion of the American Irish, Mr McGee says:—

"This very Fenian organization in the United States, what does it really prove, but that the Irish are still an alien population, camped but not settled in America, with foreign hopes and aspirations, neither shared in nor respected by the people among whom they live? If their new country was their true country, would they find time or money to spare in the construction of imaginary Republics beyond seas? If the leaders were rulers at Washington, would they be playing at governments, think you, in Moffat's pill-box? It is because the active spirits are conscious that, being Irish, they have no hopeful public career in the land of the 'Know Nothings,' and the rank and file feel that while their stomachs are filled their affections are starved in that hard and fast new state of society, that all this weak and wicked yearning after the impossible has developed itself in both classes. It is on the one part folly, on the other part crime; but it is human nature after all; at least it is a new Irish-American variety of human nature.'

The town Irish in the United States bear a proportion of 75 per cent of the whole, and as a sample of the condition of the masses, Mr. McGee quotes from the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of New York. From the description given of the tenement house population of the 4th and 6th Wards, chiefly inhabited by poor Irish, we give one extract:—

'The places are chiefly in cellars, with naked stone or brick walls, damp and decayed floors, without beds or bedding fit for human beings. They are mainly unventilated or lighted, except through the entrance door. In condition they are filthy and disgusting beyond description, overflowing with vermin and infested by rats. Into these hideous places are packed nightly an average of ten persons to each place, or six hundred in the aggregate. In the violation of the laws of decency and morality, men, women, and children, white and black, with no regard to the family relation, sleep promiscuously together, exhibiting less of the impulses of decency than the brute creation.'

After giving the foregoing and other similar extracts, Mr. McGee thus comments:—

'I suppose it will be a mortal offence against the pride and vanity of your America-makers to show on such authority, that so many of the Irish in New York city, the head quarters of the two Republics, are still mere 'tenantry' and 'dependents': that they dwell in 'hideous dens' sometimes six hundred under one roof, in violation of all the laws of decency and morality. Yet if these be facts—frightful as they are to contemplate—what are we to think of these irrepressible patriots, whose love for Ireland is so ardent that they are willing to cross the lakes or the Atlantic to die for her, while they will not turn their steps aside down one of the dark lanes they pass daily on their walks, where their countrymen and women perish by the hundred, body and soul.'

Such is the condition of the Irish in the United States. Of their position in the British Provinces, Mr. McGee says:—

'Our rural numbers are almost in the inverse ratio to the urban to what the same classes are to each other in the United States. I speak now of Canada. If not quite three-fourths the large majority of our emigrants here, live by land and own land. The demagogical Irish leaders, many of whom are glad to send their sons and daughters to be educated in our higher moral atmosphere, have not the moral courage, or rather common honesty, to tell the truth publicly as to this country. They know, right well they know, from personal observations, that the Irish status here is vastly higher than ever it was with them. But they find it more profitable to trade upon ignorance than to impart instruction. They prefer to let their poor deluded followers believe of Canada, what they have all along taught them, that neither freedom, justice, nor good government can exist under the British flag. Right well they know we have no State Church, nor irresponsible territorial aristocracy, nor proselytizing schools or colleges; but they suffer their dupes to believe that Canada endures all the ills of which Ireland complains. In every British Province the foremost Irishmen have been among the first people in the Judgship, in politics, in commerce, and in society. This high standing has kept up the standard of the class, while, fortunately for us Catholics, the Church in these Provinces has always been sufficiently up with the people to preserve its legitimate control of their faith and morals.'

On the subject of Irish emigration, he says:—

"I did not, when in Ireland, gentlemen, and I do not now ask you to circulate these views and arguments in order to stimulate emigration from Ireland to British America. I say now, as I said then, 'let every man who can live at home stay at home.' But if among those who must emigrate somewhere, there are a few thousands left, who are neither dreamers nor dupes, but who can cheerfully encounter hard work and joyfully obey good laws, then let them try Canada, or any other part of British America. Soon, with the blessing of God, British America will be one country, with one system of administration, and one wide field of enterprise and settlement. Four hundred thousands of your countrymen—nearly two millions of your co-religionists out of our total four—are here to guarantee you a fair field, and no disfavor; to guarantee you full civil and religious rights, identical with their own. Come, you who must emigrate, to us, and join with us in building up for our descendants a free, an unaggressive, and a prosperous nation, to the north of the St. Lawrence and the lakes.

On the subject of Fenianism Mr. McGee says:

"Persistent attempts have been made, and greenbacks have not been wanting to introduce the pest of Fenianism among our town's folk, but I am proud to say (with the single exception of Toronto) wholly without success. In Toronto Orangeism has been made the pretext of Fenianism, and Fenianism is doing its best to justify and magnify Orangeism. Even in Toronto the brethren of sedition are a handful, and their Head Centre a nobody. Meanwhile the great healthful mass of the Irish farmers of Canada—men breathing pure air and living pure lives—are untouched by the infection, thanks to their own sound sense, to the conservatism which springs from property, and thanks too, whenever it is required, to the timely warnings of their parish clergy! * * * * * * *

We are, all told, in Montreal, men, women and children, some 27,000 souls—Irish Catholics. At Saint Patrick's our principal church, between the middle of December and New Year's Day, thanks to the good Redemptorist Fathers, 15,000 persons received holy communion—or very nearly every man and woman of an age to approach the blessed sacrament. Since New Year's, we took up the project of building a St. Patrick's Hall and during the first month $65,000 of the stock was subscribed, and above $10,000 of the first call promptly paid in. And these are the people, their own flesh and blood, (though not of the same spirit) the New York, 'bloody sixth ward boys' are coming here to invade, or as they call it, 'to liberate!' * * * Blinded by such belief they would dash their reckless, homeless masses against this peaceful Province which has done them no wrong, but where alone, in North America, their race has had the fullest recognition. They do not see—fools that they are!—that they are still playing the game of the 'Know-Nothing' who rejoiced two years ago over every butcher's bill that came up from Virginia, that at all events, 'the war would kill off the d—d Irish.' There are a few more thousands, it seems, ready to be killed off, and your genuine 'Know-Nothing' is quite content the Britishers should do it.

We have thus given the salient points of Mr. McGee's letter. Coming from a prominent Irish Catholic, a real friend of his countrymen and his co-religionists, and at this particular juncture, his observations are calculated to do much good. To the extent to which the letter will exert an influence, it will do good, among the Irish Catholics in the British Provinces and in Ireland, and among their orderly thinking countrymen in the United States. As to the Fenians, they have long since shown themselves deaf to common sense and reason; and the views here uttered, as well as those by Archbishop Connolly, of Nova Scotia, Archbishop McClosky, of New York, and others, will have no effect. They must run their course, play out the game of the "Know-Nothings," and leave to history another evidence of the folly of Irish demagogic schemes of "liberation."

Montreal, March 9, 1866.

Mr. McGee publishes the following in the Witness of to-day:—

'Sir,—On my return to town this morning I was annoyed to find that the Witness of Wednesday persists in attributing to me the forged letter on the Fenian Secretary, Killian, published in the New York Herald of the 1st inst. When two respectable newspapers of this city had already declared the letter a forgery in my name, I submit, Sir, you were bound as a journalist and a gentleman to accept the statement. Because the forger succeeded in parodying my well known views on emigration and colonization, you therein find internal evidence of the letter's genuineness. Every counterfeiter not an absolute botch does as much,—as with an old fyle of Witnesses, scissors and mucilage any commonly skilled hand might produce a new series bearing equally strong internal evidence of being genuinely your own work.

'Let me state, Sir, my belief that this is not a time when a good man or a good subject will endeavor to throw doubt on the relations of any Minister of the Crown or Member of Parliament, or any man in any rank of life, to the avowed enemies of Canada and the empire. On the contrary, unless on the plea of incurable moral obliquity, such a course would be the course of a bad subject and a bad man. I am far from applying either epithet to you personally, but I give you fair notice that if the same disregard of facts shown by you on Wednesday last in relation to the forged letter occurs again, I shall invoke the verdict of our fellow citizens at large upon it. Times of excitement are times of suspicion. My public record in Canada has been clear and upright in the past, and clear and upright it shall remain.

"Your obd't serv't.

"THOS. D'ARCY McGEE."

The Witness apologises, sings small and says the letter, if genuine, would have done no harm but good.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Arrests continued to be made in all parts of Ireland by the military and the police. On the morning of the 22nd of February a 'Fenian Council' was captured bodily in a public house in Dublin. It appears that the police obtained information of an intended Fenian meeting, and accordingly at an appointed hour made a descent upon the house and captured the gallant Fenians much to their dismay. The News Letter says: "As each policeman entered he seized a prisoner, and before the Council had recovered from their consternation they found themselves fast in the gripe of sturdy policemen. One of the prisoners, a man named Bryne, presented a loaded revolver at McGee, who, however, quickly deprived him of it. There were about thirty persons in the house, who were seized and searched. On three of them were found loaded revolvers, and another revolver was found lying on one of the seats, evidently having been quietly got rid of by some of the party whose valor oozed out at the fingers ends. Amongst the prisoners were ten or eleven soldiers in uniform, and a man named Chambers, who had been a corporal in the 61st Regiment, but who had deserted 9 months ago, and was in civilian's clothes, rather stylishly got up." The prisoners were nearly all deserters from English regiments. Among several Fenians captured at Harold's Cross, on the 23rd ult., was one named Conden, who stated that he was a captain in the United States army. Of those recently arrested about one-third claim to be American citizens, and it is perfectly understood that they were there to lead regiments of Fenians, which they supposed, when they came there, they would find recruited, drilled and ready to be led against their oppressors.

A Dublin correspondent, writing on the 23rd, says that for the present arrests had nearly ceased in that city. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus caused a regular stampede of American emissaries, who took any means of conveyance for any parts, so long as it was out of Ireland.

The police had made another seizure of pike heads and pike handles in the top room of a wretched habitation at the end of St. Andrew's Lane formerly called Pie Corner, off Trinity street, and not more than 300 yards from Dublin Castle. The seizure comprises 142 pikes, completed in every respect, and 36 handles. A box of grenades and Orsini shells have also been seized in Dublin.

Another policeman had been shot by a Fenian at Limerick, but the life of the officer was not considered in danger. Excepting this case, no affray has occurred resulting in bloodshed.

Archbishop Cullen has issued another pastoral denouncing the movement, in which he states that it is only the leaders that reap any benefit by it—that they live in splendor, while the rank and file are dying of destitution; that its only effect has been to send a number of deluded men to "drag out a miserable existence among felons."

TROUBLE IN LIMERICK COUNTY.

[Newcastle Correspondence of the Dublin Express.]

For some time past an American stranger—that is, an 'Irish American'—named Gray, said to be a cousin of the 'Head Centre' of that name so well known in Cork, had been noticed in the village, and his movements closely watched, but nothing transpired, notwithstanding, to enable the police to arrest him. Yesterday an order for his capture was received under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and Head-Constable Sullivan, a powerful man over six feet in height, resolved to arrest him himself, so, meeting this American emissary in the street last evening, he stopped him, and proceeded to interrogate him as to his whereabouts.

Only a few words were exchanged, when Gray drew a double barreled revolver from under his coat and discharged it at Head-Constable Sullivan, whom he shot through the shoulder and arm, the ball passing clear out. The head-constable fell to the ground, and his assassin was off before the circumstance was known to the police or townspeople. The alarm being raised, instant search and pursuit followed, but without avail up to one o'clock this day, when a message was received from Newcastle. It is said the wounds inflicted are not of a character to endanger life, and as the perpetrator of the audacious outrage is well known, his speedy capture is anxiously looked forward to.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

New York, March 11.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here this afternoon.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE PREMIER.

The London Times, after expatiating on the want of unanimity in Earl Russell's cabinet, says it is not surprised at the rumor that Earl Russell asked the Queen to relieve him of his duties. The Times admits that the rumor wants authenticity, but discusses it as if fixed. It supposes a new liberal cabinet will be formed, and suggests the Duke of Somerset as the possible head. No other journal says anything on the subject.

The rumor of the resignation was subsequently emphatically denied.

The Irish question was discussed in the House of Lords.

Earl Grey gave notice that he would move at an early day for the full consideration of the subject.

The condition of Fenian affairs is unchanged. Arrests continue plentiful in all directions, and arms and ammunition were frequently seized. The provisions of the peace preservation act are further extended.

The military in Ireland is to be still further augmented.

Dublin, Feb. 28.—A policeman of Castletown Roche, in the county of Cork, and another from the neighborhood of Fermoy, in same country, have been arrested on a charge of Fenianism. Five Irish-Americans were arrested to-day, and documents of a suspicious character found on them. Eleven arrests are reported at Castlebar on Thursday night. They all belonged to the working class.

Sir Charles Phipps, keeper of the privy purse and private Secretary to the Queen, is dead.

The London Times bitterly denounces the bad taste of Bancroft's oration at Washington.

The English government has seized two vessels at London which were fitting out for the Chilian government.

A telegram from Vienna of the 28th says: The Sublime Porte has desired the powers who signed the treaty of Paris to send each a commissioner to Bucharest to inquire into the recent events at Roumania.

The International exhibition will take place in 1870.

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

The news from Havana indicates that Spain is getting very anxious to back out of the war with Chili and its allies. It is stated that the successor of Admiral Pareja in command of the Spanish fleet on the Chilian coast, had made overtures of peace to the Government of Chili, proposing that both parties should recede to the status occupied by them previous to the war, and that commissioners should be appointed to settle the details. According to the report, the Chilians flatly refused to accept that proposition, but it is not stated upon what grounds this refusal was based. So far as appears from the account, there is no good reason why Chili should not accept such a proposition for that Republic can hardly expect to force Spain to pay indemnity for damages. We infer, however, that the proposal of the Spanish commander was less favorable to Chili, than is indicated by the brief report. The ground upon which Spain declared war was the refusal of Chili to pay certain claims that the former professed to hold. It is not unlikely that the refusal of the Chilian Government to treat with Spain had some reference to the said claims. There is no doubt, however, that Spain is very anxious to escape from the Chilian complication, and if it has gone so far as to propose terms of peace at all, the final suspension of hostilities will not be long delayed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ACTIVE FORCE.

The Volunteers are still under arms and anxiously awaiting orders for removal. No fresh orders were received last evening, and every thing remains the same as the last three or four days. Guards are still posted at the Artillery Park Barracks, the old Armoury and the Drill Shed. The sentries are most vigilant, and in fact the whole economy of the Battalion is as perfect as that of the troops in garrison.

A proof of the unanimity of the officers and men was shown on Sunday. The Battalion paraded in the morning and the Members were allowed to attend what service they chose. In the afternoon they mustered again, and Col. Paton told them that as the Rev. Mr. Windsor had extended an invitation to them to attend Military Service in St. George's Cathedral, the Battalion would be marched thither, but that any one could fall out if he had any religious scruples. Of course only a very few retired, and the whole Battalion attended service. It is intended that should the Battalion remain in the city, the next Military Service shall be held in St. Andrew's Church, and afterwards the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

A General Order from Headquarters appears in Saturday's Gazette to the effect that the Volunteer force shall, during the time it remains on active service, be placed under the command of His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Michel, commanding Her Majesty's forces in North America; that it shall be subject to Queen's regulations and orders for the army, to the rules and articles of war, to the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and to all other laws now applicable to Her Majesty's troops in this Province, not inconsistent with the acts respecting the Volunteer Militia. Therefore Colonel Paton and the other Commanders of Volunteer Corps, report to Col. Gibbon, the Commandant of the Garrison, from whom all orders come direct.

The Volunteers and Regulars in garrison march out this morning, leaving the Tete de Pont Barracks at ten o'clock.

The Band Fund.—There is now a fine prospect of a permanent Band being established in connexion with the 14th Battalion. Several merchants have subscribed liberal donations, which, should the City Council make the grant proposed, will give plenty of funds. The following donations were received yesterday:—Hon. A. Campbell, $50; James McNee, $20; Fraser & George, $15; James Davis, $10; S. Carsley, $10; C. S. Ross, $10; R. & J. Gardiner, $5; Moore & Skinner, $5; R. Waddell & Co., $5; Geo. Offord, $5; Arch. Campbell, $4, which in addition to the $150 previously acknowledged, gives a total of $289.

☞ The Fire Investigation.—To suit the Convenience of Counsel, the Enquiry into the cause of the recent Fire in Williamsville was further postponed yesterday until This Day, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

Military School.—Messrs. P McIntyre and H. Manton of Kingston, and Mr. James Byrne of Pittsburg, have passed creditable examinations at this school and will receive Second Class Certificates. The first class Cadets wrongfully expelled from the School have not yet been re-admitted.

Pork Eaten with Safety.—The admirers of Pork can now indulge in their favorite food without danger from the Trichina Worm. Mr. G. S. Hobart has imported a lot of Microscopes, which he offers for sale cheap. The careful housekeeper, possessed with one of these, can proceed to market and test the absence or presence of the dreaded worm ere she purchases. And at the Dinner table, when no previous precaution has been taken, a Microscope at each person's plate, would prove equally efficicious. For Hotels and large Families, Mr. G.S. Hobart would probably sell this useful instrument by the dozen, allowing a liberal discount. See his Advertisement in another column.

Another Fire.—On Sunday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in rear of the store of Mr. Alexander Bruce, grocer, on King street, and before subdued, it completely gutted the entire building. The flames were first discovered at the window in rear, and spread very rapidly, leaving very little time for Mr. Bruce to save his family who occupied the upper floor, let alone any of his goods and furniture. A portion of the latter were rescued in a damaged condition. The firemen worked at their engines with a will, and saved the adjoining buildings. Alarms were again sounded at six o'clock and ten o'clock, and in the former instance the flames broke out afresh, and required renewed exertions to extinguish them. In the latter case a couple of pails of water sufficed to put out all fire. At one time the High Bailiff and Police did excellent service, and our worthy Police Magistrate worked at the engines like a brick. Mr. Bruce had $600 insurance on his stock and $400 on his furniture, in the Royal Insurance Company. The building, a stone one, is insured in the Queen Insurance Company sufficiently to cover all loss.

IMMENSE ROBBERY.

On Saturday, the enormous sum of one million and a half of dollars was stolen from Lord's banking house, in New York. The particulars of the affair have not yet reached us; but a reward of $200,000 is offered for the detection of the thief.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The distribution of the companies of the Volunteer Militia is, we understood, complete and the various corps had either arrived or are en route to their respective destinations. The chief points at which they will be concentrated are in the West along the line of the Welland Canal at Windsor and at Sarnia, at both of which latter places strong provisional battalions will be formed. Along the St. Lawrence the principal towns most exposed to any predatory incursions will be strongly garrisoned, whilst on the southern frontier line the staunch men of the Eastern Townships of Chateauguay, Huntingdon and Beauharnois are distributed at the points most open to attack. The whole of the Volunteer Militia Force thus called out on service are in Upper Canada under the command of Major General Napier, with Lt.-Cols. Durie and Taylor attached as Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and in Lower Canada under Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, with Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith and Lt.-Col. G. Browne as Assistant and Deputy-Assistant-General.—Montreal Gazette.

THE FENIANS AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Washington, March 9.

It is announced that the Governor General of Canada has called the attention of the Secretary of State to the imminence of an invasion of the territory of Canada by bodies of armed men proceeding from the United States, and has informed Mr. Seward that the most vigorous measures must be adopted to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws. It is alleged that the Fenians are quite prepared for a movement from this side on the 17th of March, and that they will have co-operative assistance in Canada. The government will do what it can to prevent violation of the neutrality laws, but fears are expressed here that the Fenian movement has now assumed proportions so formidable that the operations of the civil law will prove entirely inadequate to its repression. The matter will be introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT FENIAN HEAD QUARTERS.

New York, March 12.

The World of this morning says: Companies and regiments of Fenians are being formed with great rapidity, and it is calculated that Gen. Sweeney will be able, when he feels justified, in calling for their service, to procure twenty-five thousand able bodied young men who have seen service, in this city alone. It is known that 17,000 cartridge boxes and knapsacks were bought at auction last week from a well known house in Park Place, and quantities of arms and ammunition are being negotiated for from day to day by officers detailed for that purpose. It is probable that Col. Trissham will command the first Fenian regiment from this city, and a well known Southern cavalry officer the second regiment. An artillery regiment is also being raised, and an independent battalion for special service under the command of Col. Murphy, a veteran soldier.

The Herald says: Movements of significance were reported to be in process of preparation here yesterday, and funds continue to pour into the Fenian treasury. In Washington it is said that the Fenians, in order to exhibit the perfidy of the British Government will shortly make some astounding developments in regard to the direct assistance given by agents of Earl Russell to the late rebellion in the South.

New York, March 12.—The World publishes a telegram from Albany, which says private and reliable information from Burlington, Vt., states that uniforms for 15,000 men, and 2,000 rifles of the latest pattern, have been transported quietly during the last ten days from New York city, and from Troy to Burlington, Vt., where they now remain concealed awaiting the advance to the Fenians. Arms in abundance are said to be stored in Detroit, Sandusky, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg and Montpelier. Three companies of Fenian volunteers, commanded by efficient officers, have been organized in Burlington for service in Canada.

Washington, March 12.—Representative Morrill in reporting adversely to-day on a resolution proposing to temporarily increase the duty on imports 50 per cent, said it was intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to take up the subject of the tariff at an early day. Hence it was inexpedient to take on the resolution in advance of the fact.

FENIAN OFFICERS AT OGDENSBURG.

Albany, March 9.—Additional despatches have been received at the Capital relative to the prospective Fenian raid upon the Provinces. From these it appears that the feeling along the border runs very high. The Canadians declare that if an invasion occurs they will at once cross over and make reprisals; and these boasts are met by others, on the part of the Americans, of even more significant character. There can be no doubt that the sympathies of our people living along the line of the St. Lawrence are wholly with the Fenians, and as a consequence, any plot to seize Canadian property or despatch Fenian forces across the river, will be at least winked at by the Americans. It is also reported that a large number of strangers have arrived in Ogdensburg during the past few days. At the Seymour House the following characteristic names are registered:—Colonel William McCann, A.D.C.; Captain Thomas McManus, A.D.C.; Captain James Fitzgibbons, A.D.C.; Captain James R. Rogers, A.A.A.G.; John O'Brien, William Dolan, David Burke, Thomas Lynch, William Conlon. It is presumed that the militia of St. Lawrence County will be ordered out. The Fenians are determined and confident.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Saturday, the 10th inst., Mr. Patrick M. Grogan, aged 62 years.

Friends and Acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend his Remains to the place of Interment, THIS MORNING (Tuesday) at half-past EIGHT o'clock, from his late Residence Beverly street, West King street.

At Toronto, on the 9th March, Frances Harrison, relict of the late Richard Harrison.

In Richmond, Virginia, on the 8th Feb., Mary Ann, wife of J. J. Pearson, Esq., aged 36.

On the 8th inst., at Toronto, B. H. Clarke, Esq., aged 58 years.

At Toronto, on the 9th inst., Margaret Humphries, aged 78 years.

At Hamilton, on the 7th inst., William Patterson McLaren, Esq., aged 56.

In Quebec, on the 8th instant, John Parsons, aged 32 years.

In Ottawa, on the 8th inst., Margaret Duff, aged 32 years.

At Quebec, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Emilie Turgeon, widow of the late William Mason, Esq., sister of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec.

A HORSE AND CUTTER.

FOUND on the Ice, opposite the residence of D. D. Rogers, Esq., a Black Mare and Cutter. Whoever has lost the same can apply at Beaupre's Tavern, in the Market Square, prove property and pay expenses.

Kingston, March 7th, 1866. 56

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Frontenac.

We hereby give notice that at or soon after the expiration of Twenty Days from the first publication of this notice, an application will be made to the Judge of the Surrogate Court in the County of Frontenac for letters of Guardianship, appointing us the legal guardians of William Mace and George Mace, who are minors or infants in law, and children of the late William Mace, in his lifetime of the Village of Sydenham in the County of Frontenac.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.
JOHN RUTLEDGE.
By their Attorney,
D. MACAROW.

Kingston, 12th March, 1866. 61

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

I HEREBY give notice that at or soon after the expiration of this notice an application will be made to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Frontenac for letters of Guardianship, appointing me the legal guardian of Anne Maria Mace and Thomas Mace, who are Minors or Infants in Law, and children of the late William Mace, in his lifetime of the Village of Sydenham, in the County of Frontenac.

MARY MACE,
By her Attorney
D. MACAROW.

Kingston, 12th March, 1866. 61

ERIN GO BRAGH.

THE

St. Patrick's Societies

OF

Kingston, Portsmouth & Wolfe Island

WILL Celebrate the Anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint by a

GRAND PROCESSION,

To form in front of the City Hall on

SATURDAY, the 17th MARCH,

At 9 o'clock, A.M., and proceed to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a Grand High Mass will be celebrated, and a Sermon preached suitable to the occasion.

A Collection will be taken up for the relief of the poor.

After Divine Service the Procession will march through the principal streets of the city.

☞ All Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, are invited to join the Procession.

JAMES FRIEL,
DANL. RIGNEY, } Marshals.
JOHN HALLIGAN, Rec. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Kingston, March 12th, 1866. 66

Farm For Sale.

IN the Township of Rawdon, County of Hastings, comprising

100 Acres of Good Land,

in the 2nd Concession, west half of Lot No. 3, eighty acres of which are cleared and under good fence.

There are good Buildings upon the Farm, and a never failing running stream runs through it.

☞ An Indisputed title will be given.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to Messrs. Campbell & Mowat, Barristers, Kingston; to Thos. A. Lazier, Barrister, Belleville; or to the Proprietor.

H. ROBINSON,
Glenvale P.O.

Township Kingston, March 13th, 1866. d&wtf 61

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, 9th March, 1866.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 24 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.

61 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE

PORK DISEASE.

MICROSCOPES and Magnifying Glasses enabling any person to test the presence of trichinae in Pork. For sale at

G. S. HOBART'S,
Medical Hall.

Kingston, March 12th, 1866. 60

Messina Oranges AND LEMONS.

A NEW LOT just received Wholesale and Retail, at

NELLIGAN'S.

Kingston, March 10th, 1866. 60

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 8th March, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certain (supposed) Oil and other lands in the counties of Kent and Lambton, U.C., embracing certain lots, resumed under the notice of the 26th November, 1864, will if not previously disposed of, be offered for sale at Auction on the

Twelfth day of April next,

and following days, at the Rankin House Chatham.

Also, certain lands in the County of Essex, U. C., will be offered for sale at auction, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL next, and following days at Jessup's Hotel, in the town of Sandwich.

An officer of the Department will be in attendance at Chatham and Sandwich, six days prior to the days of sale, to investigate claims to the said lands. Persons in occupation of any of the lots are notified to attend at the above places during some one of such six days.

Lists of the lands, with the conditions of sale to be seen at the Registry and Post Offices in the Counties, and to be had on application to the Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
60-6m Commissioner.

TO ARTISTS AND PAINTERS.

JUST arrived, direct from Germany, an assortment of very superior colors, including some novelties, viz:—Rosa, a new Carmine Color; Linibar, a new Vermilion; Victoria Lake, &c., together with a variety of the best staple colors, all to be sold cheap.

G. S. HOBART,
Medical Hall.

Kingston, March 8th, 1866. 58

THE Original and Genuine Concentrated Lye just received from New York.

G. S. HOBART.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL..........$400,000.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Head Office, Church Street, Toronto.

HON. JOHN McMURRICH, President.
CHAS. MAGRATH, Vice President.

THIS COMPANY insures against loss or damage by fire on buildings generally, and their contents, for long or short periods, as may be wanted. The rates of Premiums, based on a long experience, will be found moderate. The Company, NOT BEING CONTROLLED BY AN ARBITRARILY FIXED TARIFF OF RATES, Treats each case according to the risk and class of hazard.

Isolated dwellings and contents, also farming property, insured for a term of three years at a favorable reduction on the ordinary annual rate.

The Marine business will, in like manner, receive a liberal consideration, when the navigation season opens.

Applications to the Head Office or Agencies will receive prompt attention.

JOHN SHAW,
Agent.

Kingston, March 7. 58

SALE BY AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to Sell at the residence of Mr. Alexander Phillips, (corner of Wellington and Clarence streets, opposite the Post Office) on

TUESDAY NEXT, THE 13th INST.,

The Furniture, etc., therein contained, comprising Hair and Cane Seat Chairs, Couches, Rocking Chairs, Centre and Side Tables, 1 large Extension Dressing Table, Pictures, Parlor and Bedroom Carpets, Whatnots, Chiffonier, and Crockery Ware, Plated Ware, Bedsteads, &c., Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Washstands and Furniture, Box and Dumb Stoves with Pipes and the usual assortment of Kitchen Furniture. Also several Sofa Setters, suitable for a Hotel, and a lot of Cocoa Matting, with various other articles not mentioned.

Terms Cash. Sale at 10 o'clock.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, March 6th, 1866. 57&10

M. O'GORMAN, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCOE STREET,

KINGSTON, C.W.

An Assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

☞ Work leaving Kingston, to be paid for before being sent out of the Establishment.

Kingston, March 7th, 1866. 57

ORPHANS' HOME.

WANTED for the Kingston Orphans' Home, a Woman as a Matron and her Husband. Applications to be sent to the Secretary before the 14th March.

Kingston, Feb. 28th, 1866. 1w50

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE CITY ICE-HOUSE has again Been filled with Pure Ice, and being the Largest Ice-House in the City, all who may favor the Subscriber with their Patronage, can depend upon a Good and Regular Supply during the coming Season, at the cheapest possible rates.

For further particulars enquire at the Grocery Store, corner of Queen and Wellington Streets.

☞ Ice always on hand at the Grocery Store.

JOHN MALONEY.

Kingston, March 6th, 1866. 56

CHANCERY SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree and Final Order for Sale, made in a certain Cause, in the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, wherein The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada are Plaintiffs, and Denis Delaney and others are Defendants, and with the approbation of Robert J. Turner, Esquire, the Accountant of the said Court, there will be sold by Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY,

THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1866,

At 12 of the clock, noon, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. James Linton, on King Street, in the City of Kingston, the following

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,

that is to say:—

Lot 1.—All that excellent property situated on Johnson Street, in the said City of Kingston, being composed of Town Lot Number Four on Johnson Street, being part of Park Lot Number Two, containing one-fifth of an acre, according to a certain plan of said Park Lot made by Thomas Fraser Gibbs, D.P.S. On this Lot are standing two large Stone Dwelling Houses two storeys high, in good state of repair, now let to responsible tenants at £40 a year each.

Lot 2.—The easterly half of Lot Number Five on the southerly side of the continuation of Johnson Street.

On this Lot is erected a two-storey Rough cast House, in good condition, with garden in front, now in the occupation of one of the defendants in the suit.

The above premises are very advantageously situated, being in a most pleasant part of the city, and are desirable, either for investment or for parties requiring private residences.

Lot 3.—A House and Lot situated on Beverley Street in the City of Kingston, being composed of Town Lot Number Twenty-Nine, on the east side of Beverley Street aforesaid. These premises are in the rear of Morton's Cottages, and are nearly opposite the "Grove" Inn (King Street west).

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit, in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money to the Vendors or their Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money within one month from the day of sale, when he will be entitled to a conveyance and the receipt of the rents, and on performing the conditions of Sale, he will be entitled to the actual occupation of the premises on the First day of May next.

In all other respects the conditions are the Standing Conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars, and conditions of Sale may be obtained at the law offices of Messieurs Patton, Osler & Moss, and Messieurs MacLennan, Grahame & Henderson, Toronto, and of Messieurs Macdonald, Patton & Machar, Kingston, and of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT J. TURNER.

PATTON, OSLER & MOSS,
Vendors' Solicitors.

Kingston, Feb. 26th, 1866. 49