[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 4:20 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.)

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 Canard 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.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 13th Nov. 1865.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1866.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

C. L. D., Ottawa (2); H. W., New York.

REMINDERS.

AUDIT of County Accounts this morning at ten o'clock, at the Court House.

HALF WEEKLY MUSTER of the Volunteers of the 14th Battalion at the Drill Shed, at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT AT HOME.

The London correspondent of the New York Daily News, who is usually pretty well informed, says that the British public are on the rack of expectation for the next mail from this continent. He says that 8,000 troops are to be sent to British America, as well as a considerable naval force, to protect the shipping and the coast, and a fleet of gunboats for the lakes. He adds: 'While preparing for war, diplomacy is not neglected. Hitherto Sir. F. Bruce has been instructed to make firm but informal remonstrances to the Government at Washington. I have reason to believe that different instructions are now sent to the British Minister. He will in a formal manner direct the attention of Mr. Seward to the infractions of neutrality involved in an open organization to wage war against the British Empire, and at the same time, declare that the British Government cannot shut their eyes to such palpable facts, and, that unless the United States government adopts some measures of repression, an interruption of diplomatic relations is inevitable and imminent. As soon as Parliament reassembles, the subject will be mentioned, and the government will, no doubt, explain the course they have pursued. Indeed, it is impossible for the British government to any longer refrain from some decided action. The authorities in Canada are very earnest and urgent in their representations.

The Times Correspondent (Mr. Jenning) writing from Montreal on the 22nd March, says:—

In this bright and pleasant city—pleasant even now, when the snow is beginning to give way, and the streets are up to one's knees in slush in the day time, and change into a sheet of ice at night—the people have stood up with one accord to protect their homes from the danger which menaces them, but there is not the least sign of fear or apprehension anywhere. A splendid Volunteer force has been put up at the disposal of the Governor General, and knows well that if he calls for ten times as many more he could get them before 24 hours had gone by. The people know it also, and they feel safe, hoping only that their friends at home will leave off laughing at them for being slow and dull-spirited offshot of the old healthy and vigorous stock. If they understand us better in England after this, said an old Canadian to me "we shall bless the Fenians, and be ready to present Sweeney with a splendid testimonial.' It is astonishing to see how these people hunger after the sympathy and good words and friendly wishes of their fellow-subjects of the Queen in this country.' I have begged and entreated by all sorts of persons in all directions to make known the facts, which certainly are as palpable as the sunlight, that they regard their connexion with England with feelings of pride and devotion; that those who profess different opinions have always been a small, uninfluential, and unregarded class in the community, which no one in the Provinces has ever heeded, and which were powerless to do harm except in misleading strangers; that they do not want to be a burden to England, but rather a source of honor and pride to her, as she is to them. 'Let us manage this Fenian business ourselves,' they cry, 'and if they come, see if we do not give a good account of them; if they do not come, let England do us the justice to believe that we were ready to thrash them.' I can get at no opinions nearer to annexation than these, and I have tried very hard to do so, in order to represent the views of all parties with an equal hand. Messrs. Sweeney and Morrill combined must have carried death suddenly to the annexionists. They are past out of sight, and as Chief Justice Draper says, out of memory too.

We learn from the same letter that Captain Bythesear, N. N., naval attache of the British Legation at Washington, who was then in Montreal, had reported, after a due examination, that it would be desirable to place about six gunboats, and a couple of steam-launches armed with Armstrongs, on the river between Kingston and Montreal. These, the correspondent hopes, will be sent out from England.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FENIANISM.

I advert now to that which is known by the name of Fenianism, a phenomenon which, no doubt, derives its force from a foreign agency and influence. But gentlemen, when I say a foreign agency and influence, don't let it be for one moment supposed that I intend, directly or indirectly, to charge on the great and mighty people that inhabit the opposite shore of the Atlantic, the responsibility, or any part of the responsibility, of that deplorable and calamitous manifestation. I am deeply assured that our brethern in America, regard the proceedings of those unhappy persons with the same feeling of grief and the same judgment of condemnation with which you and I regard them. (Cheers.) It is but a sprinkling of persons in that great but gigantic community to whom these influences are owing. And gentlemen, of the influences themselves what are we to say? It is impossible to contemplate them without the deepest pain. Acting upon those principals of genuine confession, which lie at the root of public affairs in this country, we cannot hesitate to admit that this deplorable principle, this deplorable power, would never have come into existence had it not been for the record of past misgovernment and abuse. In the signs of providential retribution for the ills that we have endured, for the errors that we have committed, we derive these lessons, that in the future we must even more carefully than now endeavor to treat all our fellow subjects and all our fellow-citizens—whether they be called Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen—upon principles of pure and equal justice—(cheers)—but that, in the meantime, we must without hesitation, although not without grief, use every method, adopt every measure that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the land and to preserve the peace of the country. We are told that Canada and New Brunswick are threatened with fire and slaughter from the revenge of the Fenians for the wrongs inflicted by England upon Ireland; and this I must say, that if the men of Canada and New Brunswick, who are wholly guiltless of these wrongs—be they what they may—who are not entangled in the controversy, who have no more to do with it than the people of the Sandwich Islands—if the Fenians, as they call themselves in America, are capable of the abominable wickedness of passing their frontier, and of making their impotent, miserable attempts, which they will be (cheers), to carry desolation over these peaceful districts and among these harmless colonists, then, I say, that so far from your treating the conduct of these men—let them be Americans or whom you like—with humanity or indulgence, no more execrable manifestations of folly or guilt have ever been made in the annals of the human race from the time that it commenced its existence upon the earth. (Cheers) Men by their insanity and their guilt, place themselves entirely beyond the sympathy of the whole civilized world. (Loud cheers.) I feel the fullest confidence that these men who inhabit the British Provinces of North America, who have proceeded from our loins, and who are governed by principles in the main our own, know well how to defend their homes, their wives, and children; and if, unhappily, the seed arose, there is no resource possessed by this country that she would not fairly spend to assist them in their holy work. [Cheers.]

THE FUNERAL OF THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

The funeral-cortege arrived at Weybridge at two o'clock. It was met at the chief entrance to the grounds by a procession formed of the Roman Catholic clergy and their assistants. The Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Grant) having alighted from his carriage; received from Mr. Kelly, cross-bearer, a white cope, richly embroidered, which he wore in the procession, with the simple linen mitre used on such occasions according to the rubrics of the Roman Church. The Bishop was preceded by the Very Rev. Canon Daniels, the chaplain of the late Queen; a deputation of clergy from the French Chapel, London; Rev. J. Ainsworth, Kingston; Rev. P. M. Clifford, D. D., and the parish priest of Weybridge, Rev. C. Camberbach, Mr. Kiely, cross-bearer, acolytes, incense-bearers &c.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and their Royal Highnesses the French Princes, having joined the procession as principal mourners, it moved through the grounds, the clergy reciting De Profundis and the Miserere psalms, the spectators being all uncovered. The procession having entered the chapel, the body was placed on the bier in the centre, the bishop continuing the prayers, and sprinkling with holy water and incense.

The body was then borne from the chapel, the clergy preceding and the chief mourners following it, as before, to the vault beneath, where the funeral service having been completed, the chief mourners passed successively before the coffin, each sprinkling it, according to the French custom, with holy water. Lord Camoys, having been specially deputed by her Majesty to represent her on the occasion, placed three crowns, or garlands, on the coffin—one the offering of her Majesty and the others from the two Princesses. The chief mourners and the French nobility having left the crypt, the attendants and persons in the grounds were allowed to pass down into the vault. Gen. Dumas remained at the entrance to the tomb until the vault was secured.

Thus, says the Times, the grave closed upon a Princess in whom the lofty spirit of her august grandmother, Maria Theresa, and of her martyred aunt, Marie Antoinette, was softened into a far-surpassing feminine gentleness and charm. To her belonged a crown brighter than any earthly diadem, and each new suffering and trial seemed ordained only to bring forth into bolder relief the native majesty of her character. By her own express command she wears in death the gown she wore while leaving Paris on the fatal 22nd Feb., carefully preserved for the occasion, and the mourning cap of her widowhood.

The Editor's Table.—No. 439.

Just as the month is ending the periodicals of the approaching month come on 'Our Table.' Several of the best have already come to hand:—

HARPER'S MONTHLY for May. John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

The Engravings of Harper's are always good, but those of the present month are really admirable. Those of 'Galena and its Lead Mines,' of 'The Yosomite Valley,' and of 'Livingston's Last African Exhibition,' more than maintain the reputation of the work and appear to be living pourtraitures of the several localities. As to the literary contents, the number is an ordinary one, with some good things in it, and many more that are passable.

THE LADY'S BOOK for May. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for May. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. $2,50.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for May. 473 Broadway, New York. $3.

Here we have three of the Lady's Books of the United States, and excellent things they are of the kind, quite equal to the best of Europe if not superior in point of decoration to the very best of them. The No. of Godey's is particularly rich this month.

EVERY SATURDAY for April 21st. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 10 cents.

THE CANADA FARMER for April 15th. George Brown, Toronto. $1.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for May. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $2.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY for May. Beadle & Company, New York. $3.

This monthly steadily improves in both reading matter and illustrations. This number for May can vie with the very best magazines extant.

THE IRISH POSITION IN BRITISH AND IN REPUBLICAN NORTH AMERICA. A Letter to the Irish Press. By the Hon. T. D. McGee. 8vo. pp. 46.

This is the excellent Letter published by Mr. McGee a few weeks ago. It is one of that gentleman's ablest productions, written in his peculiar style, and abounding in ideas that cannot, or at least should not, fail to carry conviction to the minds of its readers in Ireland, where little or nothing is known of Canada, save that it is a British Province. In addition to the Letter, the pamphlet contains in the appendix, Papers on British North America, the Letter of Archbishop Connolly, and an account of St. Patrick's Day in Montreal.

REPORTS OF MR. A. MICHEL AND DR. T. STERRY HUNT ON THE GOLD REGION OF CANADA. A Blue Book. 8vo. pp. 72.

This recent publication is exciting at present great attention, and the Canadian Public are greatly indebted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for forestalling the meeting of the Legislature, and making its valuable contents generally known. Sir William Logan introduces Mr. Michel to the readers:—

'Mr. Michel, who formerly managed the practical working of gold mines in South America, has now for about three years devoted his attention to the auriferous region on the South East side of the St. Lawrence, in Eastern Canada, and was last season engaged by the Survey to examine such gold-bearing quartz veins on the Chaudiere as had been opened by mining excavations, as well as to collect specimens for analysis.'

The following are Mr. Michel's conclusions:—

1. The auriferous deposits which cover a vast region in Lower Canada, in all probability contain, particularly in the valley of the Chaudiere, not only considerable areas, whose regular and methodic working on a large scale by hydraulic processes would be remunerative, but also deposits of greater or less richness, and consequently of an exceptional yield.

2. Although the examination of the alluvial gold from the deposits hitherto worked does not permit us to attribute its source to veins of quartz in the immediate vicinity, it is nevertheless established that this alluvial gold is derived from the rocks of the region.

3. The existence of native gold having been established, alike in the veins of the Upper and Lower Silurian rocks of the district, the search for gold-bearing veins should not be confined to a few localities, but may be extended with probabilities of success to the whole area occupied by the altered rocks of these two divisions.

RIGA FLAX SEED.

It has for some time been known that the Government had imported, for distribution throughout the Province, one thousand bushels of Riga flax seed. Four hundred bushels are allotted to Upper Canada, which is expected to arrive to-day at the seedstore of the Board of Agriculture, on Yonge street. Owing to the present high price of and demand for all descriptions of the products of flax in Ireland, this seed has cost the Government $6 per bushel, but it is to be furnished to the farmers, delivered in this city, at $4. The Riga seed is the only kind now used in Ireland; it produces from six to eight inches more fibre than that formerly cultivated. Purchasing it in the bulk, the Government has been able to obtain it upon the most favourable terms and now that they offer it to agriculturists at one-third below cost, every farmer in a position to do so ought to avail himself of the opportunity of testing for himself the confident assertions made by those who have tested it, respecting its adaptability to almost any description of soil. —Globe.

THE CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.—Halifax papers report eight additional deaths on board the steamship 'England,' on the night of the 15th, prior to her departure for New York; and on the 16th there were still twelve patients whom it was considered impossible to save. On Sunday night (15th), eight of the passengers, impatient of quarantine restraints, eluded the vigilance of the authorities, and escaped to Halifax; a strong police force was, however, sent to pursue and arrest them. On the same day symptoms of the disease appeared in Ferguson's Cove, Halifax, and the attack was followed by the death of the person within a few hours. It is said that only one package of chloride of lime could be procured in Halifax for disinfecting purposes. In addition to the Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and small-pox were also prevalent on board the 'England' on her voyage out.

FREE SITTINGS AT ST. GEORGE'S.

A special Vestry Meeting was held in the School House, on Monday 16th inst., for the purpose of deciding upon throwing open the Pews on the Sunday and other Evening Services, when a Resolution was passed, which appeared in the last number of the 'Canadian Churchman.' We cannot do better than transfer our contemporary's remarks to our own columns, for we heartily endorse the action of the meeting:—

At a special Vestry meeting of St. George's Cathedral, held on Monday last in the School House, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—'Moved by the Hon. J. Patton, seconded by R. Deacon, Esq., that with the view of testing the efficacy of the principle in regard to free sittings at the Evening Services, be it resolved by the Vestry assembled,

That until Easter A. D. 1867 the pews be declared Free at the Sunday and other evening Services in St. George's Cathedral. And to the end that the fullest possible effect may be given to this resolution the owners and lessees of pews, and the holders of sittings, are hereby earnestly requested, on no consideration whatever, either by themselves or any member of their families, to occupy their accustomed seats, at such evening services.'

It is with great pleasure that we record the foregoing action of the Vestry—believing it to be a step in the right direction. There is no sham about this resolution as the Church is to be bona fide free at all Evening Services, and the best way of giving effect to the arrangement has been adopted by the Vestry resolving, on behalf of the congregation, that they will carefully avoid occupying their own pews at Evening Service. The public will bear in mind then that the Cathedral is Free at Evening Service.

DOMESTIC.

Dr. Macdonell, Chairman of the Central Board of Health, has received instructions to call an early meeting of the Board. The quorum at Ottawa, being resident members, will attend to all duties of the Board at present, but in case of emergency all the members will be summoned to meet.

The Reporter says that a rumor of an extraordinary character is current in Galt.—It is none other than that the Hon. Francis Hincks is about to return to Canada, and that his old friends are already moving to bring him out as an opponent to the Hon. Geo. Alexander in the Gore division! It seems impossible to trace the rumors to any source.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—In the early part of the present week a gentlemen who keeps a dry goods store in a neighboring town, whilst superintending the delivery of a quantity of Kidderminster carpet, worth $1 28 per yard, cost price, had the greater part of them put away with the exception of one bale containing one hundred and twenty five yards weighing close on 300, lbs., which two youngsters were fruitlessly endeavoring to raise. A well known carriage maker passing at the time, jokingly remarked that he was surprised that the proprietor could not procure more able hands to carry the goods into the shop.—The store-keeper told him that if he could carry the bale on his back to the house he would make him a present of it. The man at once took the proposer at his word and by a desperate effort raised the bale of carpet on his shoulders and succeeded in carrying the carpeting to his establishment, about a quarter of a mile off. The store-keeper sought to get back the carpet, but the winner of the challenge positively refused to give it up, alleging that it had been honestly won, but offered that he would retain thirty yards of the carpet for his own use, which would take off considerable of the weight, and that if the store-keeper would carry the remainder back to his own store on his shoulders without stumbling or stopping, he might keep the property, if not he was to pay $2 a yard for all that was returned. The offer was not accepted and the goods are yet retained by the athletic carrier, who refuses to give them up. We understand that an eminent legal gentleman has been consulted in the matter who has expressed an opinion that no action in law will be able to recover the property.—Hamilton Spectator.

LOOK OUT FOR A SCOUNDREL.—A man about 35 years old, of good address, with dark hair and full beard, light complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and passing himself off under different names, is travelling through the West, carrying forged letters of recommendation from the Vicar-General of Chicago, which he presents to clergymen in order to get money under false pretences. At Monroe, Michigan, Toledo and Tiffin, Ohio, he pretended that he wished to educate a niece of his in the convent, would then give a cheque on some bank for an amount exceeding by $25 or $30 the price of a quarter's tuition, getting the confiding Mother Superior to pay him the difference in cash. It is hoped that somebody will arrest the scoundrel.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The journals of Great Britain are jubilant over a successful muster of 20,000 Volunteers at Brighton on Easter Monday, a general Field Day with the Military in England. They are endless in the encomiums they heap on the Volunteers who participated in the Parade, and consider their efficiency a marked proof of the usefulness of the Volunteers of Great Britain. They rely on a strength of 100,000 men in case of necessity. However, the Canadian Volunteers, young as the Force may be, and scattered as it is in the rural districts, deserve a far higher meed of praize, than ever their brethren in arms in the old country can obtain, for the unanimous response they made to the call on the 8th of March, at that time of trying emergency. Within twenty-four hours from the time the order calling out 10,000 men left the Governor General's hands 12,000 Volunteers were under arms, reported effective for duty, and accepted by the Militia Department. These were soon backed by 180,000 men, offering their services in defence of the Province. Were the same hasty order issued in England, it would not meet with near so prompt a response, though perhaps a generous one, for Britons never can be cowards. Therefore the Force of Canada have gained a march on the Volunteers of England, which is to be hoped they will sustain in the future, with as equal an energy as they displayed on the memorable 8th of March.

THE ACTIVE VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteers of the Province being still under the command of military commanders of posts, Maj.-Gen. Lindsay, who inspects the Regulars to-morrow morning, will also inspect the Volunteers in this city, about the latter end of the week, probably on Friday. The 14th Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, Capt. Drummond's Battery of Artillery and Capt. Duffs troop of Cavalry, will therefore hold themselves in readiness for a general parade.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following gentlemen have concluded successful examinations before the Commandant of the Military School and are entitled to second class certificates:—D. Fitzpatrick, Kingston; C. Moore, Co. Lanark; J. B. Going and Mathew Ellerbeck, Wolfe Island; John Neale, Township of Barrie; J. Grout, East Hawkesbury. Mr. Dennard, of Prince Edward County, and Mr. Henry Ruttan, of Pittsburg, have creditably passed first class examinations.

☞ THE CITY MEMBER.—The Hon. Mr. John A. Macdonald arrived here on Saturday last, from Ottawa, in company with the Hon. Mr. Alex. Campbell.

CROWN LANDS FOR SALE.—We direct the public attention to two particular sales of Crown Lands—the one a lot, No. 16, 5th Concession of Enniskillen, and the other some Lots on Long Point, Lake Erie, both coming off in the course of a few days. See Advertisements.

THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

We have complained of the cumbersomeness of the Kingston Board of Health, and a striking instance was offered at the meeting of Friday, when Dr. Dickson, one of the members, kept the Board upwards of an hour in talking instead of working. All this sort of things must be avoided, if good is to result from the labors of the Board. In dividing themselves into several committees, one for each ward, the Board have done well, provided the members of the several committees will work. Our own opinion is that they won't, particularly the two Aldermen on each Committee. The work will be done, if done at all, by three or four members of the Board, (and we could name them all,) and the others will look on, or do as Dr. Dickson did, talk at the meetings of the Board. We hope the ultimate result will be the appointment of a couple of efficient officers, who being paid for their unpleasant office, will do nevertheless perform the duties of it. Far better to lay out a few hundred dollars in salaries, then have the city decimated by sickness. For after all, cleanliness is the only preventive of Cholera.

VOYAGE HOME.—The physicians, attending the Bishop of Ontario during his late illness have advised his Lordship to take a trip to England in order to recruit his health. The Churchmen of the Diocese are therefore preparing a purse for his Lordship, sufficient to cover all the expenses he may incur on the voyage home. The Ministers intimated at Divine Service on Sunday, that any subscriptions handed to the Church Wardens, would be faithfully delivered to the Secretary of the general fund.

GAOL BIRDS.—Citizens living in the vicinity of the gaol have every reason to complain of the disreputable conduct of the profligate vagrant women who are confined in that penal institution. Nightly, and not unfrequently in the day time, they congregate at the windows, and utter the most filthy bawdy expressions, singing songs of a disgusting nature, much to the annoyance of all who inadvertently are compelled to listen to the vile language. No doubt the gaoler does all he can to prevent this conduct, and perhaps it is not in his power to punish the guilty ones as he would wish. A few hours in a dark cell would obviate the reoccurrence of such disgraceful proceedings, and tend to mend the morals of a neglected class of the community.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—Parliament has been further adjourned to the 2nd June, not then to meet for the transaction of business.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (West)
Ottawa, 21st April, 1866.

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

St. John Cass Tisdale, of the township of Hamilton, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION MOVE.

New York, April 21.—The Express Washington despatches states that the Reconstruction Committee agreed to-day that the Constitution must be so amended that hereafter no State shall make any discrimination on account of colour. After July 4th, 1876, negroes must have a right to vote. There shall be no representation between 1866 and 1876 for coloured persons not allowed to vote and that the Southern States may be represented on these terms on taking the test oath prescribed by Congress.

MILITIA ORDERS.

LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ottawa, April 21.

The following militia general orders are published under date 14th April:—

No. 1—With reference to the general order No. 2 of the 28th ult., and No. 1 of the 13th inst., the following rates of pay without allowances will be issued to the officers of the volunteer force who may be actually present at the two weekly drill field days, viz.—each day: Lieutenant Colonel, $4 87; major, $3 90; paymaster, $3 05; lieutenant and adjutant, 2 44; ensign, $1 13; surgeon, $3 65; assistant-surgeon, $2 83; quartermaster, $1 94; captain, $2 82; lieutenant, $1 58; ensign or cornet, $1 28.

No. 2—Drill pay for horses of the non-commissioned officers and men of the mounted corps, at the rate of seventy-five cents per diem for each horse, will also be allowed for the two days in each week on which the volunteer force is ordered to parade and drill.

No. 3—The payments for weekly drill field days will be made at the end of the month on forms to be supplied by the Militia Department.

The following are dated 20th April:—

No. 1—His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief has pleasure in publishing the following letter for the information of the volunteer force of Canada:—

Downing street, 31st March, 1866.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th March, transmitting a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada, in which your ministers signify their concurrence in the recommendation of the Minister of Militia for calling out a force of ten thousand volunteers, in consequence of the threatened raid of the Fenian conspirators upon Canada. Your Lordship also reports in the same despatch the alacrity with which the summons has been answered. I have to signify to your Lordship the unqualified gratification felt by Her Majesty's government at the prompt and loyal spirit which the volunteers of Canada have so signally manifested on this occasion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 4. All recruits admitted into volunteer companies already formed are invariably required to sign the usual roll of service and to take the oath of allegiance, and the following words are to be added to the declaration at the head of every service roll signed by enlisted volunteers, viz.:—'And that we have taken the oath of allegiance to the sovereign,'—and brigade-majors will certify in their quarterly returns that all men enlisted in the companies within their respective districts during the quarter then ended, have signed the service roll as above prescribed.

No. 5. Volunteer corps which had not completed the usual annual drills previous to being placed on service, will be allowed to return for drill pay, the number of drills actually performed before that date. But no drills after the recent call will be allowed to be returned for drill pay, by any corps which were not performed previous to its being placed on service, or on the reduced duty of two days weekly drill.

No. 6—Volunteer officers who may have resigned their commissions for the purpose of entering the Military Schools and who rejoined to companies with their original rank, immediately on quitting the schools, will retain the seniority due to the dates of their their original commissions.

THE FENIANS.

KILLIAN'S PLAN DEVELOPED.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

Calais, Me., April 20.—No blood spilt yet. Killian has changed his base, and the Engineers can't find him. There is a general discontent among the brave but foolish who have left their homes and business per order of the lieutenant-general. Killian has defined his object and plans, which are a location of a few hundred unsophisticated and easy-living Fenians, living on hotel-fare, to wait their opportunity and take advantage of the disputed fishery question.—The men here are generally indignant.—They report unanimously that the representations made were that they were to start for Ireland direct, and after that it was represented by B. D. Killian that the two conflicting parties were united under General Sweeney, who was going to take command of the united army for the invasion of Canada. The principal strategic point now is how these poor, unfortunate people are going to get to their respective homes.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION AT TAMMANY HALL.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Fenians of the Sixth Ward was held last evening, under the auspices of the Matthew Murphy Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, for the purpose of organizing a battery of artillery for General Sweeney's army of invasion. Captain John Glass presided as chairman, and addresses were delivered by Senators Gibbons, Daly, of Indiana, Morrison, of Missouri, and others, on the necessity of subscribing money to place General Sweeney in the field at once and without any future delay. Senators Morrison and Daly urged that if his hearers were afraid of trusting the men at the head of the organization with money for them to purchase cartridges of the 1858 brand and equipping themselves. Senator Morrison stated that the volunteers who went to the border were afraid to fight without the regulars, and could not be trusted on the outposts. Senator Daly and Captain Glass delivered stirring appeals at the close of the meeting, and a number of donations in muskets and money were handed in, and twenty-five of the audience signed their names to the muster-roll of the battery.—N.Y. World.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE VIRGINIA.

New York, April 21.

Dr. D. H. Bissel, deputy health officer in charge of the hospital ship Falcon, in the Lower Bay, has made a report to-day from the lower quarantine. The hospital ship Falcon came here yesterday morning. I immediately boarded the steamship Virginia, anchored here, and removed the sick to the hospital, 67 in number. Five new cases were received from the Virginia this morning. There were four deaths in the hospital last night; 10 from Liverpool were buried yesterday. Sixty eight cases are now in the hospital. Of the arrival of the steamship England, Dr. Bissell says: "The steamship England, Captain Grace, from Liverpool, by way of Halifax, arrived here to-day. She reports a crew of 122 men with 16 cabin passengers and 1,202 in the steerage. The number who died on the passage to Halifax was fifty, at Halifax 150, and last night one infant died. The passengers and crew are all well. She will be quarantined in the lower bay. The report was made to Cyrus Curtiss, President of the quarantine commission. It is reported that three persons had died on the hospital ship this afternoon, but the rumor could not be traced to an authentic source."

THE CHOLERA INCREASING AT NEW YORK.

New York, April 21.—It is stated that the cholera is increasing in the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate. Thirty-three new cases have occurred. The hospital at quarantine is capable of holding only seventy-five persons, and there are sixty-seven now on board. No other accommodation has yet been provided.

It is reported that the President will soon issue a proclamation setting apart the 17th proximo as a day of fasting and prayer in view of the anticipated visit to this country of the cholera.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the morning of the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. John Halligan, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Kingston, on the 23rd inst., at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Jas. Lonergan, Mr. Holland Dunnell to Miss Mary McArdle, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 22nd inst., Mary Fitzpatrick, the beloved wife of Mr. John Halligan.

The Funeral will take place on TUESDAY, (THIS DAY) the 24th inst., at 3 O'CLOCK, p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral without further notice.

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Ellen Walsh, daughter of Thos. Walsh, aged 19 years.

At Quebec, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth McGillivray, widow of the late Hon. Chief Justice Reid, in the 80th year of his age.

In Quebec, on the 17th inst., Isabella McIntyre, the wife of the late John Davidson, aged 43 years.

BARGAINS

IN THE

FOLLOWING GOODS

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE:

RICH BLACK GLACE SILKS,
Wide Width, from 3s. 6d. per yard.

30 and 36 inches wide BLACK GROS GRAINS.

36 inches wide PLAIN BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.

36 inches wide BROCHE BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.

36 inches wide SATIN STRIPED BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.

SMALL PATTERNS CHECKED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES, 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 5s.

ALSO

A SUPERB STOCK OF THE NEWEST AND RICHEST STYLES IN LONDON AND PARIS FANCY SILKS FROM $12 to $55 PER DRESS.

JAMES DAVIS,
Montreal House.

Kingston, April 24th, 1866 96

Fresh Arrivals

OF

ORANGES, LEMONS,
COCOA NUTS AND MAPLE SUGAR.

Smyrna Figs, Prunes,
CANNED FRUIT & CRANBERRIES,

AT

R. TOWN'S

No. 1 FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT
Corner of Ontario and Clarence Streets.
JUST RECEIVED—
Smyrna Figs,
Prunes and Cranberries,
Canned Fruit, including—
Peaches, Plums,
Cherries and Pineapple,
Cranberry Sauce in bottles,
Messina Oranges,
French Lemons,
Isabella Grapes,
Sweet Cider and
American Winter
Apples.
OYSTERS, SARDINES & LOBSTERS.
Sardines and Lobsters, in tins, and
The best Baltimore and Fair Haven XX & XXX Oysters in cans and patent kegs, 1 quart and 2 quart kegs.
Kingston, April 24th, 1866. 96

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, 20th April, 1866.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 21 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.

96 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 20th April, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain Public Lands on Long Point, Lake Erie, will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Court House, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of MAY next, at NOON.

A Plan of lands and conditions of sale will be seen, at the office of John R. Nash, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent, No. 53 Duke street, Toronto.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.
td96

TO-DAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of Magistrates

The Adjourned Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace

Is still Further Adjourned until

Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.,

For the purpose of Auditing the County Accounts.

R. M. WILKISON,
Clerk of the Peace,
County of Frontenac.
Kingston, 18th April, 1866. 90

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale, the

Brick House

and Premises on Ontario Street, in the City of Kingston, known as

'The Hall Property,'

and at present

Occupied by Mr. Owen McGinnis.

This property is advantageously situated close to the Railway Depot and the principal wharves. It is one of the best stands in the city for an Hotel or Grocery Store, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Title perfect, and possession (if required) on the First of May Next.

Apply to

D. MACAROW,
Barrister, &c.,
Clarence Street.
Kingston, 19th March, 1866. 67

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 20th April, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that lot number sixteen in the fifth concession of Enniskillen, in the Oil region between Oil Springs and Petrolia, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House,

IN LONDON, C.W.,

ON

THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT,

AT NOON.

One tenth of the purchase money payable when the lot is knocked down, and the remainder within ten days thereafter on pain of forfeiture of purchase, and of the tenth paid.

A CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.
td95

TO LET.

THE East Half of Lot No. 16, 1st Concession Pittsburgh, fronting on River St. Lawrence. House and Barn on the lot. Farm cleared and ready for cultivation.

Apply to

AGNEW & THIBODO,
Solicitors.
Kingston, April 20th, 1866. 95

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

City of Kingston.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under a

Proclamation

of His Excellency the Governor General, and in accordance with the 22nd Vic. Cap. 38, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting the Preservation of the Public Health," an Inspection, by Members of the Local

Board of Health,

of the City of Kingston, of the premises in each of the Wards of the City of Kingston, will commence

ON MONDAY,

THE 23rd DAY OF APRIL, INSTANT, and that no more than forty-eight hours will be allowed for the removal of all

FILTH, DIRT, NUISANCES,

SOIL, OR OTHER IMPURITIES,

remaining on the premises, by the owners or persons occupying the same, under such penalty as is prescribed by the above recited Act.

By order of the Local Board of Health.

JOHN BREDEN,
Chairman.

N.B.—The places assigned for the deposite of Filth, from and after this date, are on the farms of Mr. Duff, Johnson Street, and of Mr. Bryants, Division Street.

☞ Finger Boards will be placed to point out the locality for such deposits.

Kingston, April 21st, 1866. 2:95

CITY OF KINGSTON.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Local Board of Health

have established an Office in the City Buildings (known as the Tax Collector's Office), where three members of the Local Board of Health will attend on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 2 AND 4 O'CLOCK, P.M.;

and where a Book will be kept in which

COMPLAINTS.

Reports from Citizens, Health Inspectors and others, in relation to health matters, will be recorded.

By order of the Local Board of Health.

JOHN BREDEN,
Chairman.
Kingston, April 21st, 1866. 2:95

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 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