LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. H. & C., Ottawa; E. C. & Co., New York.

VOLUNTEER CLOTHING.

Among the general orders in the official Gazette it is stated that in order to put the Volunteers, who formally provided them selves at their own expense on a footing of equality, as regards pay, with the Volunteers furnished by Government; and in order to introduce more economy in the clothing, the following change is notified: A uniform dress of a new pattern, composed of tunic, pantaloons, shako, with cloak, will be distributed by the Government, and charged to the corps provided therewith, at the rate of $10 50 per man; the corps desiring a more expensive uniform can obtain it by paying out of their drill allowances for the first year. The surplus in value of each required uniform, comprising therein the greatcoat, beyond the value of $10 50, in addition to the annual drill pay and annual allowance of $3 00 per man for the current fiscal year, will be credited to the Volunteer entitled to receive such allowances for the purpose of such clothing. The Volunteers will be considered in these classes:

1st Class—The corps heretofore provided with uniforms at their own expense will be entitled to an allowance of $3 per man in lieu of clothing for the current fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1866.

2nd Class—The corps formally clothed at the public expense, and who in the Adjutant-General's opinion since such clothing was furnished, have been long enough in service on the frontier to have worn out their clothing, will receive uniforms under the new system of compensation.

3rd Class—The corps who have been clothed at the public expense, and have not since been on frontier service will be charged with an allowance for clothing, to commence with the fiscal year of 1st July, 1866, which sum will hereafter placed every year to their credit for the purchase of uniforms from the Government according as such corps shall have need of it.

The corps embraced in any of those classes shall come within the provision which entitles them to a credit of $3 per man per year for the clothing allowance, which will be returned by Government till the debt for any article of clothing furnished the corps shall be liquidated, and the volunteers not indebted for clothing shall receive the clothing in money, so long as the clothing shall be serviceable; and this same sum shall be paid with the drill money. The corps preferring to substitute their own uniforms in preferance to those procurable from the Government, shall receive $6 for each new uniform reported good and coloformable to the Government pattern by the inspector, which $6 shall be in reality the allowance for clothing for two years.

SALE OF THE GLOBE.

The Globe says:—

In a Western exchange paper we find the following item of information:—

'WHAT'S UP?—In the Globe of the 28th inst. we find the following notice:

'PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an act to incorporate The Globe Printing Company in the City of Toronto.

GEORGE BROWN.

Toronto, March 28.'

'Has Mr. Brown determined on adopting Mr Greely's idea, or is he about to dispose of a large interest in the Globe to a company of politicians? We have, properly speaking, no right to put the questions, but the Globe has become one of the 'institutions' of this country, and anything affecting it must possess interest for, and demand investigation from the people.'

And in the Montreal Herald we find this paragraph:—

'SALE OF THE GLOBE.—It appears that Mr. Brown has sold the Globe to a Company which is to apply for an act of incorporation at the next session of Parliament. The advertisement announcing the intention to apply for such an Act appeared in the Globe of the 28th. We learn there are many stories as to the terms of the sale and the character of the management under which the paper is to fall. But these must, of course in the meantime be more or less authorized, and doubtful.'

We have already stated that the story of an intended sale of The Globe was entirely without foundation and we now repeat; that the rumor again so unnecessarily revived, has not the shadow of a pretext to rest upon. Mr. Brown has never had the slightest intention of parting with The Globe property—no person or persons ever proposed to him that he should do so and no sum of money that could be offered would induce him to part with it. Will that satisfy our anxious contemporaries.

There is a statement made in one of the above extracts, however, that is quite true namely, that the Globe has become one of the institutions of this country; and it is expressly with a view of placing it in a more firm position as a permanent institution of the country that it is now proposed to apply for an Act of incorporation. The amount of capital necessary to establish and maintain such a journal as the Globe is very large; and though there is not a particle of truth in the suggestion that Mr. Brown intends selling any interest whatever to any 'company of politicians,' or to a 'number of American gentlemen,' or to 'any other man'—still, the obtaining of a charter of incorporation will enable the proprietor to give a direct interest and incitement to exertion to those occupying responsible positions in the conduct of the paper. It will also, in the event of Mr. Brown's death, facilitate the continued maintenance in the paper of the same spirit and principles as have won for The Globe, from the day it was commenced up to this hour, such eminent success. Our friends may rest assured that no change has been, is now, or is likely to be contemplated in the management of the paper, except the infusion into it of still greater enterprise and vigor.

ANNEXATION.

The New York World, at the conclusion of an article on Canada, says:—"It is very strange that the Canadians do not take into consideration the one cure for all their difficulties with this country. Why not apply for admission into the federal Union? Once under the stars and stripes there would be no further fear of Fenians; perfect reciprocity of trade would follow; and there would be no danger of their soil being the battle ground in the event of a war between this country and Great Britain. Why not share in our great destiny? We promise to treat you well."

*** It would be very strange if the Canadians did annex themselves. The liberty they enjoy is real, that in the United States is fictitious. The taxes they pay are light—those of the United States are enormous. Their social habits are those of gentlemen—the habits of the Americans are semi-barbarous. As subjects of the greatest empire in the world, they have a standing, which they would lose by merging into United States citizens. In short they would gain nothing, but lose all.

POST-OFFICE IMPROVEMENT AT MONTREAL.—The Minerve contains the very grateful information that the Post Office authorities have at last consented to an improvement much needed and often demanded in Montreal. In a few days, boxes will be established under lamp posts at several points of the city, where letters can be thrown and thus the trouble of going down town to post them be saved.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, 31st March, 1866.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments viz:

Charles Douglass, of the village of Oil Springs, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Lambton.

Ludger Lussier, to be School Inspector for the County of Bonaventure, in the room of Joseph Meagher, Esquire, resigned.

Thomas Barton, of Lachute, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Argenteuil, in the room and place of Daniel De Hertel, Esquire, deceased.

Louis Lemay, of Ste. Croix, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Lotbiniere, in the room and place of Moise Couture, resigned.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 2.

The Parliamentary buildings are very much advanced towards completion. Both Chambers will be finished next week, it is expected, and out of the hands of the contractors, so that the Board of Works can at once proceed to lay down carpets, put the members' desks in their places, &c.. The carpets for them have arrived from England, where they were specially ordered. They will be temporarily lighted by three pendants, each with about one hundred burners. A temporary dais is erected for Speaker Wallbridge, in order to cause no delay in getting ready for the ensuing session. A temporary throne will be constructed in the Legislative Council Chambers for the Governor. The old desks of both chambers will be renovated and used. Those for the Assembly will be covered with green cloth, and for the Council with red cloth. Members have already commenced to select their seats. The furniture for the offices of the House, &c., are being put in position, and they may now be used when awaiting business. Gas fittings for offices, committees, &c., have been purchased in Philadelphia, and are now on their way. To-day the workmen are hanging the heavy oaken doors of the Assembly Chamber, and completing the work in the reporters' gallery. The system of ventilation is nearly completed, and will be tested in a day or two. That portion of the library which was used in the Parliament House at Quebec is now on shelves in the picture gallery here, equally convenient to both Chambers. A room, intended as a smoking room for the members of the Legislative Council, is likewise being fitted up to contain part of the library. The character of the work being done about the buildings now is the completion of the post offices, plastering, and laying cement floors in the basement, &c. The upholsterers are at work, under the direction of the Board of Works, preparing the furniture for the chambers, so that as soon as they are handed over by the contractors, carpets will at once be laid and desks be placed. The chambers will be ready for a session of Parliament, if desired by the end of the present month. When completed, they will not be surpassed by any on this continent. The work on the library building, in rear of the houses, it is expected, will be resumed in May.

WHAT'S WRONG ABOUT THE CLOCK.—It is high time that the City had a public clock. One has been ordered more than six months ago, and the Dome of the City Building has been very carefully, and at a good deal of expense, prepared for its reception. Why don't it come? Surely there is money enough in the Treasury to pay for it? It is to be an illuminated clock, and perhaps that accounts for its not being here. Why don't somebody who knows tell why the Clock don't come?

VOLUNTEER RELIEF AT MONTREAL.—The Executive Committee of the Volunteer Relief Fund of Montreal advertise that their Secretary will be in attendance at the Mechanics' Institute every Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of paying the wives of Volunteers, half a dollar a day for every day they have been absent from the city on duty. The subscriptions already amount to nearly $32,000, a fine example of the liberality of the citizens.

FIRE ARMS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—We direct the attention of purchasers of Fire Arms, with the newest improvements, to the advertisements of Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., of Montreal. It should be borne in mind that the remission of duty on Fire Arms only extends to the 8th of April.

SALE OF THE "ALBION."—The Albion newspaper has changed hands. Mr. Young, who has conducted the journal for many years, retires and will probably go to Europe. The new owner, Mr. Morrell, is a merchant of New York, engaged in the straw goods trade in New York and Canada. It is said that the price paid was $12,000.

"THE IRISH PEOPLE."—The current number of the Irish People—New York weekly, the organ of the O'Mahoney section of the Fenian Brotherhood, and certainly a very able exponent of the present anti-Anglican feeling in this country—speaks very decidedly against the proposal to invade Canada. Such a step, it declares, 'would be looked upon as filibustering by the people of this country and Canada. What right have we to invade Canada against the wishes of the Canadians themselves? Even the Fenians there are opposed to it. We would lose more men and money in such a subject than would free Ireland. Besides it would be a violation of faith with the men at home and the Fenians here. We have promised all kinds of material aid to the men in Ireland. Will we now desert them in their hour of need for a Canadian invasion? Such a movement would most likely call forth the opposition of the American Government, whose sympathies are with us, while our object is to free our country. If we had Canada what would it avail us? We were as far from Ireland as ever. It is much easier for an English fleet to block the few ports of Canada than the ocean-bound coast of Ireland. In a word James Stephens has vetoed it as unwise and impracticable. Are we to ignore James Stephens, or rather place him at defiance, by an act both impolitic and impracticable? It is not for such a project we have given our money, but for an invasion of Ireland."

FREE FAIR.—The quarterly Free Fair will be held in the Market Square on Thursday morning, being open to all kinds of stock, produce and agricultural articles, with the exception of hay and straw.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Mrs. Jeff. Davis has passed Memphis on her way to Canada, via Louisville. She is accompanied by Col. Harrison, late her husband's private Secretary.

LATE FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 2nd.

A sad accident occurred at the railway station on Saturday afternoon. A young man named James Young employed on the railway, was uncoupling two cars when he fell from the platform and was caught between the brake and one of the wheels.—The train moved forward at the same moment and he was carried round by the wheel and terribly mangled. The unfortunate fellow died the same evening. Yesterday morning his body was conveyed to Prescott by a special engine.

It seems we are to have a body of regular troops here in a very short time. The left wing of the 30th regiment, under Major Brooks, is coming up from Montreal. The government has leased the British hotel on Sussex street, for their accommodation.

The lumberers in our back country have done a good winter's work during the past season. There is more than the usual quantity of snow in the woods at this moment, and the drawing of lumber will probably go on until the freshets of May, when it will all be floated down without any trouble.

A Cabinet Council is talked of for next Wednesday, but whether it will be held here or at Montreal is not certain. Before long, however, the Councils will be held here altogether.

New York, April 3.

The Tribune's Washington telegram says the President yesterday informed a gentleman that he would send to the senate on Wednesday the nomination of a Collector for New York city.

The House Committee on foreign relations are nearly unanimous against the proposition to endorse the Mexican bonds to either 50,000,000 or any other amount.

The Herald says the Commissioner of Customs has been informed of the seizure, a few days since of forty thousand valuable cigars by the Collector at New Orleans, which were being smuggled into the United States at that port.

Hartford, April 3.—Returns from all but ten towns gave Hawley 900 majority over English.

Havana, March 24.—Since Wednesday night there has been a report of negro insurrections on Oviedo's plantation, and also on an estate of Martin Hernander, and on two others near Bolondson. This morning cavalry and infantry are now preparing to go to the scene of the trouble. There is little danger to be apprehended of a general insurrection at present, but many feel it will come sooner or later.

A large defalcation has been discovered in the Military treasury, and the intendant, Don Joaquin Salvey, and the intervertor, Don Vincent, have been condemned to pay $2562 284. There are also large deficits in the Custom House and other departments. The health of the island is very good. We have less sickness of any kind than usual at this season. Business is very dull.

Galveston, March 23.—The Texas Convention is drawing near its end.

Five companies of mounted troops are to be organized to hold in check and punish the Kickapoo Indians on the frontier. They have been murdering families of late.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1866.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 127¼.

SPRING AT LAST.—The weather is delightful. Warm sunshiny day, with frosty spells at night—just the weather for the sugar bush. That disagreeable month of March was enough to make every one hate Canada and its climate, while April, if it remain as it is, cannot fail to restore love of country.

THE NEW FERRY STEAMER.—The steamer Watertown, built by Mr. G. M. Kinghorn, to replace the new steamer of the same name which was burned at Cape Vincent last fall, on the Cape route, is all but perfected, a couple of days only being required to fit her up for immediate service. A large staff of workmen have been employed since the fall in performing the carpenters' work, which is fully completed, and the machinery, which was tested last fall, is in tip-top working order. The new Watertown is an improvement of anything on the model of her predecessor, and a few trifling defects in the other vessel are remedied in the new one. The Watertown is painted handsomely interior and exterior, and altogether makes a very handsome little steamer. She will be commanded this season by Capt. Hinckley, senior, whose capability and knowledge of the route are too well know to need comment. We predict for the Watertown a prosperous season. As soon as the ice in the channel shows the least sign of weakness Mr. Kinghorn's steamers will be sure to cut their way through, and secure the connection with the Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent, being always the first to move in the spring and last to lie up in the fall. The Pierrepont, which has been on the ways all winter receiving extensive repairs, is ready, as well as the Gazelle, to resume her trips on very short notice.

GOLD NEAR FORT GARRY.—The reports of rich gold deposits at the Red River are received, and great excitement is said to prevail in consequence. The St Paul press of the 18th inst., says, that private letters received from Fort Garry speak of an intense excitement which pervades all classes, on account of recent discoveries of gold near that place. The information in regard to the matter is quite meagre; but the fact that very rich discoveries have been made, and that a large amount of the precious metal, in the shape of nuggets, has been transmitted to the pockets of the fortunate discoverers it seems to be well authenticated. The first discovery, we learn, was made about six miles from Fort Garry by employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, who endeavoured to keep it a profound secret, while they were filling their pockets. But efforts on their part to exchange their nuggets for goods or "the coin of the realm," resulted in a public exposure of the whole matter. A letter states that some of the nuggets have brought £15 to £20 sterling. The Press is also informed that Gov. McTavish, who passed through St. Paul on the 17th, on his way to England, fully confirms the substance of what is stated above, and that his visit to England is for the purpose of reporting the discovery to the Company, and of securing the adoption of a system for developing and working the mines.

BANK NOTICE.—The Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada give notice that they will apply to the Legislature at the next Session, for certain amendments in their charter.

COMMERCE ON THE LAKES.—By the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty British vessels are prohibited from entering Lake Michigan and American ships the River St Lawrence and canals. The 4th Article of the late treaty reads as follows:—"It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, used as a means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now are, or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's subjects. It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence, secured to American citizens by the above clause of the present article shall continue." However there will be no new restriction imposed on Canadian vessels trading in Lake Michigan, so long as American vessels are permitted to use of the St. Lawrence route to the ocean on the terms in force before the termination of the late Treaty.

FLAX CULTURE.—The Riga seed promised by the Government has arrived at Portland, and will be ready for distribution by the Boards Agriculture in a few days. Farmers should not lose the opportunity of trying the valuable seed. It is alleged that by using it they may calculate on fibre from six to eight inches longer than that produced from native seed, and of better quality. With an unlimited demand for the seed, and several linen manufactories already established offering high prices for the straw, this new branch of agriculture recommends itself strongly to the notice of our farmers; and it is to be hoped a large breadth of land will be sown with flax this Spring.—Globe.

NEW YORK MARKETS—APRIL 3rd.

Flour receipts 6,575 bbls; market dull and declining for common grades; sales 6,700 bbls; 6 70 a 7 25 for superfine state; 7 15 a 7,55 for extra state; 7,65 a 8,15 for choice do; 6,75 a 7,25 for superfine western; 7 30 a 8,10 for common to medium extra western; 8 25 a 8 60 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.—Canadian flour dull and drooping, sales 300 bbls; 7,30 a 8,00 for common, 8,10 a 11,25 for good to choice extra. Wheat receipts—none. Market dull and drooping; sales 3,000 bush new No. 1 Milwaukie at 1,68; and 7 500 bush white Canada at 2 50. Rye quiet. Corn receipts—none. Market dull; sales 38,000 bush at 71 a 72c for unsound; 76 a 78c for sound mixed western, in store and delivered; 78 a 79c for Jersey yellow. Oats steady at 35 a 43c for unsound western, 54 a 55c for sound do; 54 a 55 Canada, 60c for Jersey; 54 a 56c for state.—Pork opened heavy and closed more firmly; sales 6 300 bbls at 25 60 a 25 87 for new mess, closing 25 75 regular; 24 50 a 25 00 for old do. Beef unchanged. Stocks heavy and dull. Money on call at 5 per cent.—Gold opened 127¼, and closed 127¼.

LATEST MARKETS.—Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat closed dull and drooping. Corn closed quiet and steady. Pork closed quiet and steady; new mess, $26 cash.—Lard closed easier.

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Kingston, Nov. 17th, 1865. 28

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NUMBER XXXIX, FOR MARCH, 1866, CONTAINS:

CATHEDRALS—THEIR NATURAL VALUE. By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester.
ON THE "BAALIM" AND PHOENICIAN WORSHIP. Second Article. By the REV. FREDERICK MEYRICK, M.A.
A LENTENTIDE MEDITATION. By the REV S.J. STONE, B. A.

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CHURCH WORK AMONGST THE NAVVIES. By the Rev. G. G. ROSS.
IN-DOOR GARDENING. By the COUNTESS MNISZECH.
THE RELIGIOUS SYMBOLISM OF PRECIOUS STONES. By ALEXANDER H. GRANT, M.A.
THE LATE FREDRICA BREMER. By MARY HOWITT.
CHRIST CHURCH DAYS: AN OXFORD STORY. Chapter XIX.—The Facile Descent. XX.—The Twofold Wreck.
WHO IS THE TRAITOR? A LENTEN POEM.
RECENT WRITINGS ON THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. REV. RICHARD WILTON, M.A.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the EDITOR. Dr. Pusey on Tract XC—Bishop of Ripon's Sermons—Sir E. B. Lytton's Lost Tales of Miletus—Knight's Shadows of Old Booksellers—From Cadiz to Colonel—General Kennedy on the Battle of Waterloo—Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust.

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For Two Years and upwards, 7 per cent. per annum.

These debentures being secured by the invested funds of the Company, and by the additional guarantee of the uncalled capital, which is at present $350,000, represented by a proprietary of about 900 shareholders, and the advances made by the Company on real estate being less than one third the value of the properly mortgaged, offer unquestionable security to the holder.

The debentures are transferable from hand to hand, and coupons for the half-yearly interest are attached, payable at the Company's office in Toronto; or, by arrangement, at Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths, bankers, No. 1 Lombard street, London.

Applications to be made at the Company's office,

VICTORIA HALL, TORONTO,

where any further information may be obtained.

By order of the Board.
J. SYMONS,
Secretary.
Victoria Hall, Toronto, Feb. 19th. 1aw3m64

DAY & MARTIN'S
REAL
Japan Blacking
97 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

Sold by all First-Class Houses in Canada and the Colonies.

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION.

D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious Imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses.
April 2nd, 1866. w6m7

HATS!
HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has just received, ex "Hibernian,"

From London and Paris,

and also
FROM NEW YORK AND MONTREAL
a fresh supply of
Spring Goods.

His Stock will be found to consist of Fine English Silk Hats, and also New York and Montreal Silk Hats of the latest styles—Oxford High Crown, Stiff and Soft, Prince Alfred, Prince Albert, Razey, Monitor, Merrimac, Gen. Grant, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of Tweed Hats, of French and English Patterns, and

CLOTH CAPS
in great variety and every Pattern.

Purchasers, and especially wholesale dealers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. GROH,
Wm. Wilson's Old Stand,
Corner of Brock and Wellington Streets.
Kingston, March 20th, 1866. 71

New Spring Goods!
AT THE
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.
R. WADDELL & CO.
Will Show on Monday

A full Assortment of New Spring Goods.

NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS.
NEW COBURGS, MOHAIRS AND LUSTERS,
NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,
WHITE, GREY AND PRINTED COTTONS.

ALSO,—

TWO CASES OF CHEAP HOOP SKIRTS,
&c., &c., &c.

R. WADDELL & Co.
Kingston, March 9th, 1866. 59

New Carpets! New Carpets!!
AT
MACNEE & WADDELL'S.

NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS,
NEW IMPERIAL CARPETS,
NEW SUPERIOR CARPETS,
NEW MEDIUM CARPETS,
NEW UNION CARPETS,

All Choice and New Patterns.

HEMP CARPETS,
COCOA MATTING,
FANCY MATTING,
STAIR CARPETS,
PRINTED DRUGGETS,
HEARTHRUGS,
DOOR MATTS, &c.

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, 23rd March, 1866. 71

REDUCTION OF FARES.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
Steamship from Portland to Liverpool.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

PERUVIAN,

Carrying the United States and Canadian Mails,
WILL SAIL FROM PORTLAND FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT LOCHFOYLE
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1866,

☞ Through Rates of Passage from Kingston to Liverpool, or Londonderry
CABIN, $89 50.
INTERMEDIATE, $75 50 to $79 50.
STEERAGE, $32, including cooked provisions on the voyage.

Berths not secured until paid for.
☞ An experienced Surgeon is carried on each vessel.
For freight or passage, or further information, apply to

G. T. OLIVER,
Canadian Express Office,
Agent.

☞ Passage certificates granted to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland and Scotland.
Kingston, March 31st, 1866. 78

The British and North American
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Liverpool,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

And Between Boston and Liverpool,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR,

CHINA	leaves Boston, Wednesday,		11th
CUBA	" New York,	"	18th.
ASIA	" Boston,	"	25th.
PERSIA	" New York,	May	2nd.
AFRICA	" Boston,	"	9th.
SCOTIA	" New York,	"	16th.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
These ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight, or passage apply to

E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York.
Or to E. C. & I. G. BATES,
103 State Street, Boston.
March 29th, 1866. 75&13

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

CARSLEY'S
Tapestry Carpets at One Dollar Per Yard!

ARE EQUAL TO WHAT CREDIT STORES ARE SELLING AT SEVEN SHILLINGS PER YARD.

☞ Call and See
S. CARSLEY'S
CARPETS.

☞ GOOD STAIR CARPETS at 11d. at
S. CARSLEY'S Liverpool House.
Kingston, March 26th, 1866. 72

BOOTS FOR THE MILLION
AT
The "Cheapest Boot & Shoe Store."

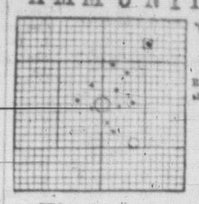
KIRK & ROSE have just received large supplies of Spring BOOTS AND SHOES, making their Stock the most complete and extensive in the city. Their Stock includes Coarse, Medium and Fine Work in all the different styles, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children. Every attention has been paid to the selection of the work, and it has been purchased on such favorable terms that they are enabled to sell ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

They have now on hand many thousand pairs of Boots and Shoes of excellent quality, which they offer at prices that cannot be honestly undersold. Any style of Boot can be procured from them at satisfactory prices.

To make their business more complete, they have just made arrangements by which they are enabled to make to order any style of Ladies' or Gentlemen's Boots. Those favoring KIRK & ROSE with their orders will be served promptly and supplied with articles equal to the best produced in the city.

KIRK & ROSE.
Kingston, April 12th, 1865. 6

AMMUNITION.



Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the fouling of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's Adams's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES
For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road,
London, W.C.
[WHOLESALE ONLY.]
August 11th, 1865. 1yr 168

STORE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in the Village of Milburn, about fifteen miles from the City of Kingston, and near H. Hamilton's Tannery, a large Store and Dwelling House. For Terms, which are Liberal, apply (if by letter post-paid) to H. McConnell, Millburn, or James Robb, Armagh Inn, Kingston.
Millburn, Nov. 16th, 1865. 3m26&64

Vanhorn's Travelling Foot Warmer.
PATENTED 24TH OF NOV., 1865.
PRICE $3.50.

THESE excellent and most useful Machines can be procured at
Messrs. CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM'S, Bagot Street.
S. MUCKLESTON'S, Princess Street.
LOUIS GERALDI'S, Princess House, (Olcott's) Princess Street.
And at the residence of the Subscriber
W. M. VANHORN,
Back Montreal Road, Pittsburgh.
Kingston, Dec. 20th, 1865. 297&51

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 46th Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical School of Maine will commence Feb. 23rd, and continue 16 weeks. Circulars containing full information can be had on application to the Secretary.
C. F. BRACKETT, M. D.,
Sec'y.
Brunswick, Me., Nov. 1865. 12inw26

"There is no such word as Fail."

TARRANT'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

Is a SURE, CERTAIN and SPEEDY CURE for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in the Male or Female frequently performing