POST OFFICE NOTICE.

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

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1 p.m.; Arrive at 2.10 p.m.
By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m Arrive at 2.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 3.50 p.m. Arrive at 5.15 p.m.
By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.00 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Mails for the United States, via Cape Vincent, close daily at 1 P.M.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 12th May, 1866.

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 3:00 P.M., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7½ 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, 9:00, 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 3:30.

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 (Sydenham Street) —Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Head of 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.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

Some doubt exists as to what day, the Regulars will parade with the Volunteers in honor of the Queen's Birth Day. Owing to some local cause, the Celebration of Her Majesty's Birth Day has in London been postponed from Thursday the 24th of May, until Saturday the 26th of May. No public reason is assigned for this change of day, an event by no means unusual at Home. But when it has occurred no change of day has taken place in the Colonies and other dominions of the Crown. Not should it, for in most of the Colonies, as in Canada, the 24th of May is a Statute Holiday. But it is said here, that Sir John Michel, the Commander of the Forces, has ordered the Celebration on the part of the Military to be postponed until the 26th inst. It is in General Orders, published in the Gazette, that the Volunteers shall parade with the Regulars on the 24th inst. as usual. The same day has been proclaimed a Public Holiday by the Mayors of several Canadian Cities, and Invitations have been given and accepted from and by several of the Municipalities. And the day, as we said before, is a Public and Bank Holiday. Now, if the Regulars will not parade with the Volunteers on the 24th inst. some inconvenience will be sustained, or if the united Parade will be postponed until the 26th inst. a greater inconvenience still. So the matter rests. It is true the Governor General in to-day's Official Gazette may set it right, but it wears an ugly aspect at present.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement in the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. He showed that the actual expenditure of the year had been £66,914,000—while the revenue had been £67,812,000. He had calculated on a loss to the revenue last year of £4,028,000—by the remission of taxes, &c., but the actual loss was only £2,386,000. For the ensuing year he estimates the expenditure at £66,225,000—and the revenue at £67,575,000, leaving a probable surplus of £1,350,000. He proposed to abolish the duty on timber and pepper, [which the telegraph erroneously made "the paper duty"] to equalize the duties on wines in bottles and in wood, to reduce the tax on stage carriages, &c., and to appropriate about £1,000,000 for the conversion of a portion of the public debt into terminable annuities. The measures would dispose of about £1,064,000 of the surplus. Mr. Gladstone deprecated the propensity of governments to accumulate debts, and argued that the measure of conversion which he recommended would by 1885 reduce the English debt by about £30,000,000. Mr. Gladstone made light of the American debt, and expressed his conviction that heavy as the burden was it would not constitute any difficulty for the American people. The papers generally approve the budget. The Times remarks that if it has no other claims to attention it will deserve to be remembered as that in which the duty of the passing generation to posterity in reference to the national debt, was first insisted upon by a Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Leader.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC FROM THE 1st TO THE 15th OF MAY, 1866:

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	TOTAL.
From England	95	1,639	1,734
" Ireland	5	341	346
" Scotland	2	339	341
	102	2,319	2,421
To corresponding period in 1865	58	1,305	1,393
Increase this year to date	14	1,014	1,028

NATIONALITIES.

English	600
Irish	664
Scotch	280
Germans	300
Norwegians	180
Swedes	30
Dane	320
Other Countries	47
	2,421

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.
Government Immigration Office, Quebec, 16th May, 1866.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 5th.)

The cholera has again made its appearance in France. Cases have occurred at Guerande, Bourgle-Ratz and La Croisic.

BURGLARS NEAR TORONTO—CAPTURE OF THE THIEVES.

The Leader of Thursday gives the following particulars:—Detective Armstrong has again made a capture of a gang of burglars who imagined that they had laid their plans so carefully that detection was impossible. About a week ago a young man of character, known to many in Toronto as 'Spider' Bismonde, visited with two companions the village of Cooksville, situated some thirteen miles west of this city, for the purpose of seeing whether a safe and profitable robbery could not be effected in that quiet place. Having cast about for some time they entered the store of a Mr. Galbraith, and saw that it was well stocked with goods, indicating the handing of considerable sums of money by the proprietor. They entered into conversation with him, seeking what information they could obtain with regard to the extent of business done, the money kept in the place, and the means by which it was secured. After acquiring all the knowledge they could pick up with regard to the premises, the party returned to the city and remained inactive for a few days, the better to allay any suspicions that might have been created by their visit to the village. In the meantime detective Armstrong, by some of the various methods he employs to secure criminals, learned that a plan had been prepared to rob Mr. Galbraith's store on Tuesday night last. He consequently came to this city and applied to Capt. Prince for assistance. Detective Sheehan and constable Harris were immediately detailed for duty under his command for the purpose of balking the burglars and bringing them to justice. The police proceeded to Cooksville on Tuesday evening, and Mr. Galbraith was made aware to rob his store.

A plan to entrap the burglars was then laid, and everything prepared in anticipation of their arrival, the band of robbers reaching the village in a carriage obtained in this city. At the time when they drove up, confident of effecting a successful and profitable robbery and an easy escape afterwards, Armstrong was concealed behind the counter in the store upon which they had nefarious designs, and the Toronto policemen with two county constables secreted outside, to await a signal from the inside to close up and prevent the escape of the desperadoes. They were four in number, their names not then all known to the police—being Esmonde, Green, John Mulvaney and Hugh Travers. Having secured their horse and vehicle they directed their steps to the store, upon the door of which they soon commenced operations for the purpose of effecting an entrance. A panel having been taken from the door, Mulvaney, being a small boy, succeeded in getting inside and then took the bar off, and enabled his companions to follow. A light was then struck by the robbers, but to their great dismay they were confronted by the astute and fearless detective, who has proved a terror to so many evil-doers. One of the robbers, whose consternation for a moment prevented their first impulse to run, raised a short crowbar which he held in his hand and struck Armstrong a heavy blow on the side and then beat a retreat, followed by the others. The blow was sufficiently severe to prevent Armstrong securing any of the ruffians; and somehow the policemen who were posted outside failed to hear the signal, and made no attempt to arrest them. The robbers immediately scattered in different directions, and neglected to take possession of their horse and buggy, doubtless fearing that if they were to do so they might be arrested. The horse and vehicle were subsequently brought to the city, whither detective Armstrong had also come and laid an information against the robbers. Upon the warrant thus obtained Esmonde was arrested yesterday forenoon in his bed at a hotel on York street, Travers was taken into custody in Esplanade street, Green was arrested at a store, and Mulvaney was caught whilst running away on Albert street.

It has been ascertained that there is a large number belonging to the gang in this city, of which the four prisoners from part.

The prisoners have been remanded for examination. Esmonde had made an attempt to escape but failed.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK.—The strike of ship carpenters, joiners and caulkers continues in New York, and the employers say if it lasts much longer they will remove their business to other ports. The average amount of subscriptions received weekly as aid to the caulkers is from $1,600 to $2,000. The Workingmen's Union, it is said, are about to contract a loan of $25,000 for the strikers.

THE FRONTIER FORCE.—A reduction in the Volunteer force now on frontier duty in Western Canada will take place to-morrow, the 18th. The Government has reason to be much less apprehensive of danger now than some weeks ago. The extremely farcical events in Union Square during the past few days have rendered the Fenian bugaboo less potent in the eyes of our authorities.—London Free Press.

THE JEFF. DAVIS INDICTMENT.—It is said that the indictment under which Jeff. Davis will be tried has been drawn to the provisions of the Act to punish treason, passed July 17th, 1862, the 2nd section of which provides that any persons who shall hereafter set on foot or engage in any rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or to be fined not exceeding $10,000 and the liberation of all his slaves. It is also said that Justice Field of the Supreme Court has expressed the opinion that this section repeals all previous provisions of the law for the punishment of treason.

A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Among the passengers by the steamship Moravian, which arrived in Quebec on Tuesday, was the Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, whose name obtained such a world-wide celebrity in the autumn of 1861, in connexion with that of the Hon. Mr. Slidell, on the occasion of the illegal arrest of these two gentlemen, by the American Commodore Wilkes on board the British mail steamer Trent. Mr. Mason was one of the earliest advocates of Southern rights, and his high character has won for him the respect of friends and enemies alike.

Another attempt is to be made to cross the ocean in a tiny vessel by a Capt. Hudson. He will use a metallic lifeboat, twenty-six feet broad, ship rigged, and will take one man for a crew. The intention is to sail to London, visit the principal seaport cities of Europe, and then place his ship in the Paris exhibition.

CHIEF JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT, L. C.—The Minerve has reliable information that the place left vacant by the late Judge Bowen has been offered to Judge Black. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals being a French Canadian, the Chief Judge of the Superior court should be an Englishman.

THE DEPUTY RECEIVER GENERAL.—It gives us much pleasure to state that Mr. T. D. Harrington is recovering from his severe illness. He continues to be very weak, but is rapidly getting better.

The new Irish Marriage Bill proposes that all marriages shall be equally legal, whether performed by a clergyman of the Established Church or a Roman Catholic Priest.

THE CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—All accounts agree in representing the crop of winter wheat of this state a failure. The Manitowoc Tribune says: Reports from the country are not very favorable for even an average crop of winter wheat. Farmers lay it to the scarcity of snow during the latter part of the winter. The same paper says the farmers have had fine weather during the latter part of April, and have sown considerable spring wheat. The West Bend Post remarks: 'It is generally conceded that winter wheat in this section, except in some isolated cases, is pretty much a failure. A good many farmers are sowing their fields over with spring wheat.' The Madison Journal, Beaver Dam Citizen, and New Lisbon Argus, tell a similar story. The latter says: 'The winter wheat crop seems to be a perfect failure this season in most parts of Wisconsin. The farmers about here have harrowed up their fields and resown spring wheat in the places where the winter had its blighting effects. The bad weather for the past ten days has put the farmers greatly behind with their spring work.' Not only fall-sown wheat, but the hop plants have suffered from the severe winter.

A WARNING.—There is an incident in Canadian history which may not be unworthy the attention of the heroes who talk so glibly of invading Canada. Messrs. Killian and Sweeney will, perhaps take a note of the matter. In 1837 much blame was attached to one of our Provincial commanders for executing several marauders of the Fenian type whom he took prisoners, tried by drum-head Court Martial and hung on the nearest trees without further ceremony. This summary process was not much relished in England, as may be surposed; but here it met with but little condemnation; and the circumstance is not at all unlikely to serve as a precedent should certain members of the Fenian Brotherhood fall into the hands of our enraged Volunteers. This would not be desirable, but we doubt if it could always be prevented. Angry men are not easily restrained, particularly when they believe their anger to be just. The wild justice of revenge finds great favor with popular tribunals.—Transcript.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHURCH REVENUES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners just published shows that at length real progress is being in the better administration of Church revenues. In particular the scheme for such augmentation of poor livings has been advanced a further step. Four years ago the Commissioners proposed to raise the endowments of all livings in public patronage, having a population of ten thousand souls, to £300 a year. The year following they were able to do the same for livings with a population of eight thousand. Last year those with six thousand were added to the list; and those of five thousand will be admitted within the operation of this scheme. Altogether within the last five years nearly one thousand livings have been raised to £300, besides about eight hundred which have been aided by grants to meet private benefactions. This represents a considerable improvement in the circumstances of some eighteen hundred clergymen, and though £300 is still but a sorry income for the rector of a large parish, it is an immense improvement upon the previous rate of payment. There is no reason to doubt that in another year, or at most two years, a similar service may be rendered to incumbents of parishes with four thousand souls, and so progressively until £300 a year will be the minimum pay for all clergymen having in charge more than one thousand persons.

Another plan successfully in operation provides for the endowment of new churches in private patronage with £190 a year to meet another £100 supplied from other and non-ecclesiastical sources, provided that a district be legally assigned to the church in question. By this means a stimulus is given to church building, and while old parishes are augmented, new ones are endowed ab initio, and thus a reasonable hope is afforded that within the present generation the grievous scandals which have arisen from the disproportion between the work to be done and the remuneration provided, may cease to exist.

RESTORATION OF FLOGGING IN ENGLAND.

An Act of Parliament passed a few years ago, authorized the use of the 'cat' as a punishment for certain crimes. But no public display has been made of its application, either as a matter of pride or an example, until the late Manchester Assizes, under Mr. Justice Lush. During the criminal business of the Assizes, no less than twelve ruffians were convicted of various robberies with violence, and the Judge reserved them all until he could sentence the whole batch together. When sentence day came, twelve young men were placed in the dock, with more than the usual crowd of friends and sympathizers in the galleries. The Judge evidently aimed at a cumulative impression, and he apparently succeeded to his heart's content. As the twelve sentences were given in succession, 'Five years' penal servitude and twelve lashes with cat-o-nine tails,' 'Seven years' penal servitude and eighteen lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails,' 'Ten years' penal servitude and twenty-four lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails,' the scene in court became one of the wildest excitement. One of the prisoners burst into tears; others shouted with amazement, and their mothers and sisters and paramours shrieked in terror.

That no part of the salutary 'impression' might be lost upon the public heart, the Manchester Guardian gives its readers a lively account of the way in which the punishment was inflicted. It was administered privately 'doubtless for the double purpose of avoiding the demoralization attendant upon the gathering together of a mob of rascality, and also of depriving the culprit of the assistance he might derive from the opportunity of showing his 'game' qualities to the same choice company.'

The London Patriot says that—

'In the carrying out of Mr. Justice Lush's sentence, the spirit as well as the letter have been fully kept. The 'cat' is no plaything, but has nine veritable stout tails of whipcord, eighteen inches long, with nine suitable knots in each cord. The warder was a stout one and did his work as a serious thing—as the officer of justice, whose business was neither mercy nor vengeance, but a real flogging, such as a man could stand indeed, and without permanent injury, but such as should make a ruffian wince and howl, and leave a lasting impression on his memory if not on his back.'

The same paper insists that this method of punishment is neither cruel nor vindicative, and only hopes it may be found effectual in stopping the increase and finally lessening the number of robberies by violence. It argues: 'To physical suffering as a punishment for brutal infliction of suffering we can imagine no reasonable objection. If these men knew a little more what it was to suffer in this way, they would be slower to inflict it; but they are just the class that suffer least; they are the hardest, and the toughest and the roughest. They can ward off suffering which the weaker cannot.'

THE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.—The Malta Observer says:—We understand that the 100th Canadians have received orders to proceed to Verdala Quarters, and that this fine regiment will be replaced by the 84th Foot. Since the arrival of the 100th Regiment at this station, their conduct and discipline have been most exemplary and excellent; and we are sure that the removal of the regiment will cause general regret amongst the inhabitants of Valetta. No discredit can be thrown on the gallant corps for the recent disturbance that arose from exceptional causes; and although it must be galling to the whole of the corps to be removed just now, Col. Campbell and the officers and men of the 100 Regiment may rest assured that they carry with them the good wishes and respect of the better classes of Valetta. Owing to the vicinity of the St. Elmo Barracks to a quarter of the town inhabited by some of the lower classes, disturbances generally occur with men of the regiments stationed in those barracks. When the 3rd Buffs and 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade occupied St. Elmo Barracks, disturbances took place, and the latter regiment was removed to Fort Ricasoli. It is to be hoped that the 84th Foot will steer clear of any like shoals.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The St. Petersburg journals are full of details respecting the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor and the rejoicings of the people at his escape. The Russian Gazette of St. Petersburg says that on the 6th instant the marshals and deputies of the St. Petersburg nobles resolved unanimously to present Ossip Ivanovitch Komissarof, the peasant who foiled the assassin's aim with a holy image, and to open for him a subscription, to which all the nobility of the district are invited to subscribe. The permanent deputations of the nobles waited upon him to obtain his consent to be enrolled in the book of nobles. Komissarof, gratefully accepted the offer, and in doing so gave the following account of what took place:

I do not know myself what strange feeling possessed me when I saw that man pressing through the crowd. I was watching him, but when the Emperor came up he went out of my mind. All at once I saw him draw a pistol and aim at the Emperor. I bethought myself that if I rushed upon him he would kill some one else, or, perhaps myself, and without much ado I struck up his arm. The pistol went off and after that I do not recollect anything. I was as it were in the midst of a fog, and when I came to myself I saw a general, who embraced me. I was taken to the palace, but I was stunned, and it was an our and a half before I could speak.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—As all attempts at a celebration have failed would it not be well to increase the interest in Her Majesty's Birthday by holding a Regatta for open sail boats, to take place immediately after the Review on Barriefield Common. A number of private races have been started, and the interested parties would rather enter into a general race, say around Simcoe Island and back, than otherwise. Kingston used to be noted for its Regattas, but it seems that the sporting element has died out, and that the growing generation are not of a sporting character.

GRAND CONCERT.—A Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with an Exhibition of Dissolving Views, will be given at St. Patrick's Hall on the evening of the Queen's Birth Day, under the patronage of the St. Patrick's Society, for the purpose of assisting to liquidate the debt on the Hall.

ANOTHER WAR STEAMER.—H.M.S. Rosario, of Admiral Hope's squadron, has reached Quebec, making three war vessels at present in that port. She carries 11 guns and 130 men, is of 670 tons burthen and 150 horse power.

A FLOTILLA FOR THE LAKES.—An English paper received by last mail, says: It is reported at Portsmouth and Devonport that in the event of a flotilla of gunboats being stationed on the Canada Lakes, the command will be entrusted to Captain Burgoyne, C.B. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor, but we can bear testimony to the gallantry and popularity of the officer in question. Capt. Burgoyne is thirty four years of age, or about as old as was his old commanding officer, Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B., when he scoured the sea of Azoff with a small squadron, and did such good service as deservedly attracted the notice of the country, and brought down upon himself and followers a shower of promotions and honors.

WHAT THE FENIANS INTEND TO DO.—A Kingstonian just arrived from the West, states that the Fenians of Chicago freely boast of a raid on some part of Canada, which they assert will take place within a fortnight at least. The members of the Brotherhood in that direction are supporters of Sweeney and Roberts, who are now in secret session in New York, planning a nefarious design—perhaps a dash on some defenceless town or other on the western frontier, in order to regain the prestige of the Brotherhood. The funds have been ruthlessly squandered by those 'in authority,' and they positively must do something to keep their deluded followers in good faith; otherwise the subscriptions would be discontinued and the leaders forced to retire for want of support.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a little boy about five years of age, a son of the mate of one of Capt. Gaskin's vessels named Cochrane, was found drowned near the wharf in rear of the Davidson and Duran's Foundry, having evidently fallen into the water; and not being perceived, was drowned before any one discovered his unfortunate position.

FARRIER WHITELY.—We are informed by the Officers of the Kingston Field Battery, that their Farrier, Mr. Jas. Whitely, displayed, during the time they were on service, great judgment and ability in the management and cure of their horses. This to us was apparent, as it must have been to all who saw the improved condition of the horses from day to day. How much better would it be for our citizens and farmers to employ a man of known ability than patronise Yankee quacks, who periodically make their appearance here, and whose only recommendation is their own assurance.

THE VOLUNTEER DINNER.—The accounts connected with the Volunteer Dinner have been audited, and a surplus of $53 remains to the credit of the Committee. This will be divided proportionately between Capt. Drummond's Battery of Artillery and the Volunteer Rifles for the benefit of the Benevolent Fund.

LORD MONCK.—Le Canada states that it is announced as a thing almost certain, that Lord Monck will soon be raised to the British peerage, and that this promotion will be only a preparatory step to appointing him Viceroy of the British North American Confederation.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. Watkin, President of the Grand Trunk railway, called attention to the termination of the reciprocity treaty and to the course pursued by the government in reference to it.—He moved a resolution expressing regret that timely negotiation had failed to procure the revival of the treaty, and that the House would look with satisfaction upon any measures which may tend to perpetuate friendly relations between the United States and Her Majesty's possessions in North America. Before Mr. Watkin concluded his speech the House was counted out, no quorum being present.

A SAD STORY FROM JAMAICA.

SUICIDE OF COL. HOBBS.

New York, May 17.

Advices from Jamaica are received.

Intelligence had been received in private communications from England that it was likely Sir Henry Storks would be confirmed as Governor of Jamaica, in the room of ex-Governor Eyre, who would be immediately recalled.

Col. Hobbs, the officer who commanded the forces sent out against the blacks during the late disturbances, and at whose orders some of the most horrible atrocities committed by the soldierly upon the negroes were perpetrated, has committed suicide. He had lately become so deranged in mind that it was thought advisable he should return to England. He left Jamaica in the English steamer on the 21st ult., in the custody of an officer and two soldiers; but on the day after the vessel sailed, while walking on the deck attended by one of the soldiers, he suddenly struck down the man, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Mrs. Gordon, the widow of G. W. Gordon, had left Jamaica on a visit to England, in response to an invitation from the Anti Slavery Society and the Jamaica committee.—Strange to say she was a passenger on the same steamer with Col. Hobbs when he jumped overboard.

The partizans of Gov. Eyre, who believed that he rendered great services to the colony in causing hundreds of innocent blacks to be butchered, are doing all they can to raise money in order to present him with a testimonial in acknowledgment of those services. Notwithstanding their efforts, in only three parishes have arrangements been made for holding meetings in furtherance of the project. Mr. Eyre is reported to be in very bad health and completely prostrated both in mind and body.

In St. Thomas in the East parish, in which the disturbances occurred, the planters are complaining of a want of laborers on the sugar estates. The crops are falling behind the yield expected, from lack of hands to cut the ripe canes. In other parishes the yield of sugar is expected to be good, and the coffee crop for this year has been larger than for many years past.

Specials to the evening papers say that the President has sent a message to the House enclosing a communication from Gen. Grant asking for the immediate passage of an army bill, and assigning as a reason for this request the fact that more troops are needed on the frontier and at the South. He also expresses the opinion that the troops cannot be withdrawn from the South with safety for some time to come.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.

Montreal, May 17.

This afternoon the boiler of the steamer Leon exploded opposite Hochelaga. One man was killed and four were severely wounded, and one not expected to survive.—A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

THE TROUBLES IN EUROPE—STEPHENS AGAIN—THE CHOLERA.

New York, May 18th.

A Washington telegram to the evening papers says the belief prevails in diplomatic circles that a European war is inevitable; that Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Mexico at an early day; and that Maximilian will find himself obliged to return with them for want of money.

The Herald has a statement that Sweeney has said recently that he was satisfied Stephens was nothing more nor less than a British spy, and that he was allowed to escape from prison by the British authorities for the sole purposes of visiting this country in their interest.

Stephens continues to receive large numbers of visitors. He is so courteous to all who call on him that he is winning many of the Roberts-Sweeney faction over to his side. He receives messages from Circles all over the land endorsing his action, among others, one from San Francisco, urging union of the factions. Stephens last night forwarded a letter to the Circles in Washington City, in which he opens hostilities upon the opposing factions. He admits they have power, but it is power for evil to the cause.

Two deaths occurred on the hospital ship yesterday, but neither from cholera.

DIED.

At her residence, York Street, on the 17th inst., aged 50 years, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Bennett.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to the funeral on SUNDAY (To-morrow) AFTERNOON at TWO O'CLOCK to the place of interment, Waterloo Cemetery.

In Portsmouth, on the 17th inst., Mr. James Campbell, son of Mr. James Campbell, Sen., Keeper of the Provincial Penitentiary, aged 21 years.

The Funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon (THIS DAY) at THREE o'clock, from his late residence, opposite the Gate of the Prison, to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and Acquaintances are requested to attend.

In Montreal, on the 17th instant, Mr. Thomas Healey, of the firm of Mullin and Healey, and formerly of Kingston, aged 38 years.

At Toronto, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Ann Holmes, aged 85 years.

Near Sharon, C. W., May 12th, Thomas Wayling, J. P., aged 42 years.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books, Debts, and Promissory Notes, Claims and Accounts belonging to the Estate of the late William Kelley, having been duly assigned to me on behalf of parties named, and I alone am empowered to collect and receive the same, and grant legal acquittances therefor. Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to settle without delay, as the accounts and notes remaining due and unpaid on the first day of July next, will be placed in suit.

R. M. ROSE,
Assignee.

Office, No. 5, Anchor Buildings.
This business attended to from 10 a.m. to noon daily.
Kingston, May 19th, 1866. 118 2awlm

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

out of the city, take your own measure for any size Hats, Bonnets and under-clothing, shipped at an hour's notice from

J. DOYLE'S PRINCESS STREET.

READY THIS MORNING!

NEW MILLINERY FROM NEW YORK AND PARIS.
LOT CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 10c At DOYLE'S.
LOT CALICOES, 12½c. NEW At DOYLE'S.
LOT SILK FIGURED GRENADINE 15c At DOYLE'S.
LOT SILK FIGURED ORGANDIES, 15c At DOYLE'S.
LOT SPRING COLORS DELAINES, 15c At DOYLE'S.
LOT ALPACAS AND CHAMBRAYS, 10c. At DOYLE'S.
PARASOLS in all the NEW STYLES, SUN UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS At DOYLE'S.
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Kingston, May 18th, 1866. 118

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A Summer in Skye. By Alex. Smith.
The Queen's English. By Dean Allord.
Agassiz's Geological Sketches.
Our Farm of Four Acres and The Money we Made by It.
Ten Acres Enough, or How a Small Farm may be Made to Keep a Large Family.
The British American Commercial Arithmetic. A Practical Business Treatise by Musgrove & Wright, Toronto.

For sale at the City Book Store, King Street.

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