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 4.40 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 1:35 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4:00 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

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

SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 7:00; Military Service 2:30. P. M. Daily Prayers at 8:00 A. M., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7 P. M. with sermon. On Saints' Days, morning and evening prayer.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11:00 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Afternoon service, 4:00.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic.)—Mass 7:00, 8:00, 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 6:30.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street)—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service, 2:30.

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

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Clarenham Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Head St. Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

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

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington Street.)—Morning service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1866.

MINERAL LANDS.

The following regulations have been issued by the department of Crown Lands;

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, March 12, 1866.

Regulations for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council:

INFERIOR METALS.

1. That each regular mining tract in unsurveyed territory shall consist of blocks of two hundred or four hundred acres.

2. That the dimensions of each regular mining tract of 400 acres be forty chains in front by 100 chains in depth, and smaller tracts, except on lakes and rivers, in the same proportion. The bearings of the outlines to be North and South, and East and West, astronomically.

3. That mining tracts bordering upon lakes and rivers shall have their frontage upon such waters, and shall be subject in all cases to the public rights in navigable or floating waters; and that mining tracts so situated, shall have a mean depth of one hundred chains back from such river or lake, (exclusive of road allowance of one chain in width) which shall be reserved along the margin of such river or lake) in conformity with the above mentioned bearings.

4. That mining tracts in unsurveyed territory shall be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and connected with some known point in previous surveys, (so that the tract be laid down on the office maps of the territory), at the cost of the applicants, who shall be required to furnish the surveyor's plan, field notes, and descriptions thereof in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and to the satisfaction of the department.

5. The price shall be one dollar per acre, payable into the Department of Crown Lands at the time of making application.

6. That in surveyed townships, lots presenting indications of minerals be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township, when it is more than one dollar per acre.

7. That mining lands in surveyed townships be sold by the local agents for cash, but all lands in unsurveyed territory shall be sold by the department.

8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of gold and silver.

GOLD AND SILVER.

9. That in selling the lands in the gold mining divisions, the department is to discriminate as far as practicable between purchasers for actual settlement, bona fide, and those for mining or speculative purposes; selling to the former for the present prices and terms (subject to an increase to $2 an acre,) under the order of 8th August, 1864, when actually worked for gold; and to the latter for one dollar an acre—cash.

10. That in Letters Patent for lands on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, the clause reserving all mines of gold and silver be omitted at the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

11. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION — GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

San Francisco, April 6.

A terrible explosion of what was supposed to be nitra glycerine, occurred at 1.15 o'clock to-day, near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s building. The explosion shook the earth like an earthquake for a circle of a quarter of a mile.

Samuel Knight, superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, died in half an hour of injuries received. G. W. Bell, supervisor and assayer, was instantly killed. Mr. Wallut, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s assayer, Joseph Elliot, John Gallagher, Frank Webster and Wm. Justin were also killed. Eight dead bodies were so mutilated that they could not be indentified. Some will never be identified, as fragments of human flesh, bones and brains were found nearly two blocks distant.

Montgomery, Sacramento and California streets were lined with broken glass, scarcely a window for several hundred feet remaining whole. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s horses, and everything in the vicinity, animate or inanimate, were blown into fragments.

The damage is estimated at $200,000 at least. Wm. Havens, a book keeper of the Pacific Mail Company, is ascertained to be among the killed. The cause of the explosion is a mystery; the freight agent of the Pacific Mail Company says that two boxes, each measuring about four cubic feet, were taken from the steamer's deck to the place where the explosion occurred. One box was consigned to Idaho city and the others to Los Angelos. Both were stained with oil. The contents are not known. Forty men are now engaged in removing the ruins.

The bodies of eight persons killed by the explosion, have since been identified; seven or eight others are missing, who were probably blown to atoms. It is tolerably well ascertained that the explosion was caused by concussion in opening a leaking box of nitra glycerine which the owner refused to receive in consequence of its damaged condition. The Board of Supervisors have passed an order causing all nitra glycerine found within the city to be seized and destroyed.

WHERE, O WHERE?—Where in the world is that Fenian ship which left the north western coast of Maine a week ago on a secret 'expedition?' It cannot possibly have landed its load at any point on the island of Campo Bello, nor of Newfoundland or Nova Scotia nor on Prince Edward's Island or New Brunswick. The question, therefore, arises was the 'secret expedition' to Ireland? Did the solitary Fenian ship set out to challenge the British Navy? Did it go to 'bombard London?' If the vessel had been a monitor, and if the gallant Admiral Porter had been in command, we should have had no difficulty in believing these things. But as the ship was built of wood, and propelled by wind, and commanded by a Fenian, and as it had six armament but a few muskets, we can hardly credit them. But we shall eagerly wait for the telegraph to give us news from it.—N. Y. Times.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHLOROFORM.

A new process for producing what is technically called 'local anæsthesia,' but which we know by the humbler and less law-breaking name of 'a deadened sensation,' has been discovered and brought into practice by Dr. Richardson. It consists in directing on the part of the body to be operated upon perfectly pure ether in the form of infinitely minute sub-division or fine spray. The instrument invented by Dr. Richardson for this purpose consists of a dispersion tube connected with a small hand bellows, and fixed in a bottle of ether. When the bellows are brought into action the ether is delivered from a capillary jet and is directed to the body at a distance of from half an inch to an inch and a half. In a very brief period, varying according to the circulatory power of the patient from 5 to 50 seconds, the portion of the body under the influence of the ether spray becomes of snowy whiteness, and absolutely insensible to pain. The skin may now be divided, and, the ether being directed into the wound, deeper incisions may be carried on. In a case of disease affecting the thigh in a patient at the Great North Hospital, Mr. W. Adams, one of the surgeons to the hospital, made an incision five inches long and one inch and a half deep, after Dr. Richardson had thus rendered the parts insensible, and the patient was not even conscious that the knife had been used. Up to the present time, we are informed, Dr. Richardson has applied the local anæsthetic in more than 50 operations, and in all with perfect success. The process has also been adopted with equal success by other practitioners. As yet it has been used only in minor operations; but the author of the plan is of opinion that with a larger and improved apparatus he can make it applicable for capital operations. The principle of the process consists in a combination of a mode of producing sudden and extreme cold by and in combination with an anæsthetic fluid; viz. ether. The extreme cold causes the superficial numbness of the skin, but when the skin is divided the ether exerts its own direct action of cold: hence the deep insensibility that results. After the application, the parts quickly recover their sensibility and heal well. The advantages of this method are its great simplicity of application, its rapidity of action, its absolute safety, and its power as an anæsthetic.—The process does not interfere in the least degree with the consciousness, and a very little practice with it makes every surgeon master of the necessary details for its successful employment. The number of deaths that have recently occurred from chloroform have made professional men peculiarly anxious in respect to its use in small operations; while at the same time they have been desirous of operating without, in every case, the production of pain from the knife. Dr. Richardson's discovery is received, therefore, by the profession, with a degree of enthusiasm which has probably only once been expressed since the news first came from America of the discovery of general anæsthesia by the inhalation of ether vapor—we mean when Professor (now Sir James) Simpson announced the discovery of chloroform as the substitute for ether.—London Star.

NOT THE MAN.—The Chief of Police received a telegram from Philadelphia yesterday, in answer to one sent relative to the prisoner now under arrest here as the supposed accomplice murderer of the Deering family. The authorities say they have the real murderer in safe keeping, and doubt very much his story of having any accomplice in the matter; but to take his photograph and forward it, that it might be shown to prisoner.—London Free Press.

ENGLISH JOCKEYS.—'Argus' writes in the Morning Post:—'The refusal of Jemmy Grimshaw to ride Prodigal, at Warwick, after he had cantered him down, and the horse ran out a little, provoked a great deal of irritation besides sensation; and I am glad to see my contemporaries have come round to the views so often expressed in these columns, as to the absurd and ruinous manner in which these cubs are petted by their employers, who almost ask them as a favour to ride, instead of demanding it as a right, paid for by the regular standard of wages. A barrister even in moderate practice is only too glad of a five-guinea brief, and pays as much attention to it as if the fee had been treble that amount. A parish curate does four times as much work as one of these urchins for a salary at which they would turn up their noses, as it would not permit them to indulge in the luxuries which force of example has rendered necessary to them. Therefore it is time some check should be put upon a class who, without education enough to make out their own accounts, give themselves airs and grace which are positively sickening, and they should be taught a lesson, that because nature has framed them on a diminutive scale, which gives them a superiority in the calling they have adopted, that fact does not exempt them from fulfilling the obligations which they owe to society, but while noblemen and gentlemen will put themselves on a level with them, and ask them into their drawing-rooms and dining-rooms, they must reap the fruits of such mistaken kindness. Children's heads cannot stand it, and when they find that, as soon as they are out of their apprenticeship, the possession of the first call upon them is contested for as warmly as a seat for a county, and see their bad grammatical phrases quoted in newspapers like the opinion of John Stuart Mill, it is not surprising they should carry on as they do. Indeed, when one reads the rate of pay in the Army and Navy List, and compares it with that of these youngsters, it electrifies one to think that a boy weighing scarcely more than a good-sized haunch of mutton, can command more remuneration for his services than a post captain who has served for 20 years, or the colonel of a regiment who has braved all the climates of the globe. Yet such is the case; and this boy, receives from the Marquis of Hastings a retaining salary of £500 per annum, exclusive of fees; and, according to report, rather than be subject to the same annoyance and disappointment, his employer will cancel the agreement at his own risk. Fortunately for the turf we have some jockeys left, such as Johnny Osborne, Challoner, Ashmall, Fordham, Wells, Edwards, Custance, Daly, who are striking exceptions to the rest of their brethern, and who, by their intelligence, respectability, and manner, deserve every imitation, and are never likely to forfeit either the good opinion of their own employers or that of the racing world in general."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Count of Napoleon III, contains a grand marshal of the place, a grand almoner, grand chamberlain, master of the hounds, master of horse, and principal master of the ceremonies, each of whom receives $12,000 a year. There are four prefects of the palace and twelve chamberlains, whose salaries are $2,500 each. The private secretary has $8,000, his assistants $2,500, and the police inspector of the imperial residences has $4,000. The Cabinet ministers are paid $20,000 each, and their secretaries from $3,500 to $5,000. There are seven privy councillors who are paid $2,000 each. The Senators are one hundred and fifty in number; their salary is $6,000 each. The President of the Senate has $20,000; the Vice-President, the grand referendaire, and the Secretary, $12,000.

FOUR MILLION SERMONS.—Four million sermons a year, says Dean Ramsay, are preached in Great Britain. What a thought, and how pregnant with other thoughts! In how many of these sermons, we wonder, is St. Paul's opinion taught, to the effect that though faith is a good thing, charity is a far better? Conceive the gigantic listening power of the British mind, that can maintain such a tremendous institution in existence from year to year. Consider, again, how many of these sermons would be preached if the fairer sex were not allowed to church or chapel. If congregations were made up of men alone, would any sermons be ever preached? Again suppose no persons were allowed to go to church in their best clothes, what would be the appearance of our churches both in town and country? What portion of the female sex would find the attractions of a preacher a sufficient counterbalance to the annoyance of being compelled to appear in their everyday and working habiliments? Further, supposing that no clergyman or minister was permitted to preach against anybody else, would sermons continue as numerous and as long as they now are?—Supposing no Protestant was suffered to attack the Pope, and no Catholic priest to assure his hearers that Protestants will be damned, would sermons diminish in quantity as they rose in quality? Once more, is there any hidden connexion between the fact of these four million sermons and the ten thousand outcast boys of London? Are these miserable pariahs of the English race in any way the result of this perennial flux of talk, and of the 'Christian zeal' for the conversion of black people which it encourages? Some of these questions may be purely speculative, but surely some of them are to the last degree practical.—Pall Mall Gazette.

PURITANISM ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Commission of the Church of Scotland met in consultation with the Commission of the Free Kirk, about the beginning of last month, in order to appoint a day of fasting on account of the Cattle plague. One gentleman, a Dr. Lee, proposed Easter Sunday as an appropriate fast day, that day being observed by Romanists as the special festival of our Lord's Resurrection: another gentleman, with better taste, suggested Friday the 30th, or Good Friday, as more appropriate, seeing that the anniversary of Our Lord's bitter passion upon the Cross is observed as a fast day by most Christians. This proposition, however, as might have been expected, called forth a perfect storm of indignation from the zealots of the Presbyterian party. These considered that, as it was, there was a great deal too much inclination to follow the usages of Episcopalians and Papists in the matter of fast days; and that, bad as was the rinderpest, the observance of Good Friday as a fast would have the tendency to encourage in Presbyterian Scotland a superstitious attachment to those days, and this would result in a worse state of things than any plague which had ever visited this, or any other country. The proposition therefore to name Good Friday as a fast day was repudiated by Assembly, lest some fearful thing should befall the faith and morals of Puritans.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—L'Ordre says that a general meeting of this Benevolent Society took place in Montreal, on Sunday, afternoon, in the Parish Church; the Bishop being in the chair, with the Mayor on the right, and on his left the Superior of the Seminary, and the new rector of the Parish of Montreal. They have relieved during the year over 700 families, and given 900 cords of wood. They have, moreover, daily distributed soups from the 15th of January to over 750 persons. The Society reckons there about 1100.

BLOCKADE RUNNER SEIZED.—The N. Y. Herald says: Acting upon information, supposed to be sufficient, the Treasury Department a few weeks since seized as Confederate property the iron steamer and blockade runner Coquette, then lying at at Baltimore. The vessel is alleged to have been built in Scotland, under a contract with Mallory, for the Confederate States, but is now claimed as private property. The Department has finally decided to hold the vessel as confiscated property, and proceed against her according to law. She is valued at about $150,000.

A LOVE AFFAIR.—The New Albany Ledger says that a man named Price was engaged to be married to an heiress named Love, not a hundred miles from that town. The preparations were all made, the bridal party assembled, and the divine ready to tie the knot square and strong on the arrival of the groom. The gallant Price, however, hearing that his intended was not the heiress he supposed she was, upon consideration changed his mind. He never appeared.—The wretch! The spirit of the bride said come; those that were athirst said come; and as if fulfilling the Scriptures, though more likely filling themselves, those assembled partook freely of the wedding luxuries without money and without Price.

FRENCH TORPEDOES.—The French naval authorities are experimentalizing on torpedoes at Toulon. They have a small steamer made as invulnerable as possible, low, sharp and fast. At the end of the submerged bowsprit, let us call it, ten or fifteen feet under water, is a torpedo with only six pounds of powder, but of such a terrible force that the strongest iron-clad is sunk. One such torpedo boat might sink a whole fleet. What is the use of building navies when a paltry little hornet like this, without a single gun on board, could destroy them.

MARRIAGES IN ITALY.—The Italian papers mention that a marriage in accordance with the new civil law, and without the intervention of the Church, has just been celebrated at Secli, in Sicily, between a barrister, Guglielumi Coruso, and a nun of the order of St. Theresa, named Maria Pisini, known as Sister Maria Annunziata. The parents of the bride not only gave her their consent, but a dowry also. All the principal families of the neighborhood, together with the local authorities, were present at the ceremony.

END OF THE BIG ARMSTRONG.—Armstrong's 600-pounder, known as 'Big Will,' burst at the 54th round at Shoeburyness recently. Of late the charge has been increased from 70 to 100 lbs. of powder, and a 60 lb. steel bolt, and this seems to have effectually disabled it. 'Big Will' was built under Sir William's immediate superintendence, and cost $4000.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF BISHOP COLENSO.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, as Metropolitan of the Province of Canada, having received from the Bishop of Capetown a formal notification of the sentence of excommunication itself, in order as he stated, to give due and solemn publicity to the same, read these documents in the Cathedral at morning service on Sunday. His Lordship has also forwarded copies of them to the other Bishops of this Province, and to all the clergy of his own Diocese. We give them in full below, together with a few extracts from a statement drawn up by the Bishop of Capetown, showing several of the unsound and heretical opinions set forth and persistingly maintained by Bishop Colenso, and for which these proceedings have been instituted against him. It is satisfactory to know that the course pursued by the Bishop of Capetown has been most fully approved by the Houses of Convocation in England, by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and almost every other representative body of the Church in communion with him; and here in Canada at the last Provincial Synod an address was unanimously adopted assuring him of the sympathy felt for him in this time of severe trial, and admiration of the unflinching steadfastness with which he has maintained the integrity of the Christian faith, and the authority and inspiration of the Word of God.—Montreal Gazette.

DOMESTIC.

OTTER CAUGHT.—An Otter was caught in the Bay, a short distance from this town, one day last week, by Mr. Robail. It measured from the head to the end of the tail, about four feet. It was exhibited on the market on Saturday, and extracted a large number of spectators. It is said to be the veritable 'sea serpent,' discovered by the British Whig some years ago.—Belleville Intelligencer.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.—The small birds are arriving with the season, and possibly the old habits of their wanton destruction will be sought to be gratified. We warn, however, all who may seek to thus destroy them, that the killing or catching of Insectivorous birds at the present season, exposes the person so doing to fine and imprisonment, and that the law in the premises will be worked, and its penalties rigorously enforced.

BATH.—Some time since, Judge Burrows becoming greatly dissatisfied with the condition of the Court Room at Bath, which besides being an uncomfortable one, was in a building where a school was kept overhead, removed the Court to Mill Haven; but promised the people of Bath to bring it back whenever they would provide a suitable room. The Council have therefore determined to build a Town Hall, at a cost of $2,000. The building is to be of wood; the plans have been adopted, and tenders will be advertised for in a few days. There seems to be considerable jealousy subsisting between the inhabitants of the eastern and western sections of the village, in reference to the site for the building. The Council had selected a very fine lot near the residence of Dr. Alshton, and a large number of the inhabitants of the East end have petitioned to have the building erected on a lot near the Presbyterian Church, which they claim to be more central.—Napanee Standard.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE MYSTERIES OF CHICAGO.—As the winter's ice breaks up on the lake shore and in the river at Chicago, a great many dead bodies are fished out of the water by the citizens. Nobody knows anything about how they came there, and no impertinent questions are asked, according to the local journals.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF ROBBERY.—On Thursday last, as Mr. Henry Lanxon, of this town, was engaged in cleaning his outbuildings, in accordance with the lately passed health By-law, he discovered, in the privy three silver goblets, such as are commonly used in churches, for sacramental purposes. They have no doubt been stolen, and deposited there by the thief, who perhaps thought that he would have difficulty in disposing of them, or might lead to his detection.—Napanee Standard.

HOW THEY TREAT GARROTTERS IN ENGLAND.—The Manchester garrotters, whom Mr. Justice Lush sentenced to the lash, are being flogged in batches of four a day. Geo. Jones, Richard Coles, James Molloy, and Robt. Williams have received, the first two, one dozen and a half each, and the last two a couple of dozen each. The punishment was administered in presence of the governor of the New Bailey, the surgeon and two magistrates. The convicts all suffered severely, and with the exception of Geo. Jones, howled at the first half dozen. R. Williams, who came last, and had probably heard the yells of the others, was moved, partly by his apprehensions and partly by the first fall of the lash, to complain to the surgeon that he was suffering from the palpitation of the heart. On being examined he was found rather full in flesh, but quite well, and he was accordingly sent back to the post. The governor (Captain Mitchell) has visited each convict in his cell, and considers the flogging has had a very salutary effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

'In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom,' at least so thought the City Council on Monday when they appointed so numerous a body as the new Board of Health. Now we think that 'too many cooks spoil the broth,' and were Boards of Health composed of three, or at most five, efficient persons, they would be far more useful than as at present constituted. By the way, the Aldermanic element is the worst portion of the Board; the Aldermen will oppose all necessary outlays of money, and perhaps be partial to their own localities. The only real mode to make the Board what the law intends it to be, is to delegate its business and its powers to a small Committee, which shall be the Acting Board, and to whom the people will look up to, as the responsible party, not only to cleanse the city, but to keep it clean.

HALF WEEKLY DRILL.—The 14th Battalion mustered at the Artillery Barracks again yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock, and went through the usual course of squad and company drill. The Battalion paraded at the Drill Shed at half-past four on Tuesday afternoon, instead of the Artillery Barracks. The Battalion will be exercised on the parade ground adjoining the Drill Shed. No 2 Company wore their new uniforms yesterday morning, and were duly inspected by Col. Paton. The summer uniform consists of shacko, tunic and black cloth trousers, much superior to the general run of uniforms in the Battalion, being part of the new clothing recently received from England.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM TORONTO.

(Per Provincial Line.)
Toronto, April 19th.

Farrell, Green and Moore, who were arrested last night on two charges of assault, were to-day committed for trial by the Police Magistrate.

A daring robbery was committed between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The office of Mr. Barry, in the York Chamber, was entered while the clerks were at lunch, and a strong box was broken into, and another box, enclosed in that again burst open, in which was enclosed a smaller cash box, containing $20 in cash and a number of valuable papers. Detectives Tyner and Sheelhan are on their track. Considering this was done in broad daylight and almost opposite to the Police Court, it was a very daring act.

The Gustaff trial was postponed on account of the absence of some material evidence for the Crown.

The two companies of Lower Canada Volunteers, lately stationed at Niagara, under command of Major Cinqmars, arrived here to-day by the City of Toronto on their way home. They looked rainy and fatigued after their winter's campaign.

In the case of Thos. W. Peney, arraigned some days since for forgery, the verdict was deferred.

JEFF. DAVIS.—The American papers say that the House Judiciary Committee are engaged in investigating and sifting the evidence implicating Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot. The point which the committee are driving at is to make out a case which will warrant them in recommending Davis to be tried by a Military Commission. They expect to be able to do this. There is evidence from unheard of persons alleged also to be in the plot at one time, which the friends of Military Commission exclaim, involves Davis in the assassination plot.

BRIGADE FIELD DAY.—Major General Lindsay will reach Kingston on Wednesday next, on a tour of inspection. The Troops in Garrison will parade at ten a.m. on Barriefield Commons.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.—The disease on the Virginia is pronounced marked Asiatic Cholera. As no communication is allowed between her and the shore, there is no danger of the disease reaching the city. The Cholera is entirely confined to the steerage passengers.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Persia has arrived at New York and the St. David at Portland. The news is not very important.

Mr. Gladstone severely denounced the Fenian designs against innocent British colonies, and said if they carried out their diabolical threats, the whole power of England would assist the colonies in their defence.

Political excitement on the German question ran high in Paris. It is positively reasserted that France is quietly getting an army of observation together, and strengthening garrisons. The minor German States were arming. Count Bismarck is said to have declared that the pacific declaration on behalf of Austria was insufficient, and Prussia will continue her armaments.

FENIAN NEWS.

A TUG PURCHASED BY THE FENIANS IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 18.

The Courier of this morning learns that the tug Relief has been purchased by P. O. Day, who is Head Centre of the Fenians here. She is one of the strongest and most powerful tugs on the lakes, and belonged to the Board of Underwriters.

GENERAL MEADE GOING EAST.

Boston, April 18th.

General Meade passed through Boston to-day, en route for Eastport, Maine.

THE MAINE AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING.

St. Stephens, N.B., April 18.

Generals J. L. Hodson and C. H. Smith arrived here this afternoon. The former is Adjutant General of the State of Maine. He visits Canada to acquaint himself with facts regarding the Fenian movements. He has countermanded a late order to remove arms, &c., from this place. General Hodson was ordered by the government to consult with General Smith. They both leave to-morrow to report at Augusta. If the United States authorities do not send troops here for protection of citizens on the border it is the intention of this State to organize some for that purpose. A British frigate is in the river with troops aboard.

ANOTHER SEIZURE AND ANOTHER RELEASE.

Eastport, Me., April 18.

The Fenian Schooner was seized again by orders from Washington, but was again released this evening by orders from the same source. Permission was given at first to unload all her cargo except the arms. Her discharge is now believed to be unconditional.

The flag-ship of the West India squadron arrived this afternoon, and has gone up the St. Croix. She brought seven hundred troops from Halifax.

New York, April 18.

The United States naval squadron ordered on duty on the North American coast has been finally detailed, and will consist of seven vessels, carrying fifty-nine guns. In addition to these there will be a reserve force consisting of several vessels now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the summer practice squadron of the Naval Academy. The seven vessels composing the flying squadron are now ready for service, and will rendezvous at Eastport, Me., during the next week. They will remain in that vicinity until the Fenian excitement subsides, when they will visit various points on the coast of Canada for the protection of American fisheries.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Eastport, Me., April 19.

Gen. Meade and staff arrived here by special steamer this morning. I have reason to believe that he will act decidedly. The evident object of the Fenians here is to arm fishing boats, and get England and the United States into a war. Gen. Meade is alive to the subject. He has left for Calais with 75 soldiers. Pickets are to be put out. The Fenians bought yesterday a small English vessel, which got out, and the Custom House authorities sent the Revenue cutter after her. The Consul has detained her papers. There was an attempt to rescue arms last night.

SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

At a Fenian meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, Colonel Roberts said that he could not return his thanks for the kind and enthusiastic reception accorded him. When he thought of the many bitter hours he had suffered, he was consoled by the reflection that no man could point to him and say, 'Roberts, you have done either a dishonest or a dishonorable act.' He joined the organization not to make money, but to lose it; not to gain a life, but to lose one. (Applause.)—The genius of the Irish people had greatly assisted in making the American Republic the great nation it had become. It had been said that he was a very uncomfortable Roberts for tyrants, and he felt that was an uncomfortable Roberts for tyrants. (Applause.) The speaker here referred to the division in the Fenian ranks, saying that he was sick of saying anything about it. He was sick of such talking; and he would be sick of it until he could see Irishmen in the field, and with arms in their hands, striking for the independence of Ireland. (Applause.) He looked upon an open, avowed traitor as a shinning, noble spirit compared to the man who, under the guise of patriotism, takes the widow's mite and the laborer's pittance for carrying out his own ends. Irishmen had been more deceived by misrepresentation and false information in New York City than in any other section of the country. The Irishmen of the West were more in the habit of thinking for themselves; and he hoped the Irishmen of New York would emulate that example. (Applause.) Louis Napoleon was not the friend of the Irish people, and, as long as he might rule France, Ireland need hope for no assistance from from the French nation. The French people sympathize with the people of Ireland, but while they should continue to be ruled by a despot and an acknowledged friend of the English Government, Ireland could not hope for any material assistance from that source. It was known by the speaker that the rumors circulated months past of the early departure of an Irish fleet were false. The people of America had seen the falsehoods that had been practised upon them. Irishmen were deceived by these rumors. But it was not too late yet to strike a blow for Ireland. He thanked God that it was not too late; and if Irishmen in America would aid the cause, that blow would be struck as sure as there was a Supreme Being in Heaven. (Applause.) The bloody and persecuting power of England could not withstand the blow to be given by the Irish masses, if they were provided with proper support and sympathy. It was determined to carry the war into the enemy's county. (Applause.) England was to be fought three thousand miles from her base, where there are English governors, English laws and English hatred of Irishmen, and no power could stop the fight. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that the United States Government were resolved to observe the neutrality laws. They were not going to hover around the borders for many days, and merely threaten to hurt somebody. (Laughter.) They were going to strike the blow as silently as they could, but they were bound to commence the fight soon and plant the Irish flag on English soil. (Applause.) It was a great undertaking, but there were dauntless arms and determined spirits more than equal to the long purse of England in the fight of liberty against despotism.—Religious dissension was set aside. The Catholic and the Protestant would march side by side to fight for the liberty of their native land. [Applause.] That liberty was large enough to equally embrace all sects of religion. He concluded his remarks by making an eloquent appeal for aid, urging all present, and all Irishmen everywhere, to stand true to Ireland in her hour of trial, and thus share in the achievement of her liberation from English despotism. Every cent of money contributed would be expended for the purchase of arms, and as long as he lived not a copper of it should stay in his pocket. [Applause.] He had said that he would not hold his present position in the Brotherhood a moment after a certain day, if, on that day, there should be no fighting, and he would now repeat that declaration. [Applause.] He would not again be heard upon a public platform until the blow was struck. [Applause, cheers, and music by the band.] Fifty veteran soldiers were coming in and enrolling themselves for every one that could be armed. If Irishmen would support the cause, he would give his pledge that that banner [pointing to the Irish Flag] would never again wave from a public platform until it should float over English soil. [Prolonged applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Robert's remarks, there were cries for 'Sweeney, Sweeney.' The chairman stated that the gentleman called for was not present, but was engaged in a business of much greater importance than that of speech-making. He was absent attending to the purchase of munitions of war. [Applause.]

MIKE MURPHY TRIALS.

Cornwall, April 19.

Investigation continued to-day with closed doors as before. The witnesses examined were Sheedy, of Toronto, one of the prisoners; one McNamee, of Montreal; Dr. Allen, the Mayor of Cornwall; Mc. Hunter, of Toronto, and a telegraph operator. The latter gentleman gave some important evidence respecting some messages sent in cypher from Toronto and received there. The investigation stands adjourned till Wednesday next, the 25th inst., when additional evidence of great moment will certainly be produced. One of the Toronto Detectives has been exercising his powers of discovery on some of the 'frail ones' here, and has made some rather startling developments, which is embodied in an affidavit, and which will be held in readiness for action if necessary.

THE CHOLERA IN PORTLAND.—Portland, Me., April 18.—A man died in this city of cholera this morning. He is said to have been one of the five who escaped from the steamer England.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Thursday, 19th April, Maria, widow of the late C. Stenson, Esq., aged 55 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, Market Square, to Cataraqui Cemetery, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock.

Queen's College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Canada.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of Parliament for an Act to Incorporate the School of Medicine at Kingston, under the above designation.

Kingston, April 19th, 1866. 94

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

THAT Property situated in Williamsville, opposite Mr. Ward's, comprising an excellent Stone House, with large Garden and Orchard attached. No charge will be made for the first Three Months to any person renting the above, and the premises will be put in repair by the owners. For further particulars apply to

JAMES LINTON,
Agent.

Kingston, April 20th, 1866. tf 94

CITY OF KINGSTON.

MARKET TOLLS.

SEALED and Separate Tenders will be received at the City Clerk's Office until

Monday, the 30th day of April, Inst.,

At 12 o'clock, noon, from Persons willing to lease the Charges, Duties, Tolls, &c., of

MARKETS Nos. 1 & 2;

for one year, from the first Monday in May next, to the first Monday in May, 1867, the first named day being inclusive. The Tenders to express in words at length the sum of money to be given for the lease of each Market, and to be endorsed "Tender for Market Tolls," No. 1 and No. 2, as the case may be. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due performance of the Lease, whose real signatures must be subjoined to each Tender. No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock, noon, on the day specified for receiving them.

Further information made known on application at this office.

By order of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Kingston, April 20th, 1866. 5t 94

DAILY BOAT

For Bath, Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE,

CAPTAIN CARRELL,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnston Street, for above and intermediate ports,

THIS AND EVERY DAY,

(Sundays excepted)

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.

Returning, leaves Belleville every morning (Sundays excepted) at a quarter past SIX o'clock.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

C. H. HATCH,
Agent.

Kingston, April 21st, 1866. 94

FOR SALE BY Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES (if not previously disposed of by private sale) in the City of Kingston, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th April, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, that Valuable Property, opposite the Post Office, on the corner of Wellington and Clarence streets, known as the

"BUCKLEY BUILDINGS."

This property is advantageously situated, and has lately been greatly improved and put in complete repair, and at the present time realizes a gross rental $564, subject to a low ground rent of $60.

For further particulars, terms, &c., &c., apply to John M. Machar, Esq., Anchor Buildings, or to the undersigned.

ALEX. PHILLIPS.

Kingston, 19th April, 1866. 93

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers,

Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,

Repeating Pistols, Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and shot Gun Barrels,

and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N.Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS,
Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.

April 16th, 1866. 90

FRESH TEAS!

AND

Choice Family Groceries Just to Hand

AT

The Kingston Tea Mart,

Market Square.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public and his numerous Customers, that he has just to hand a Large Stock of Teas,

COMPRISING:

Finest Gunpowders, Young Hyson, and Imperials, imported; Old Hysons, Twankays, Japan, Young Hysons, Congous, Souchongs, Oolongs, Scented Orange Pekoe to mix with the Green, Colored and Uncolored Japan Teas.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of General Groceries—new fruits, English Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Prunes, Essences, Olive, Castor and Hair Oils; Mustard in Tins, Bottles, 4 lb and 2 lb Jars; Spices, loose and in packages; Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, French and English Chocolate, Homœopathic Cocoa, Coffee, green and roasted, and ground daily on the premises; Lobsters, Sardines; Toronto and Quebec Biscuits; Soap and Candles cheap by the lot.

Also, a large assortment of Wines, English, Irish and Canadian Porters and Ales, Brandies, Irish, Sc