POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 31st instant, and until further notice

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1 p.m.
Arrive at 2.15 p.m.
By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m.
Arrive at 2.30 a.m.

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R. DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston,
Oct. 23, 1864. 3in2

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The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Bazaar in the basement of the new Congregational Church this Afternoon and Evening.

CONFEDERATION.

So far as Canada is concerned, Confederation has been carried. On Mr. John A. Macdonald's motion of the Previous Question, that is, putting a stop to all Amendments and bringing the matter at issue to a focus, the Votes were Yeas, 85, to 39 Nays. And on the Main Motion, that is, endorsing the scheme of Confederation, the motion was carried by 91 Yeas to 33 Nays. This in a House of 130 members was telling the story. Only six members were absent.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th February, an important debate took place on the defences of Canada.

Lord Lyveden called attention to the report of Colonel Jervois on the defences of Canada, which he said, showed in unmistakeable language the utterly defenceless condition of the Canadian territory. He thought England ought not to rely upon the conciliatory intentions of the American people, as it was well understood that when there was a prospect of peace being concluded between the Northern and Southern States the other day, that peace and union meant war with England. He could not account for the intense hatred and hostility which the Americans appeared to entertain toward England, unless they were offended at the neutrality which she had observed. There could be no doubt that the feeling against Great Britain was very strong in America. During the last four years it had been increasing, and recently more importance than ever had been attached to what was called the Monroe doctrine. He then alluded to late events on the Canadian and American frontier, and the hostile order issued by General Dix, the commander of the State of New York. It was fortunate that this order was cancelled by the President, but it indicated the existence of feelings that might produce hostilities. After referring to the available forces in Canada and the measures thus far taken, he said that he did not complain of the apathy which had hitherto been displayed both by the Imperial and Colonial Governments, but he thought the time had now arrived for the inauguration of a more vigorous policy.—The Government ought to be prepared either to withdraw the troops and leave the defences of the colony to Canada itself, or to take immediate measures for placing the territory in an adequate state of defence.

Lord De Grey Ripon admitted the importance of the question, but regretted that any doubt should have been expressed of the conciliatory intentions of the American Government. The papers which had been laid upon the table contained no information that was new to their lordships, but as the Government proposed to ask Parliament and Canada to take their share in providing for the efficient defence of the colony, it was necessary in the first instance to show to Parliament the ground upon which its assistance was asked. It referred chiefly to two questions—the nature of the defensive works required, and the measures taken for the organization and training of the Canadian militia. Her Majesty's Government intended to apply £200,000 to the fortifications of Quebec, of which the sum of £50,000 would be applied to the works this year, and it was proposed that the Canadian Government should undertake the fortification of Montreal and the important territory to the westward. In addition, the colony had taken steps for balloting 88,000 men into the militia, and Her Majesty's Government would afford every encouragement for the establishment of schools for the training of officers. He trusted that in a short time their American possessions would be in an adequate state of defence.

The Earl of Derby said he should have refrained from taking part in the discussion if the Government, by laying upon the table the reports showing the defenceless state of the most important colonies, had supported the opinion of Parliament upon the subject. He thought the avowal made by the Government was a most humiliating one to the country, and at a moment when the question of peace and war depended, not on the calm consideration of friendly Governments, but on the excited passions of popular assemblies and a nation which indubitably, whether rightly or wrongly, did entertain extreme hostile feelings against England. The Provinces of Canada appeared to be defenceless by land. He thought the determination of the convention as to the armed force to be kept on the lakes was a still greater danger for the colonies. Yet, as far as the House knew, no steps whatever had been taken to meet it. The Government intended to ask for money for fortifications; but it was at the eleventh hour, and its application was to extend over years, when the works might be required within as many months. Provided Canada herself came forward and was ready to contribute her share to the defence of the Province, England was bound in honor not to abandon her. To see the Province that still wished to remain in allegiance to the mother country separated from it against its will, by invasion, would be an calamity and a disgrace to which he hoped England would never submit. He strongly censured the Government for having so long refrained from providing for the defences of Canada, and expressed a hope that a more definite statement would be made as to what was intended to be done in the way of naval preparations on the lakes. He reiterated the notion of asking Parliament for a vote of £50,000 for the fortifications of Quebec when £200,000 was required for placing them in an efficient condition.

Earl Granville thought Lord Derby took an exaggerated view of the question, and reminded the House that it was only in November that any question arose with regard to the lakes. The preparation of the report was a necessary step to take before asking the Legislature for the funds that might be required. The Government had been charged with having suddenly changed its policy on the question, after neglecting the defences of these Provinces for years. But it was only within the last three years that the Canadian Government would take up this question. Her Majesty's Government had necessarily waited till it could come to a better understanding with the Government of Canada. He believed that a strong feeling of attachment did exist between the colony and the mother country; and so long as the colony was prepared to take it fair share, both in money and men, in its own defence, the mother country was bound to come forward in a way in which a great country like England should come forward to assist the efforts of such a colony.

After a few words from Lord Lyttleton,

Lord Malmesbury thought if the government intended to assist Canada effectually it should have done more than take a vote for fifty thousand pounds only. If the money was necessary at all, it was necessary at once. But the whole expenditure would be spread over a considerable time.

Lord Ellenborough thought that Canada must be earnestly defended by the Canadians. If it were not, the aid of England would be unavailing. The danger might come at any moment, and it was to be regretted that the government was satisfied with applying fifty thousand pounds to the works of Quebec. He suggested that the government should not be guided by the statements in the report alone, but consult the opinions of the Duke of Wellington, who had studied the question very carefully. England was bound in honor to do all in her power to defend Canada, but at the same time the people of Canada should clearly understand that her assistance would be inefficient and comparatively useless unless they were prepared to defend themselves with vigor and energy.

Lord Russel defended the government from the charge of having neglected the defences of Canada for many years, by stating that if the House of Commons had been asked a few years ago for the vote of money for the purpose, the necessity of the works would have been questioned; and if asked whether Canada itself was disposed to join in the cost of such defences, the government must have answered in the negative. During the past year a different disposition had been displayed by Canada, and her Majesty's Government at once came forward to assist them. As to spending the money in a quiet and secret manner, where could such a sum as two hundred thousand pounds be found without the knowledge of the House of Commons? He excused the feelings that had been excited in America by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers on Federal commerce, though legally the Americans had no claim on England on account of those losses, and he rejoiced though the abolition of slavery was not the object of the civil war, that the recent vote of the Federal Congress had sanctioned the abolition.

Lord Derby asked whether any measures had been taken to meet the increase of the American armed force on the lakes?

The Duke of Somerset said the increase was notified to the government only in November, and since that time, the navigation of the St. Lawrence had been closed by ice.

Earl De Grey and Ripon said it would be impossible to expend £200,000 in the working season, at Quebec, if it was voted. It was upon that ground that only £50,000 would be asked for.

After a few words from the Earl of Longford the subject dropped.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The late scene in the Washington Senate Chamber, on the occasion of the inauguration of Vice-President Johnson, was pitiful as well as disgraceful in the extreme.

The following account of what took place, we copy from a leading Northern journal:—

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to Heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech! It might have been appropriate to some hustings in Tennessee; but it was certainly far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when senators on the Republican side began to hide their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, 'Is he crazy, or what is the matter?' They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness.—There was no mistaking the fact that the senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice-President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips.—Republican senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the senators sat sidewise, others turned their backs as if anxious to hide themselves.—Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene. The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporter's gallery, the statements that your President is a plebian—I am a plebian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point, I want you to hear me. Tennessee always loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. 'Who is Secretary of the Navy?' was then heard in a voice of less volume. Some one responded, Mr. Welles. You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring 'What a shame,' 'Has he no friends?' 'Is there no person who will have mercy upon him? Tell him to step and save the country from further disgrace,' were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the Globe. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the Globe reporter to suppress his copy and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here. Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice-President Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice-President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentence as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded his task, Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officials standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all usages. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reached the Senate chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usages on such occasions, or also was not inclined to follow them, for the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice Presidenthad been installed, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress at fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock. Mr. Johnson immediately called the new Senate to order. The clerk of the Senate, John W. Forney, then read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session. The newly elected Senators were ordered to approach the clerk's desk and take the oath of office as their names were announced. The following gentlemen at this call stepped forward: Messrs. Anthony Fessenden, Cragin, Howard, Yates, Norton, Guthrie and Lane, and took the oath. Here Vice-President Johnson made another foux pas. He stepped forward with the Bible, held it out, and motioned to the new Senators to touch the Bible, bow their heads in assent, and then motioned them away without repeating the oath in any form. Most of the Senators left the stand when the muddle was discovered. The Senators were recalled, and Mr. Forney administered to them the oath of office. By this time it became apparent that some one besides Mr. Johnson would have to conduct the business of the Senate. Without giving an opportunity for any further disgraceful scener, Mr. Forney announced that the procession would then be formed to conduct the President-elect to the platform at the east entrance of the building where the oath of office would be administered.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, 9th March.

Third Readings:—Bill to amend the act incorporating the Quebec Street Railway Company—reported from Committee without amendment; bill to amend the law relating to Superior and Circuit Courts practice in Lower Canada; also, bill to enable County Councils in Upper Canada to raise money to assist persons, in certain cases, to sow their lands.

Mr. Bosse moved for and obtained an address for a return of correspondence between the proprietors of the Beaufort Lunatic Asylum and the Government.

Mr. Boulton moved for and obtained an address for a return of correspondence between the Crown Land Department and any person or persons, on the subject of the application of the Stadacona Mining Company and others, for certain mining lands in the Township of Stratford.

Mr. Campbell moved the second reading of his bill for the better protection of the fisheries, and entered into lengthy explanations.

Quebec, March 10th.

Mr. Sanborn presented a petition praying against the passing of the Confederation scheme until it had first been submitted to the people.

Mr. Campbell and several others presented a number of petitions from the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada in regard to Separate School legislation.

The Bill to amalgamate the London Permanent Building and Savings' Society with the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings' Society was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Peel Manufacturing Company was withdrawn by the petitioners.

The period for receiving petitions for Private Bills was extended to the 20th instant.

Mr. Letellier resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Mr. Campbell's Fisheries Protection Bill.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 9.

Mr. Cauchon presented nineteen petitions, bearing sixteen hundred signatures, praying for the suspension of the act of incorporation of the City of Quebec.

Mr. Walsh introduced a bill to amend the Game Law of Upper Canada.

*** The Interminable Debate then recommenced and several members spoke. Messrs. Ford Jones, Cartwright, Harwood, Denis, Jackson and McConkey spoke in favor of Confederation; and Messrs. J. B. E. Dorion, Laframboise, Pouliot and Biggar against it. After which

Mr. Taschereau moved an adjournment of the debate.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald would assent upon condition that the gentlemen opposite would assent to a division to-morrow night.

Mr. Dorion would put no difficulties in the way.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald should then state on behalf of the Government that they proposed to ask the House to sit out the debate to-morrow night, and should follow it by the usual motions for a Committee to draft addresses to the Sovereign and the Governor General.

Mr. J. H. Cameron hoped he would be able on one or other of the subsequent stages to offer his address for a reference to the people.

Attorney General Macdonald did not think it would be in order.

Mr. Holton did not think the motion of the member for Peel worth the paper on which it was written, after the address was finally carried. He suggested the Attorney General should withdraw the previous question, and allow such an amendment to be offered.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald thought the Government were by no means likely to take such a course. Their moving the "previous question" was well considered. He did not think the member for Peel could get in his resolution.

Attorney General Macdonald replied, in good faith the Government promised to give the member for Peel an opportunity of taking the sense of the House on that member's motion for reference to the people.

The debate and House adjourned at ten minutes past 2.

Quebec, March 10.

Several petitions were presented, praying that in the event of Confederation the same educational rights be guaranteed to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada as to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

The following Bills were introduced:

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion—To amend an Act relative to the Municipality of Kingsey Falls.

Mr. Cartier—To amend the Seignorial Act of Lower Canada.

By Mr. J. A. Macdonald, to make provision for the conviction and punishment of parties enticing Her Majesty's subjects to enlist in foreign service.

By Mr. Chapais, to amend the Act relative to the management of the Harbour of Montreal.

By Mr. Somerville, to amend the law respecting raw hides and leather.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, it was resolved that from this date until the end of the session there should be two distinct sittings of the House, one beginning at 3 p.m., and ending at 6 p.m., and the other beginning at 7.30 p.m. and ending when the House rises, and that precedence be given to Government business.

Mr. Holton raised the point of order that a member could not move an amendment to his own motion, and that the Attorney General West had moved the main motion for the adoption of the resolutions, and afterwards the previous question, which was in the nature of an amendment.

Messrs. J. S. Macdonald and Dorion supported the objection.

Messrs. Brown, John A. Macdonald and Cartier opposed it, on the ground that the previous question was not an amendment.

The Speaker took the same view, and ruled the motion in order.

SIMMONS, THE ESCAMOTEUR.—This inimitable humbug dared not venture to appear before a Toronto audience on Saturday after the manner in which he had acted the previous night. By profuse advertising he succeeded in drawing together a large house that evening, to sell them as never was a Toronto audience sold before. Having lifed his pockets pretty well, not only did he not give another performance, but refused to pay his printers' bills, as well as other accounts he had contracted in the city; and we suppose there is no law to make him pay his honest debts. We can only warn our contemporaries elsewhere against this fellow. They should give him no countenance in any way whatever; and no Canada audience ought ever to come together again to witness his clumsy feats, despite the wonderful puffings of a city contemporary. Were he a clever humbug it would be possible to bear with him, but he is not; he is a mere novice at his business, and a double-dyed rascal to boot.—Leader, March 6.

*** There is a law and a very simple one to make these people pay their honest debts. Apply at the Division Court and take out an attachment against the goods of the defaulting Showmen.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—An official copy of the resolutions agreed to by the Quebec Conference has been forwarded to the Colonial Office, and laid before both Houses of Parliament.—The resolutions were published in the Times of the 24th of November. A few verbal alterations seem to have been made on a final revision; and the 43rd resolution, which, as first published, gave the local Legislatures power to make laws on certain specified subjects, 'and generally on all matters of a private and local nature,' has now added to it the words—'not assigned to the General Parliament.' An additional resolution appears at the end—'That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the Federated Province.'—London Times.

SEED GRAIN.—The Township Council of Madoc have passed a resolution authorizing the purchase of 1,200 bushels of Fife Wheat, 1000 bushels of Golden Vine Peas, 300 bushels four rowed Barley and 600 bushels of White Oats, to be distributed among the farmers for Seed Grain.

IRON CLADS.—The famous Federal ironclad "Monadnock," which according to Admiral Porter, is more than a match for the British and French fleets, is covered with six one-inch plates, secured by numerous small bolts—a defensive system which was discarded at Shoeburyness more than two years ago as utterly useless, shot going through armour of that description as easily as through paper. All the monitors are protected on the same principle, and none have yet fairly coped on a broadside fight with forts or vessels armed with guns of late patterns. Fort Fisher is adduced by the Federals as an example of the defensive power of the monitors; but according to Mr. Blakely, the inventor of the celebrated Blakely gun, that fort did not contain one gun sufficiently powerful to sink an ironclad. The remainder of the enormous Federal fleet is not much better. According to a member of Congress who recently made a thorough investigation into the composition of the navy, there are less than 150 effective vessels in it, the bulk of the 600 and odd on the list, consisting of purchased vessels of every description unable to carry heavy guns or compete with the staunch, well adapted craft of the European navies.

THE RAM STONEWALL.—The Confederate ram Stonewall is now said to be commanded by Captain Page of the Confederate States Navy, and according to the London Index is fully manned, her crew being principally composed of the men who had served under Captain Wardell in the Florida.

BREACH BETWEEN GEN. LEE AND JEFF DAVIS.—It would seem that there is really a serious misunderstanding between Gen. Lee and Mr. Davis and that the breach instead of healing grows wider and wider. There are those at Richmond who do not hesitate to aver publicly that Mr. Davis himself is in favor of giving up Richmond to the Yankees; that he has [illegible] over Mr. Benjamin, the secretary of state, to his way of thinking; and that the speeches of Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, delivered some weeks ago, in which they artfully alluded to the possible evacuation of the capital were intended as the entering wedge in order to prepare the minds of the people for an actual evacuation of Richmond. Let me assure the readers of the World, as I have before stated, that there is no intention on the part of General Lee and the military authorities of evacuating Richmond and never has been. They believe it can be held and defended to the last and they mean to do it.

THE REBEL RAMS.—Mortimer M. Johnson American Consul at Halifax, has forwarded to the Government at Washington, some interesting statements in regard to one of the iron rams constructed in France and said to have fallen into the hands of the rebels. The Consul says he has information that this ram is now at one of the West India Islands, preparing for a cruise. He has information also to the effect that some rebel steamers have guns and supplies, and are waiting there. The old rumor that these vessels are coming to New York is repeated. Mr. Johnson expresses no confidence in the correctness of this information, neither does he credit it but gives it on authority upon which he seems to rely.

DISCOVERY OF AN IMMENSE CAVE.—An immense cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered about ten miles from Fort Ruby, California. It has been explored to the distance of half a mile. It was found to be an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet high. The party explored it to the distance of half a mile in skiffs, and finding no indications of a stopping place, returned to explore it further at some future time.

SUICIDE.—A man named G. Skakel, aged 51, committed suicide in the township of Stanbridge, on the 1st inst., by shooting himself with a gun. He went out to his farm yard, put his gun to his left breast, and fired it by means of a stick. He was killed instantly. An inquest was held by Dr. Chamberlin.—Verdict in accordance with the facts.

GUNBOATS FOR THE LAKES.—From the London Herald.—Time enough has been allowed for the Board of Admiralty to select from their supply of gunboats laid up in ordinary at our various seaports a sufficient squadron, and so man and equip them as to give us the full command of those inland waters. We cannot suppose that they have neglected that most obvious part of their duty, unless they have made up their minds to be branded as traitors. We believe they have time before them for the performance of that duty, and we will not suppose beforehand that they are capable of disregarding it. But the neglect of the land defences is a more serious matter; and if hostilities should ensue—which we unite with every speaker in praying may God avert! we fear that England may have to pay in the blood of her bravest—it may be in national humiliation and disaster—for the timid bearing of our Ministers during the last few years; their dread of offending men who used their national susceptibilities as so many counters with which they played for and won diplomatic and military success.

GREAT FIRE IN CAIRO, ILL.—Nine buildings were burned at Cairo on Sunday night, involving a loss of $1,500,000. The principal losers are Morton & Walsh, clothiers, $54,000; $8,000 by Daniel Able & Co., grocers; boat stores, $47,000, insured for $20,000; John Caney, produce dealer, $20,000, insured for $53,000; P. T. Mitchell, liquors, boat stores, etc., $30,000, insured for $7,000.

REJOICING AT ABROGATION OF THE PASSPORT ORDER.—Clifton, March 9.—There are no restrictions as to crossing to the American side to-day.—There is a general feeling of rejoicing here on account of the withdrawal of the passport order.

IS IT TRUE?—A report was current in the city last night, that a conductor and four employees on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway had been arrested yesterday, by a Buffalo detective, for being engaged in the nefarious business of running men across the lines for enlistment in the Federal army.—Globe of Friday.

MEXICO.—The Emperor Maximilian, according to advices received at New York on Thursday from Mexico, has received at a special audience Mr. Peter Campbell Scarlett, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of England. Mr Scarlett presented to the Emperor of Mexico several autograph letters from Queen Victoria. The first of these letters is a note accrediting the minister. The second is a repetition of the first, but is addressed to the Empress Charlotte "my best beloved sister," and the third is an acknowledgement of the letter sent by the Emperor to the Queen in June last informing her officially of his accession to the throne of Mexico. The Queen expresses her interest in the welfare of Mexico, and her belief that the establishment of the empire in the beginning of a new and happy era for the country. She congratulates the Emperor on his election and closes with the usual expressions of diplomatic courtesy.

The Mexican papers publish long lists of the diplomatic and consular appointments made by the Emperor to foreign governments. No appointments are made to the United States.

RAILWAY MEETING IN BELLEVILLE.—BELLEVILLE, March 10.—One of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Belleville took place this evening in the Town Hall. It was carried to consider the propriety of building a railway to Marmora, to develope the vast mineral resources of the back country which are daily being discovered.—Dr. Holden, Mayor, was appointed to the chair. Amongst the speakers were the Hon. B. Flint, Hon. R. Read, and other prominent citizens of the town. Resolutions were passed urging prompt action, and a memorial to the Legislature was unanimously adopted. It is claimed that the plan proposed is in every respect feasible, and that there is every prospect that the road will be commenced at an early day.

CHARGING.—Sergeant McGlogan rendered a most important service last night by arresting two scoundrels as they were on their way to the Falls with three soldiers of the 47th Regiment. These two Yankee desperadoes had been suspected for a day or two past, their movements being very unaccountable. Last evening Sergeant McGlogan watched them at every turn. They hired a cab and started eastward about 8 o'clock. The Sergeant, at once got a couple of men, hired another cab, and taking a round-about road, got before them and arrested them about seven miles from this city, going full tilt eastward with three privates of the 47th Regt. They were all arrested, handcuffed, and brought back. They are now in the cells, and will be arraigned this morning before Mr. Cahill. All praise to Mr. McGlogan for his tact and promptitude in this matter.—Hamilton Spectator of Friday.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY IN TORONTO.—A large and influential meeting of Irishmen, members of St. Patrick's Society, was held on Friday night in the old Board of Trade Rooms, St. Lawrence Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the current year. The following were elected:—President, Hon. Robert Spence, Collector of Customs; 1st Vice-President, Mr John O'Connor; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Frank Shanly; Treasurer, Mr. Moore; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Wm. Hatley; Recording Secretary, Mr. James H. Doyle; Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. Victor Warmoll. Committee:—Messrs. James Beaty, Leader; J. G. Moylan, Freeman; Thos. Maclear, George Harding, Alderman Dickey, J. A. Donalson and Dr. Howe. The various ward committees were also elected at the meeting.

THE ORGAN OF TREASON.

True to its inbred hatred of the British Government, and its infatuated love of Fenianism, the Irish Canadian of this city took occasion a few days ago to comment upon our remarks on the Fenian Brotherhood in a manner sui generis. So far as relates to ourselves its reply calls for no word of remark from us, but we quote the closing sentences of the article to show the spirit which actuates the conductors of that paper:—

"If the Fenians have made up their minds to strike for the freedom of Ireland, surely reproach cannot come from the Americans, who struck for themselves against the self-same power, the self same tyranny. But the deeper, the more momentuous question yet remains, whose is the fault? By whom has this body of daring men been organized and brought to their present state, where they only require an opportunity to leap at the throat of the oppressor? who hath sown the evil seed, whose fruit shall be war, and bloodshed and desolation? We answer unhesitatingly, England and England alone. By her rapacity and greed, our homes have been wrested from us, our church has been despoiled. Truly the locust has devoured that which the grasshopper spared. We have been a scoff among nations, and the beggared, say rather the plundered Celt, has been the mark of the world's pity, and now for these things cometh a judgment. Yes, it is at hand even now, and who shall stay it? Not ours the sin, not ours the heavy guilt of the blood to be spilled on the earth. We may indeed go forth to battle with pure consciences for from God cometh the inspiration to freemen, that death is better than slavery."

The journal which utters this blatant treason has taken occasion more than once to repudiate its connexion with Fenianism. Let it be judged by its present words? Happily in this country they are innocuous. There is a discontented remnant of Irish rebels in the Province who fall in with this sort of language, but they are powerless for harm here. Happily we live in a country where no other means to frown down such frothy vaporings are necessary than the almost universal prevalence of a deep seated feeling of loyalty. Let the galled jade wince.—Leader.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees was held on Friday evening in the City Council Chamber.

Present:—Wm. Ford, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Carroll, Cunningham, Chown, Fenwick, Gibson, Massie, McRossie, McMahon, Smith, Sherlock and Wilkinson.

The Chairman stated that he had made arrangements with the Sons of Temperance for renting the Library occupied by the Mechanics' Institute and the Committee Room, as well as the premises lately occupied by Miss Graham as a School, at a rent of $60 a year.

The Chairman also informed the Board that he had received a telegram from Prof. Weir, now at Quebec, stating that he would be in town immediately to resume his duties. He (the Chairman) telegraphed back asking him whether he was to understand that he was prepared to undertake the duties of Local Superintendent again. Mr. Weir answered in the affirmative. The Board could now settle the matter.

A considerable discussion ensued, in which the names of several gentlemen were mentioned for the office.

Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the appointment of Local Superintendent be postponed for the present.

Yeas—Messrs. Carroll, Cunningham, Fenwick, Massie, Smith and Wilkinson—6.

Nays—Messrs. Chown, Gibson, McMahon, McRossie and Sherlock—5.

A Report was received from the Visiting Committee of Johnson Street School, regarding the suspension from school of a boy named Burgess. The committee had made an examination into the circumstances and came to the conclusion that the boy had not committed any offence against the rules for the regulation of the school. In regard to Mr. Clark, the committee, in consequence of his refusing to receive the boy back when ordered by the Board to do so, and denying the right to make these rules, recommended that the connection between him and the Board be brought to a close.

Statements of Mr. Clark and the boy, and correspondence between Mr. Clark and the Secretary were read.

A communication was received from Mr. Clark tendering his resignation as Head Teacher of the school, should the Board insist on the boy being recived back to school.

On motion of Mr. Fenwick the report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Carroll, that the Secretary be directed to notify Mr. Clark that his engagement with the Board should terminate at the end of three months' time, in accordance with the terms of his engagement.

The Board then adjourned.

TOWNSHIPS STORRINGTON.—This Township has kicked out Mr. Dunkin's Act. The Teetotallers worked hard and polled all they could. The other party polled as many votes as defeated the Act, and then rested on their labors. About half the Township voted.

REPORTED WHOLESALE DESERTION.—A report was circulated on Saturday morning that some thirty-two American soldiers had deserted their allegiance and had taken refuge on Wolfe Island. The number increased in the afternoon to sixty-five, and the reports went to shew that they had deserted from Sackett's Harbor and were really on Wolfe Island. The reports could however be traced to no reliable source. It is probable that they arose from a single deserter being seen on the streets on Saturday.

Montreal, March 10.

John Pape, whose dry goods store, on McGill street, was burned some time ago, has been arrested on suspicion of arson. His stock was insured for $16,000 in the Royal. On the night of the fire he told one of his men to come back to take stock. The clerk went, and was told by Pape that he had changed his mind, and proposed that they should go to have oysters. The clerk went away to order the oysters, leaving Pape alone in the store, who was to follow. The clerk was in the saloon about fifteen minutes before Pape. A few minutes after the arrival of the latter, a messenger came, informing them of the fire. By the time they arrived the whole premises were in a blaze. Pape's statement is that he left the gas burning in the office, at the foot of the stair, and that he supposes that when shutting the door the flame was blown towards the goods hanging near. The fire, however, is not supposed to have originated at this spot. The evidence against Pape does not seem strong.

Pathier, of Three Rivers, has been tried at the Quarter Sessions for obtaining goods on false pretences. He obtained here $6,000 worth of goods when insolvent, and when pressed by his creditors concealed the goods. The witnesses for the defence were examined to day. The prisoner bore a good character at Three Rivers. The jury has not agreed and is locked up for the night.

Seven hundred dollars were taken from Dolly's—all in silver. Robertson, of the Grand Trunk, who was going to pay the men, left the money temporarily in charge there. It was placed in the office off the bar. While alone the bar-keeper is supposed to have taken the money and driven away. He had boasted to one of the waiters that he twice got bounty in the Federal army and escaped to Canada. There is no word of him yet.—Globe.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

BEAURÉGARD FORTIFYING.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF CHEATHAM.

New York, March 11.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 4th says: Seven Union prisoners reached here yesterday morning, who escaped from the cars while being conveyed from Florence, S.C., to Salisbury, N.C. The rebels commenced moving the entire body of prisoners as Sherman advanced towards that point, and 200 or 300 made good their escape. The rebel guard were mostly boys from 14 to 16 and 18 years of age, and were ill able to bear the hardships of service, or meet the shrewdness or skill of veterans. The seven who came in report that they were first taken to Wilmington, and as they were being removed thence to Salisbury, effected their escape on the 22d Feb. They were aided in reaching our lines by Union men and negroes.

Negroes are coming in in droves, being terrified by the prospect of the rebels taking them into their army. They say if they must fight they would rather fight for the North.

The Meridian (Miss.) Clarion denies the report that Mobile was being evacuated, and says if the preparations being made for Granger & Co. could be seen, these stories of evacuation would not be credited.

The rebel Maj. Gen. Whiting, wounded and captured at Fort Fisher, died on Governor's Island yesterday.

The Times' Washington special says:—Government soon expects to hear from Sherman via Wilmington.

The last heard from Johnson was that he was floundering in the swamps near Yadkin river.

Beauregard is fortifying Raleigh and Goldensboro, but is already terrified at the apparition of our co-operating column advancing from Newbern.

The Herald's special says it is expected by the new Secretary of the Treasury that from the proceeds of the large amounts of Southern products captured, a fund will soon be accumulated that will enable the government to resume specie payments sooner than expected.

New York, March 11.

The Washington Republican of yesterday afternoon contains the following:—Major-Gen. Thomas telegraphs to the Government that one of his scouts came in with information that the rebel Generals Lee and Cheatham have been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Selma. Cheatham proceeded to form a junction with Hardee from Charleston, but scouts report that the rebels have information that before the junction was formed Sherman hurled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheatham's column, completely crushing it.

Washington, March 11.

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: All remains quiet along Grant's lines. In fact for the last week everything has been mud bound and the rain fell almost incessantly yesterday, which served to make matters decidedly worse in that respect. It is not probable that Grant will attempt any movements until there is a change of weather and the country roads are in a better condition. Our military authorities should be none the less vigilant, for he may attempt to advance his lines when least expected. The Northern papers continue to report a number of desertions from our lines and their columns are filled with the stories they tell. Grant has thought these stories of sufficient importance to telegraph them to Washington, and the whole North are in great exultation. These interesting stories with much other interesting matter will be found in the extracts made elsewhere from Northern papers.

Both Houses of Congress agreed yesterday to adjourn next Saturday. The business of the session is pretty well closed up. The only important bill now pending is the one putting negroes in the army, which was passed in the Senate by one majority. The bill was slightly amended in the Senate, and necessarily goes back to the House for concurrence. The amendment not being material, it is supposed the bill will pass the House without difficulty, and probably today. Congress will have been in session 195 days next Saturday.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 26.

Yesterday Co. B. of the 5th confederate cavalry, which was raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines in a body with their two lieutenants, their horses and equipments, numbering over 60 men, and delivered themselves up to our commanding officer at Camp Palmer. After partaking of a bountiful feast they, with the old flag at the head of their column, entered the city, the hospitality of which they are now enjoying.

Army of the Potomac, March 9.—Quiet continues in this department, and is likely to do so for some time so far as any movements are concerned, for the roads are in a very bad condition, owing to the late heavy rains. The troops are being drilled daily, and men, arms and clothing, &c, issued preparatory to the coming campaign.

New York, March 11.

The steamships Edinburgh, Pennsylvania and New York, all sailed for Europe this noon taking an aggregate of four hundred passengers and seventeen thousand dollars in gold.

New York, March 11.

Gold has been more excited this morning than several days past. A rumor that Gen. Schofield was defeated with a loss of 1500 men and 50 guns, strengthened the price and buying on three days option was quite general through, not on any larger amounts. The price opened 190, rose to 191½, and fell again to 189½.

BIRTH.

On the morning of the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. George Anderson, of a Son.

DIED.

At Rawdon, C.E., on the 17th February, Charles Grant, aged 59 years.

At Omemee, on the 26th ult., Arthur A. Lawder, Esq., aged 46 years.

At Bradwell, on the 5th instant, Maria Wilhelmina, wife of Rev. H. B. Jessopp, aged 34 years.

At Cobourg, on the 7th instant, Catharine Brown, second daughter of the Rev. John Laing, aged 6 years.

At Cobourg, on the 8th of March, Marjory Ann, third daughter of the Rev. John Laing.

In Toronto, on the 9th instant, John Nolan, aged 86 years.

In Toronto, on the 9th instant, Mr. James Martin, aged 35 years.

At Motherwell, C.W., on the 4th instant, John, son of the Rev. Robert Hamilton, aged 7 months.

ERIN GO BRAGH

St. Patrick's Day!

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY of Kingston will Celebrate the Anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint by

A GRAND PROCESSION,

TO FORM IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL,

ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH MARCH,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A.M.,

And proceed to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a Gr