GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Going East.		*Going West.*	
Express	2:15 p.m.	Express	4:10 p.m.
"	2:15 a.m.	"	4:52 a.m.
Mixed	6:00 a.m.	Mixed	6.00 a.m.

The above is Montreal time, 12½ minutes ahead of Kingston.

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

Mails going east close at 1:10 p.m. and 9 p.m. Mails from the east due for delivery at 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Mails going west close at 3:10 p.m. and 9 p.m. Mails from the west due for delivery 7:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

United States mails, via Cape Vincent, close at 1 o'clock and 1:10 p.m. Due for delivery at 1:00 p.m.

To Great Britain via New York, every Tuesday at 12 noon. Per Canadian steamer, every Thursday at 12 noon.

REMINDERS.

THIS EVENING.

Entertainment by K. C. I. at St. Andrew's Hall.

TO-MORROW.

Chancery Sale.—Coy vs. Coy—by J. E. Hutcheson, at noon.

Sale of cottage on Barrie street by auction by Mr McMillan, at noon.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

Gold in New York 101⅛.

☞ Molloy buys cheap.

☞ Go to Molloy's cheap cash store for your boots and shoes.

ADMISSION TO NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Normal Schools of Toronto and Ottawa will be re-opened on Tuesday the 9th April. Applications for admission should be sent in immediately. See advertisement in another column.

Richmond & Boyden have been selling such an immense quantity of dress goods that the remnants have accumulated on their hands, and in order to clear them out they have reduced them to a mere fraction of their former value.

WATCHES, &c.—Parties wishing watches, jewellery, and clocks, would do well to call at S. Oberndorffer & Co's new jewellery store, Princess street, where great bargains may be expected. See advertisement in another column.

A CITY PAPER speaks of the county joint stock roads as being out of repair. It is rather strange that the people who travel over them speak differently, while the upper part of Princess Street has been almost impassible for weeks.

MRS GASKIN, mother of Captain Gaskin died on Wednesday afternoon after a lingering illness. The funeral took place this afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr John Elliott, to Cataraqui Cemetery and was largely attended by the citizens.

KINGSTON TALENT.—The Picton *New Nation* states that a young lady amateur, a very accomplished singer, as well as a young gentleman, a member of the Elocution Society will assist at a grand concert to be given in that town on Tuesday the 23rd of April.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.—We have received the first number of a little work bearing the above title and edited by Mr D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines. The contents of the *Horticulturist* are varied and instructure, and we hope its days may be long in the land.

THE SMALL POX AT AMHERST ISLAND.—There have been no new cases of small pox on Amherst Island during the past fortnight, and those who have been ill are recovering. Some of the schools have been re-opened and the anxiety and the alarm of the inhabitants is disappearing.

CHANCERY SALE.—We call attention to the sale by auction, at Mr Hutcheson's rooms, of land in the county of Leeds, belonging to the Coy estate, the sale being by order of the Court of Chancery. The property is a valuable one, and should attact attention. The sale will take place at noon.

DEADHEADS.—The Temperance Reform Club, Merrickville, asks publishers of newspapers to transmit copies of their papers *free*. The Club probably supposes that papers cost the publishers nothing. Who would expect to find a Temperance Reform Club, even at Merrickville, making public paupers of themselves.

CAPTAIN KIRWAN.—This gentleman arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and was met at the depot by the President and officers of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, who escorted him to the British American Hotel. After the lecture he was entertained by the Union to a complimentary supper in the hotel, where an hour or too was spent by the company. This afternoon he left for home, being escorted to the depot by a number of friends.

THE TANDY BROTHERS.—The Messrs Tandy continue to win laurels in the West, and are creating quite a *furore* in every town they visit. The papers teem with favourable notices of their performances, and we quote a couple of these: The Parkhill *Gazette* says: "The Tandy Brothers were a host in in themselves, and showed that they fully deserved the encomiums passed on them by the Press." The Brantford *Expositor*, in a long notice, favourably criticises the Brothers, and we extract the following:—"It would really seem as if it were only necessary to secure the promised attendance of the Messrs. Tandy at a concert to ensure success. Each visit these gentlemen have made to our city, has only deepened and confirmed the favourable opinion won on their first appearance. This may be attributed to two undoubted facts; viz., that their voices possess the highest quality of music, and their selections are of such a character as not to pall upon the taste by even frequent repetition." The Messrs Tandy sang in Barrie on Wednesday night, and were billed for Owen Sound last night.

"IRISH SOLDIERS IN FOREIGN LANDS."

Lecture by Captain Kirwan.

Captain M. W. Kirwan, editor of the Montreal *True Witness*, lectured last (Thursday) night at the City Hall, under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Branch No. 9, of this city. The chair was occupied by Mr W. J. Garrigan, President of the Branch, who was accompanied on the platform by several of the officers of the Society.

The chairman, in introducing Captain Kirwan, referred to him as one of the greatest orators of the day. He also expressed his regret that the audience was not larger than it was, and believed that this was the result of the rumours which had been published abroad that there was to be some trouble. He hoped that such would not be the case. He then introduced the lecturer.

Captain Kirwan, who was greeted with loud applause, began by saying that if he had intended to do justice to the memory of Irish soldiers in foreign lands he would have undertaken a task beyond his power; and if he thought such an effort had been expected from him he would not have come at all. To do such a subject justice it would have been necessary to write anew much of the history of the world. Nearly every country on the face of the globe had been saturated with the blood of Irishmen, while the destiny of more than one nation had been influenced by the valour of their arms. (Applause.) The snows of Russia, the plains of Germany, the vineyards of France, the olive groves of Spain, the swamps of the Roman marshes, the cotton fields of the South - in India, in China, in New Zealand, at the Cape, and even in Venezuela, where the valour of some Irish soldiers is still sung in soft Castilian melody; all the world over the genius of Irish chivalry had waded through streams of blood to carve its name upon monuments of glory. (Applause.) Debarred from seeking military fame in their own land, they shed a lustre on every land in which they served. Princes contested for their services, and more than one crown had been served by the unpurchasable fidelity of Irish soldiers to the cause which they espoused. Looking at the record of the services of Irish soldiers in foreign lands it seemed as if expatriation had developed the highest form of chivalry in their actions, and that absence from their native land had but made them more jealous of their fame and of their sacred honour. (Applause.) Not that Irish courage was more conspicuous abroad than it was at home—no more prominent at Luzara, Cassano and Fontenoy than it was at Clontarf, the Blackwater, or at Aughrim; no more at Guillestre, Embrun or Cremona, than at Dunboy, Limerick or the Boyne—but that, surrounded by troops whose language and social habits were foreign to the Irish, the conduct of Irishmen in foreign services was more conspicuous than it was at home, and, as all history proves, quite as chivalrous—gentlemen in quarters, they were heroes in the field. The calumnies of Voltaire fell harmless upon their memories, and a thousand historians attested that Irishmen fought just as well at home as they ever did abroad. In foreign lands Irishmen won renown, because they were led by able generals. At home they often suffered defeat because they were commanded by imbeciles, one of whom was James the Second, or, as he is known in Ireland, "James the coward." (Applause.) It was Voltaire's ignorance of Ireland and its history that caused him to say that Irishmen did not fight as well at home as they did abroad. The lecturer proceeded to speak of the very early history of Ireland, in the days of the Roman and Saxon Empires, tracing the connection between the Irish and the Scots, and showing how these two nations resisted the encroachment of the Romans. He said there was substantial data to warrant the supposition that Cæsar did not attempt the conquest of Ireland because of the warlike character of the people. The eagles which had traversed Europe like a battle cloud, sweeping in its course whole nations from its path, paused only on the threshold of Irish and Scottish territory, and the Romans in that critical position found sufficient employment in holding their own. (Applause.) Before proceeding to his subject proper, the lecturer spoke briefly on the subjects of Irish soldiers at home. He said the early military record of the race was full of poetry and chivalry. Since the day when the faithless princes of the O'Rorgue brought ruin and disaster upon the land—from that time for the 400 years that followed, a ceaseless war was waged between the Irish and the Saxons. Then came the termination of the war of the O'Neills, which left Ireland subdued. England accepted the Norman yoke after one year, but it took the same Normans 300 years of bloody strife to force their sway upon the "Bonnaught" and "Gallow Glasses" of gallant Ulster. At the close of that war banishment and confiscation of property followed quickly upon the unfortunate noblemen who were its supporters. In the year 1607, O'Neill, O'Donnell and many others of the principal native nobility and gentry of Ulster deemed it advisable to leave the country. Their flight was followed by their attainder, and the well known plantation and confiscation of Ulster took place. This was a mournful epoch in the history of Ireland, an epoch when it was "treason to love and death to defend" one's native land. The country was overrun by the strangers, the valleys defamed by the tramp of hostile soldiery, and the noblest of the land driven to die in exile from the land they loved so well. Well might the noble exiles exclaim—

"For foreign eyes blooms bright ambitious morn,
For foreign hands, preferment holds her home;
Round foreign brows glory's garland bound
Alone the sons of Erin meedless stand,
The only aliens in their native land."

(Applause.) But it was the chivalry of those noble exiles that was first destined to make Europe ring with the plaudits of their valour. From that day commenced the brilliant record of the services of "Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands." They left to Irishmen the heritage of their glorious achievements. The chivalry of those noble exiles was destined to win imperishable fame for the land of their birth, and the record of their lives, even to this day animates the Irish heart with emotions of pride and national dignity. (Applause.) There begun that display of valour which made Europe ring with praises for the heroic deeds of the expatriated Irishmen. These were the men, the record

"Of whose matchless valour still remains
On European records of five hundred long campaigns
Now from an Empress to a captive grown,
She saved Britannia's rights, but lost her own."

(Applause.) The lecturer then took up the subject of the lecture, beginning with the services of Irishmen in Spain. In opening he said he would have to trace back a page or two in the annals of the race, which he did with regret. He had to go back to the record of an event which brought no honour to their name, and although the circumstances were in some degree extenuating, they could not but regret that the accident left a blot on the character of Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands. The event occurred in connection with the war between the Dutch and Spanish which began in 1585, a war originating in religious bigotry. In such a war the English and the Irish would naturally take different sides—the English under the sway of Elizabeth, assisting the Protestant Dutch while Ireland, true to the traditions and teachings of the Church of Rome, would have thrown in her lot with Catholic Spain. But 1,500 Irish youths were taken from their homes and compelled to serve with the English under Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester. The command of these soldiers was given to an English Catholic, Sir Edward Stanley, a man of high family and distinguished reputation for honour and military ability. Stanley had served in Ireland for fifteen years against the Catholics of that country, faithful to his colours and to his Sovereign. But in Holland his principles no longer remained proof against the solicitations of bigotry. He, with the Irish under his command, was entrusted with the defence of the town of Deventer; and, while here, ever to his shame, he deserted his colours, proved false to his Sovereign, and abandoned her cause, drawing the Irish under him over to the Spanish side. The lecturer, while speaking strongly of the conduct of the leader, palliated the offence of the soldiers by showing that they were forced into the service of England by oppressive laws. This affair was the principal cause of the Irishmen entering into the service of Spain. They were regularly incorporated into the Spanish service, and shared with the Italians, Walloons and others the general name of the "Four Nations," and participated in the glory of succeeding campaigns. In the service of Irishmen in Spain was seen a page of history filled with gallant deeds by flood and field. "Ireland," said a popular Scottish writer, "can boast not only of having transplanted more of her sons to the soil of Spain than either of the sister countries, but of having acquired by the deeds of her exiles a degree of renown to which others cannot aspire." At some length the lecturer traced the the many gallant deeds of Irishmen in Spain, where they fought side by side with the Spaniards of the 16th and 17th centuries. They were employed largely in the Netherlands. The name of Owen Roe O'Neill was mentioned as one of the leaders who made himself famous in the Spanish contingent of Irishmen. Spain was proud of him, as she was proud of all the gallant Irish troops who had fought and bled in her service. These soldiers won renown in Flanders, on many a hard fought field, and the brilliant record of their heroism earned for them the respect and admiration of the people whom they went to serve. The lecturer then turned over the mere modern achievements in Spain, mentioning the exploits of the Irish at Alicante, Xatira, and in Sicily, where an Irishman commanded the Spanish troops, and gained the Island for the Spaniards. Other names famous in Spanish history were mentioned, the last being Marshal O'Donnell, who played a prominent part in comparatively recent Spanish history. Well might Ireland appeal to the testimony of the bravery of her sons in Spanish armies, and finding in the record of chivalry and fame bequeathed to their memories sigh a requiem over their graves and say:

"By foreign hands their dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands their decent limbs composed;
By foreign hands their humble graves adorned;
By strangers honoured and by strangers mourned."

(Applause.) The Irish soldiers of France were next taken up by the lecturer. Through good repute and bad repute had France and Ireland ever been friends. The sympathy of France, cultivated by the House of Stuart, led to the formation of several regiments of Irish in the service of that country during the exile of Charles II. They served under Cardinal Mazarin, and on the Meuse in 1653 Irish were opposed to Irish during the celebrated seige of Moinon. These troops formed the nucleus of the famous Irish Brigade Louis XVI. exchanged three French regiments with King James, obtaining three Irish regiments in return, and their steady valour on many fields won them renown. It was about this time that the Irish soldiers in France began a series of brilliant exploits which rendered the name of Ireland illustrious in the military annals of Europe. The troops that left Ireland before the capitulation of Limerick numbered 5,000 men. They were composed of the Regiments of Dillon, of Clare and Mount Cashel. Under St. Ruth, who afterwards became famous in Ireland, they followed the Piedmontese troops over the rugged passages of the Alps. A brilliant description of the escalade of an almost inaccessible position held by the foe was given by the lecturer. The valour of the Irish carried them over the precipitous cliffs, and the Piedmontese, panic struck, fled to the passes of the Alps and halted not till they reached the valley of Astoa, in Italy. Although nearly two centuries had passed since then, the exploit was still spoken of with wonder by the natives. Other gallant exploits were describ- by the lecturer, such as the capture of Montmelian, the strongest fortress in the south of Europe, and Urgel, in Catalonia. The surrender of Limerick, and what was long known as "The Flight of the Wild Geese" was next adverted to. The battle of Marsiglia was fought in 1693, and Catinat, the French Commander, admitted that his victory was largely due to the efforts of the Irish Brigade. This year was memorable for the death of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. To him the ruling passion was strong in death, and his love for Ireland when he received his death wound was shown in the words, "Would that this were for Ireland: (Applause.) He died a Marshal of France, having won his baton at the siege of a town in Flanders, where he and his Irish Brigade thoroughly cleared the field of their opponents. Then came the Treaty of Ryswick, and the Irish Brigade had a rest, after six years of incessant fighting, until 1701. In this year the War of the Succession in Spain began, with France and Spain on the one side, and England, Austria and the greater part of Europe on the other. The causes which led to this war were traced by the lecturer. The war lasted for twelve years, and ended with the peace of Utrecht, which for ever separated France from Spain. During this contest the fortunes of France began to pale. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene arose, and they conquered the French in many battles. They, with the English, drove the French before them at Malplaquet, Oudenarde, Ramilies and Blenheim. But often in the hour of victory the Irish troops checked their advance. At Ramilies the Irish Brigade captured two English standards, and retreated from the field with as much honour as if victory had crowned the efforts of their arms. The lecturer then hurried on to the battle of Gremona, where a gallant band of Irishmen relieved the fortunes of France, held the gate over the River Po against the army of Eugene, and enabled the French to rally their forces, ultimately securing a victory after a defeat. The whole town had been carried by the troops of Prince Eugene, and the French were flying in disorder. All seemed lost but one position. A gate that guarded one of the approaches from the river remained to the French. This was in the hands of a few Irish soldiers, who resisted the onslaught of one hundred times their number, and earned from the King the title of his "brave Irish." A rapid survey was then taken by the lecturer of the position of Europe in 1745. Marshal Saxe had risen by this time, and was laying siege to the city of Tourney. The Duke of Cumberland, the "butcher of Culloden," marched to raise the siege. When the French King heard of this he took 45,000 men, leaving 18,000 to continue the siege, and marched to meet Cumberland. They met on the slopes of Fontenoy. The Irish Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-General Charles O'Brien, sixth Viscount Clare and ninth Earl of Thomond, while the whole army was commanded by Marshal Saxe. "And now," said the lecturer, "we have arrived at a period in the military annals of Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands when the dull unimpassioned language of prose fails to convey the emotions which animate the Irish hearts when contemplating the events of that king-making victory. We glory in the recollection of Fontenoy, for there we met foemen worthy of our steel, and the expatriated sons of our isle met face to face and foot to foot the chivalry of England. All honour to the valour of the British soldiers upon that memorable day, when her chosen troops, 'six thousad veterans,' carried position after position, till King Louis turned his rein to leave the field but was stopped by Marshal Saxe, who said, 'Not yet, my liege, the Irish troops remain.'" (Applause.) Here the lecturer recited Thomas Davis' poem of "Fontenoy" with much effect, eliciting hearty applause. To the honour of the English troops it must be remembered that they were fatigued when they made that desperate charge, while the Irish Brigade was "fresh, vehement and true." And he wished it to be understood that in reciting the poem he desired to convey the feelings which animated Irishmen *then* and not *now*. They should all allow the dead past bury its dead, and like loyal subjects do their best to cultivate a feeling of good will and not of antagonism. (Loud applause.) Throughout the period which had been reviewed the Irish Brigade had participated in more than one hundred engagements, and the success of many of these was owing to their valour. At the French Revolution the Brigade was disbanded. They went to the West Indies, some of them from thence to Canada, and in Quebec at the present time were to be found many French Canadians whose origin was clearly traceable to the remnant of the Brigade that made Europe ring with plaudits at their deeds. They were not mere mercenary soldiers, else they would not have been so trusted. The lecturer next proceeded to speak of Irish soldiers in Germany, mentioning Count Brown, who rose to high rank in the Austrian service. Walter Butler was another distinguished Irish General in the same service. In Russia Count De Lacy gained imperishable fame by his valour and the manner in which he reorganized the Russian army, dying in 1751 at the age of 73, the greatest soldier in the land. In a few words Captain Kirwan traced the services of a large number of brave soldiers in various parts of the world, among others Count Lally de Tollendal, whose faithful services to Louis XV were ill requited by his death on the scaffold. In the War of Independence in America the name of General Montgomery was famous. The list of distinguished Irish soldiers in America, however, was almost inexhaustible. In 1861 a new field was opened for Irish military enterprise and Irish heroism in the Civil War in America. It has been computed that 175,000 Irishmen were in the Federal army alone during that war. One destructive corps—Meagher's Brigade—carried the great flag throughout the war, and as General Kearney said: "Wherever that green flag goes success is sure to follow." (Applause.) He spoke from experience. Of the Irish portion of the American army Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the *Times*, said: "To the Irish Division of General Meagher was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburgh, and forming under the withering fire of the Confederate Batteries. Never at Fontenoy, Albuera, or Waterloo was more undaunted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during the six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of the foe. That any mortal man could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, it seems idle for a moment to believe. But the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battlefields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of May Heights, Fredericksburg, on the 13th December, 1862." This was a sad through glorious day for Ireland, to see her chivalrous sons, every one of whom wore a green sprig, emblematical of their nationality, and up nearest the guns, up to the very jaws of death, were row after row of the men with the green sprigs in their caps. Here the lecturer recited a beautiful little poem entitled "The Sprig of Green," which was loudly applauded. The Irish were publicly thanked for their services in the war, and their gallantry was the theme of every tongue. Of them a Southern Judge, addressing the Kentucky volunteers, said: "Leonidas himself while engaging the Persian host that like a troubled sea swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of Irishmen. Often when the gallant Southerners, flashed out the hope of victory on their cheeks, rushing onward with that splendid bearing and steady purpose which so distinguished their deeds, often did they pause in their onslaught and curse the bitterness of defeat looming before their eyes, when amidst the smoke of battle they saw surging, now up, now down and up again, but always creeping onward that damned green flag." The South, too, had its Irish Brigade under General Sullivan, whose men were worthy of the name they bore. The lecturer concluded by saying he felt his task was done, however so poorly. It had been a task replete with moving, but bristling with the record of brilliant deeds. The world's history afforded no such parallel. The whirlwind of valour which swept over Europe from 1691 till 1745 gathered in its embrace the cherished laurels of European heroism and deposited them upon the graves of Irishmen. Irishmen have commanded nearly every army in the world. They gave a Wellington and a Gough to England, a MacMahon to France, an O'Donnell to Spain, a Nugent to Austria, a de Lacy to Russia, an O'Higgins to South America, and a Montgomery to the United States. In every clime the valour of Irish arms has accomplished deeds which emblazoned the page of military records with characters of imperishable fame. Well might they mourn the heroes that are gone, well might they place *immortelles* upon the tombs which chronicle their deeds, while

"On the shores of distant lands,
Their weary heads are laid,
And by the stranger's heedless hands,
Their lonely graves were made,
But though their clay be far away
Beyond the Atlantic's foam;
In true men, like you men,
Their spirits' still at home."

(Applause.) The ebbing tide of Ireland's blood had swollen every battle stream in Europe, and had carried the old emblem of their land high above the rivalry of partizanship. Stainless its tattered folds waved only over the brave, and the hearts that beat beneath it were those of men who preferred death before dishonour. Wherever it went friends rejoiced and foes despaired, for all men knew that that old green flag, as it was seen surging through the smoke of battle, carried along with it an avalanche of heroic men, who, inspired by the traditions of their fathers, were resolved to sustain the fame of their dear old land and carry their flag through the world and *against* the stream. Well might they sigh a requiem over their names and thank God that theirs was the heritage of their fame. Let the chivalry of the sons emulate the heroism of the fathers, and if in the defence of this free land they, the sons of these exiled Irish soldiers, are forced to defend their institutions and their laws, let that old green flag be once more unfurled, let the emblem of Irish chivalry go forward with the glorious flag of this Dominion—twin champions in a holy cause. If that day was ever forced upon them, who knew but that here in Canada there were true hearts and stout arms, who would entwine one more laurel to the crown of victory which had so often graced the names of "Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands."

The lecturer resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

Dr. Sullivan rose in the body of the hall and expressed the great pleasure he had, and he was sure that pleasure was enjoyed by others, in listening to the eloquent lecture which had just been delivered by Captain Kirwan. He referred to the attractiveness of the military profession to the Irish people, saying that special bump which was most developed among them was that of combativeness, which even the domestic animals were possessed of. They lived at present in piping times, but they did not know when they might be plunged into war, in which event they must follow the destinies of the Empire. If, as appeared likely from the startling news posted that evening on the bulletins, they were to have war, he had no doubt the Irish would add more laurels to their name, and carry the Red Cross Banner of England foremost in the fight. He referred to the supposition that the lecture would be disagreeable to the feelings of many, but was glad to find that it was not so. He said it was their desire and their duty to cultivate the best of feeling among all classes, and he was proud to state such feelings did exist in Kingston. If the other cities in the Dominion followed Kingston's example there would be none of the troubles which sullied their fair fame. (Applause). He then spoke of the Society and the object for which the lecture was delivered, and commended the young men for taking the widows under their protection, hoping that the young ladies would think none the worse of them for that reason.

Mr T. H. McGuire seconded the motion in a neat speech, and it was carried unanimously. Captain Kirwan responded in a few appropriate remarks; and the Chairman having thanked the audience, the meeting broke up.

Short Notes.

Beautiful day.

Who deserted the baby?

Awfully muddy streets.

Steamer Hastings is nearly ready for the Bay route.

Evangelical alliance prayer meeting Monday afternoon.

Literary and musical entertainment at St. Andrew's Hall this evening.

Cape Vincent Literary Club has decided that the Press is more powerful than the pulpit.

Mr Davin will contribute a poem on "Canada" to the April number of the *Canadian Monthly*.

Mr J. L. Morrison is expected home next week. He was to sail from Liverpool on the 20th instant.

The McLeod building burned yesterday morning was insured for $1,000. The city recently paid $2,800 for it.

The Medical examinations have concluded, and those who had to pass them are off "the ragged edge."

The ladies of the Orphans' Home acknowledge with thanks the gift of a piece of grey sheeting from Mr Felix Shaw.

Wendell Phillips lectured last night at Watertown on "The Lost Arts." Several gentlemen from Kingston were present.

A Mrs Hadley is lecturing in London on "Eternal Punishment," taking the orthodox view. Admission, the bills say, only 15 cents.

The elevator which formerly belonged to Jones & Millar, which was burned not long ago, has been rebuilt by Messrs Calvin & Breck, and was launched on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr Stewart's Case.

The following is the public Bill introduced into the House of Commons a few days ago by Mr Haggart, having special reference to the thousand dollars deposited in the Kingston Election Case. The Bill is entitled "An Act to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections." The second reading was set down for Tuesday last:

"It shall be lawful for any of the Superior Courts in the Province of Ontario, or any Judge of any said Courts, to order the payment out to the Petitioner of any money paid into the Election Court, by way of security for costs in any case where the Petition has been removed off the files of said Court."

Police Court.

(BEFORE MR. STRANGE, P.M.)

Friday, March 29.

Duncan Carr, vagrant, discharged.

John McLennan, the dead beat mentioned yesterday, was sent to gaol for ten days, to be regaled on bread and water for that period of that time.

THE LECTURE.—To-day rumours of an exaggerated character were general in the city relative to a circumstance which transpired after the lecture last night. A crowd of young men was assembled opposite the British American Hotel, and on the arrival of Captain Kirwan and his friends, cheers were given for the lecturer. Then a rush was made across the street by the crowd, and for a minute or so there was some excitement, but no trouble followed. If those who composed the crowd had exercised the slightest particle of common sense they would not have gone near the hotel at all. As it is, there is no use in making a mountain out of a mole hill.

BASEBALL.—A meeting of baseballers was held on Wednesday evening last at the Anglo American Hotel for the pupose of reorganizing the St. Lawrence Baseball Club. There was a good attendance. After some conversation it was resolved to start the club, and the following officers were elected: President, Mr J. L. Morrison; vice-President, W. Dunlop; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Greaves. Directors, T. Parkin, Bateson and Greaves. The new ground on Princess street will soon be ready for practice, and when Mr Morrison comes home he will likely throw himself into the spirit of the game with his accustomed vigour.

FOR HOSPITAL.—A poor Italian sailor applied last night for shelter at the Station House, and this morning he was found to be suffering severely. An order for his admission to the Hotel Dieu was obtained, and he was sent there this morning.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.—For the next 24 hours: moderate to fresh winds, clear to fair weather, frost at night. For St. Lawrence: moderate to fresh North East to North West winds, clearing weather.

☞ Buy your boots from Molloy.

☞ Molloy buys for cash.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT MY ROOMS ON **Saturday Next,** at 12 o'clock, that Comfortable and Pleasantly Situated COTTAGE ON BARRIE STREET, opposite the Park, owned by Mr Christie.

CHARLES McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

March 25.

FRESH ARRIVALS,
FRESH ARRIVALS.

ALEXANDER ROSS

IS NOW SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF EIGHTY-FIVE PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS of every description, and would solicit a call from everybody to convince them that for variety and lowness of price his stock is not surpassed in the city.

The Millinery Show Rooms will Open To-Morrow, Saturday, March 30th,

With all the Latest Styles in ENGLISH, AMERICAN and PARISIAN GOODS.

A great variety of Pattern Bonnets and Hats.

NEW CARPETS—In Union, Wool, Tapestry and Brussels.
NEW OIL CLOTHS—Hare's Celebrated English Floor Oil Cloths.
Yard Wide English and American Oil Cloths from 37½ cents per yard.
Stair Oil Cloths from 15c.
N.B. Received to-day another supply of the 50c STRIPED SILK.

A. ROSS, 88 PRINCESS STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.

March 29.

NEW DRESS GOODS!
NEW DRESS GOODS!
—AT—
FELIX SHAW'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS

In all the NEW SHADES AND NEW DESIGNS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

DRESS GOODS from 5c to 50c per yard,
New Satins and Trimming Silks,
ALL NEW SHADES, INCLUDING THE NEW BRONZE.
Dress Buttons to match.

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, CORNER STORE.
FELIX SHAW.

March 29.

THE PUBLIC

WILL PLEASE REMEMBER THAT OUR

GREAT GIFT SALE

WILL CONTINUE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

March 25th.

DOMINION
CLOTHING
STORE,

(Next door to Messrs R. J. Gardiner's, Princess Street, Kingston.)

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ON HAND,

and having a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, we promise satisfaction to those entrusting us with their orders. We have a large and varied stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
TO SELECT FROM.

C. W. W. ANDERSON,
Manager.

March 16.

GRAND CHANCE
—FOR—
CHEAP CLOTHING!

Order Work we are Making a Speciality. Our Cutter, Mr McIntosh, has given satisfaction to all those who have given him a trial.

CLOTHS, DIAGONALS WORSTED COATINGS, Tweeds, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, &c

CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, WORSTED COATINGS, Tweeds, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, &c

OUR READY MADE DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

WE ARE OFFERING

SUITS from $5.00 to $15.00
DIAGONAL SUITS from $14.00 to $18.00.
ALL WOOL PANTS from $1 75 to $5.00.

ORDER WORK WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALITY. Our Cutter, Mr McIntosh, has given satisfaction to all those who have given him a trial.

☞ McNAUGHTON & CO. are offering GREAT BARGAINS in the above goods. Parties requiring any goods in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Come one, come all.

McNAUGHTON & Co., Cor Princess & King-st.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
AT WALDRON'S

AT LOWER PRICES than ever offered before.

NEW ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERE, 50c, 60c, 70c, 75c and $1.
NEW UNION BLACK CASHMERE, 25c, 30c, 37½c, 40c and 50c.
New Grey, Fawn, Drab, Brown, Navy, Ashes of Rose CASHMERES,
NEW SERGES, Fawn, Sage Green, Moss, Grey, 20c, 25c and 30c.
50 pieces NEW MOHAIR LUSTRES, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
100 pieces BLACK BRILLIANTINE 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
400 pieces NEW PRINTS (Best English) 10c and 15½c.
NEW TYCOON REPS, handsome patterns for Wrappers.
Cheap Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Table Napkins and White Quilts.

R. WALDRON, Wilson's Buildings.

March 12.

NEW BOAT BUILDING SHOP.

THE public are respectfully informed that I have started A YACHT and BOAT BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT ON STEWART'S WHARF, foot of Union Street, where I will be prepared to execute all orders entrusted to me with despatch.

Charges very moderate

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Feb. 22.

W. DUNN,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS PREMISES, is now better prepared than ever to furnish his friends and the general public with

Stoves and Tinware,

and is ready to execute orders for TINNING, PLUMBING and GAS FITTING on the lowest terms and with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Remember the place: Princess Street, opposite Dr. Dupuis.

WM. DUNN.

March 5.

SOMETHING NEW for the LADIES
—AT—
Misses Henley & Otten's
FANCY STORE, 104 BROCK STREET,

In the way of a beautiful Perfume and Complexion Powder, all in one, called

"PERFECTION."

The only article in the Dominion that answers for both purposes. Ladies come and see it; also, our NEW SPRING STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

Remember that Misses Otten & Henley are the only ones selling it in Kingston.

Feb. 27.

Farm for Sale.

WEST PART OF LOT 14, in the 5th Concession of Loborough, containing 100 acres. This is a choice farm, as it is the best of land, with good buildings, splendid orchard, and well watered. Terms easy. Apply to

HENRY PIXLEY.

Loborough, Feb. 14.