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.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 2.50 p.m. Arrive at 4.15 p.m.
By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.30 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

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R. DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston, Oct. 29, 1864. 3in2

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The Daily British Whig.

"Oplfer per Orbem Dieci."

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

The Spring Assizes continue this morning in the Court House.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kingston Baking Company this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Friday, March 24th.

LYSTER VS. BURGESS ET AL.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the Very Reverend Dean Lyster, Rector of the Episcopal Parish of Kingston, against several defendants, to recover a large district of land, which the plaintiff, as Rector of the Parish, claims to be, under deed, his property for the term of his natural life, as well as for his heirs and successors. The chief matter in dispute is, as to the original boundary line between the town and township of Kingston. The Rector, by virtue of his patent, owned what is known as Block C, in this city, and the question was, whether the property of the defendants, for the possession of which the action is brought, was a part of the said block or a part of the adjoining Lot 24, formerly of the township of Kingston. The question is a question entirely of vested rights, the plaintiff contending not only for himself in the capacity of a trustee, but for those who might succeed him in the Rectory. The plaintiff contended that his coming into Court was entirely compulsory, as he had endeavored, by every means in his power, to have the defendants come under lease, even at a rental of $10 a year. He had entirely failed in this.

Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., in opening the case for the plaintiff, shewed that a case bearing on the position of the boundary line in dispute was tried about twenty years ago. The case was Stuart vs. Forsyth, in which a verdict for defendant was returned by the jury. The case was then considered a finality one and would have the result of preventing the defendant from selling the lands, as he was in the habit of doing, as his own. The present case was one of particular interest, as it involved the titles of about a hundred other lots, and unless the plaintiff established his case, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Scotch Kirk and the Irvinite Chapel, besides a large number of private residences and other property, within a certain line, would be on the property, not of their owners, but on that of other persons. The Counsel shewed plans of the property in dispute to the jury, and explained the lines of boundary, and gave them a history of the settlement of the district. He produced a copy of the original plan from the Surveyor General's Office, which has been confirmed by several Acts of Parliament. The survey was made in the year 1783 by Deputy Surveyor General Collins, and clearly defines the old boundary line, which is at present the question in dispute. Mr. Robt. A. Harrison followed Sir Henry Smith on behalf of the plaintiff. He produced an exemplification of a Patent of Presentation of Block C among some other lands of the Diocese of Ontario, and quoted the statute giving the Church Synod powers over the Church lands in the Diocese.

The first witness called was His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, who, after producing his Patent of Office and mandate for the induction of the plaintiff, proved to the authority vested in the plaintiff as Trustee of the Church lands of the Diocese by the By-Law of the 5th of November, 1862, vesting in the Lord Bishop the right to vest the lands during lifetime.

Mr. W. B. Simpson, Warden of St. George's Cathedral, proved to the induction of the plaintiff, and the declaration consequent on his induction.

John Willet deposed to helping to run the old boundary line in the year 1814, between the gores of Kingston and Cataraqui, and marking the tract now known as Block C. The late Dean Stuart was cognizant, in his opinion, of the position of the boundary line.

Some half dozen witnesses were examined before the Court adjourned, the purport of their evidence being to testify as to the position of certain lots with respect to the lines of the first surveys of Deputy Surveyor Collins and Aiken's survey in 1814. The Court adjourned at half-past six.

Saturday, March 25th.

The Court opened this morning at nine o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison presiding.

LYSTER VS. BURGESS ET AL.—The case for the plaintiff was continued on the opening of the Court. A certified copy of a plan belonging to the Crown Lands Department, of the lines in dispute, was put in; also a sketch of Block C, and grants of land to Sir John Johnston and Mrs. Earle; an examination and report of a Mr. Wells made in 1846, of the lines in the township of Kingston; copies of deeds made over by the late Dean to David McCarroll in 1834, of a tract of land on Division street, and to John Mitchell in 1834, of a lot of land between Division and Colborne streets.

Sheriff Corbett was examined as to the ownership of a lot on Queen street, on which a house had been standing for 40 years.

Mr. T. Nash, Surveyor, who made a survey in 1864 of all the lines in dispute, was examined for two hours. His survey, was found to agree with the description of witness Willet and other witnesses as to the position of certain lots in Block C.

Samuel O. Metcalfe, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, deposed to making a plan of the lines in dispute in 1864, the same year as Mr. Nash, and found his plans to compare with those of Mr. Nash. He was of opinion that the defendants houses were on Block C., which is the point at issue.

This closed the case for the plaintiff. The first witness called for the defence was Allan J. Scott, a Clerk in the Crown Lands Department, who proved to the plans belonging to that Department, which were put in by the defendants' counsel.

Several witnesses were called and deeds put in by the defendants, from which it would appear that the lot of defendant Burgess was granted to Samuel Pope in July, 1842, and occupied by him at the late Dean's consent. The lot passed in possession of James Linton in 1846, and from him to Joseph Patton in 1855, and from Patton to defendant Burgess in 1859.

A. B. Berry proved to a survey by a surveyor named Kilburn of the lines in the township and town of Kingston, and produced a survey of his own of the town. His examination occupied the Court for more than two hours.

At six o'clock the Court adjourned till Monday morning.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

If any person shall without license duly issued by the competent authority, sell or cause to be sold, any wine, rum, brandy or other spirituous liquors, beer, ale, cider or other fermented liquors, to be drunk in any ale house, beer house or other house or place of public entertainment in which the same are sold, or shall, without such license as aforesaid, sell, or cause to be sold by retail any such liquors in any shop, store or place other than an inn, ale house, beer house or other house or place of public entertainment, or if any person being duly licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by wholesale or retail, shall sell or cause to be sold any such liquors in contravention of the law, every person so offending shall incur a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, with costs, and may be convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence is committed, and it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices of the Peace to issue a warrant of distress to any Constable or Peace Officer against the goods and chattels of said offender, and in case no sufficient goods be found to satisfy such penalty and costs, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, to order that the persons so convicted may be imprisoned in any Common Gaol in the County or City in which such conviction takes place, for any term not less than ten days, nor more more than thirty days, unless the amount of penalty and costs be sooner paid, and one half of the said penalty shall go to the informer, the other half to the Municipality.

The provisions of the Act respecting Justices of the Peace, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter one hundred and three, shall apply to proceedings under this Act, except in so far as altered by this Act.

DIFFICULTY AT THE CHAUDIERE MINES.

Since the breaking out of the gold mania on the Chaudiere, and the rush of miners to that part of the country, a disagreeable feeling has existed between the seigniors and censitaires, which has latterly extended to the miners, and has now assumed such an aspect that great fears are entertained that the peace of the district cannot be much longer maintained, unless the Government take prompt and efficient measures for the enforcement of proper regulations for mining and adjudicating between the claims set up by the several parties concerned. We hear that a number of farmers have already been arrested at the instance of the Seignior Mr. De Lery, for refusing to allow miners to work on their lands after licenses had been granted by him for that purpose. The whole thing demands prompt and speedy investigation, because if these disturbances are not at once arrested it will seriously retard the development of that part of the country, and ruin those, as many have been already, who have come a long distance and embarked their little capital in prospecting and digging for gold on this stream under the representations made by interested land speculators. The existence of gold in the Chaudiere River and its tributaries has been known for a long period, but it is only within the last two years that it has excited general attention. When the excitement first broke out in 1862, there was a rush of speculators as well as miners to the locality. All the land that could be procured was brought up. Some portions of it belonging to the Crown were given away for a mere song to political friends, but these not turning out well the speculators turned their attention in another direction and commenced buying up all the farms in which minerals were supposed to exist, and re-leased to the farmer the right of tilling the soil, but preventing miners from exploring them without first paying a fabulous tax in the shape of license. The Seignior, Mr. DeLery, claimed the minerals on the seigniory as of right belonging to him, in virtue of his letters patent, and denied the right of the censitaire to set up any claim to them. He issued licenses to miners to explore the lands on his seigniory, which the censitaires resisted, and hence the trouble which is either to result in the total abandonment of mining or in the Province being put to a heavy expense to maintain an efficient force to preserve the peace. These land speculators have been the curse and ruin of Lower Canada, and if they are permitted to arrogate to themselves privileges to which they have no right, and levy a tax upon the industry of the country for their special benefit, we ought at least to have these privileges defined to their exact limits, so that that the stranger, the industrious miner, or the man of small capital might be put upon his guard before he risks all to cater to the rapacious instincts of these greedy cormorants. We await the Parliamentary report on mining which was presented at the late session, and which will be in the hands of the public in a few days before proceeding further with this subject. In the meantime we call the attention of the Government to the state of affairs in the Chaudiere district, and the necessity for immediate action to prevent future outbreaks or disturbances and to adopt measures that may not retard the development of that important region.—Quebec News.

DUNKIN'S BILL A GOD-SEND TO THE TAVERN KEEPERS.

The folly of the act of Parliament known as Dunkin's bill, is becoming more and more apparent every day. In the township of Pickering where prohibition under the bill carried on a vote by an alleged majority of one, the tavern keepers throughout the township continue to drive their trade, without let or hindrance, and keep their machines going in full blast;—with this advantage that they pay no license. To be relieved of $40 or $50 a year these times, in the shape of taxes is something gained. And to this extent Dunkin's bill has been successful in aiding the tavern keeper. But Dunkin's bill does a great deal more than this in favor of the liquor traffic. Section XI sub-section II, of the Act provides as follows. "That no collector of inland revenue shall issue to take effect in the like limits—either any tavern license for the sale of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors, to be drunk in the inn, ale-house, beer-house, or other houses of public entertainment in which the same is sold—or any shop-license, that is license for the retail of such liquors in shops, stores, or places other than inns, ale-houses, beer-houses or places of public entertainment." So that wherever Dunkin's bill happens to be passed, the vintner who sells in quantities of five gallons and upwards is relieved from license and the burden of his taxation, to that amount is spread over the ratepayers of the municipality. Dunkin's bill is a farce. As we have just shown, instead of prohibiting, it holds out a premium for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and apart from the encouragement which it gives to fanatics and hypocrites, of every kind, that is simply that Mr. Dunkin's prohibitory liquor law amounts to.

We might also notice the great inconvenience to the public wherever the bill has been passed; the depriciation of property—the strife and contention, and breaches of the peace, such as have taken place at Bowmanville, the evasion of the law, and consequent breach of it, and generally the confusion, which a very absurd act of parliament, (we hold as we will not deny,) creates throughout the country. Why not those self-constituted guardians of our moral conduct take cognizance of all our other vices, [of course they have none of their own,] and control them by prohibitory laws? But our pharisaical friends are like those represented in the Proverbs of the wise man.—"Who rejoice to do evil, and delight in the frowardness of the wicked."—Whitby Chronicle.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

COL. COFFIN'S BOOK.—We learn, with pleasure, that the library committee of the Legislature has, in just appreciation of the merits of Col. Coffin's "Chronicle of the War of 1812," ordered a considerable number of copies for distribution, exchange, &c.—This is a becoming tribute, not alone to the graphic skill of the writer, but to the patriotism of the publisher, Mr. Lovell, who has produced, at a most opportune moment and at much expense, a book which ought to be found at every fire-side, and in the hand of every school boy in Canada. We trust that it will have the effect of hastening the publication of the second volume.—Montreal Gazette.

H.M.S. GALATEA.—We are glad to see that the report of the loss of this frigate, (one of the vessels of the North American station,) and 500 lives, which reached Canada by way of England, has been contradicted in the House of Commons. A sad loss of life did, however, occur by the swamping of two of the boats of the vessel.

FIRE IN ELORA.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Mr. E. H. Newman, in the village of Elora, and threatened at one time to destroy a fine block of buildings adjoining. However, by the exertions of the fire company and villagers the flames were confined to the building in which they originated, and which was entirely destroyed. It is believed that Mr. Newman's loss is covered by insurance.

Mr. Bell from the Committee on Canadian gold fields has reported. The Committee investigated, first—the extent and resources of our gold fields; second, the system of granting land and licenses; third, the working of the Gold Mining Act of 1864, and as to whether it should be amended; fourth, the best means of developing the resources of the gold regions. An immense amount of evidence of a most interesting character was taken, a large portion of which will be printed. The Committee does not recommend any change in the mining law as it exists at present. The evidence proves that our gold fields will compare favorably with any in existence.

It is rumored that the five regiments ordered home from India are to be sent to Canada; also, that all the regiments on service here are to be recruited up to 1200 strong.

APPOINTMENT.—The Courier of last evening states that Mr. Stanislaus Drapeau, formerly a member of the Quebec press, whose name is already well-known in connection with the work of colonization, has been appointed to a permanent situation in the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

LONGEVITY.—A French contemporary mentions the case of a woman named Madame Pierre Doyer, residing in Richmond street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, who has reached the respectable age of 113 years. Her children, grand children, and great grand children, amount to the patriarchal number of 226.—The old lady retains all her faculties, and resides with her son, who has himself attained the fair age of seventy-nine.

PEKIN AS A MISSIONARY FIELD.—Mr. Liggins thus communicates to the Christian Times his views as to the comparative importance of the two cities of Shanghai and Pekin as centres of missionary operations in China:

Pekin is the largest city in Asia, and the second largest in the world; and being also a very wealthy city, and a great centre of political, literary and religious influence, we believe it to be by far the best place in all China for the head quarters of our mission.—The Rev. Mr. Blodget, one of the ablest missionaries of the American Board, after labouring six or eight years in Shanghai, left it two or three years since for the north of China; and after visiting the various cities in the north which had been opened by the last treaty, he fixed upon Pekin as his future field of labour, believing it to be by far the most important place for missionaries to occupy.—In a recent letter he gives the following account of this vast and remarkable city.

"This is a fine city, by far the finest in China. The walls, the streets, the merchandize, the buildings, the temples and monuments of antiquity, are all far beyond what are found in other cities of the empire. The site of the city itself is fine, the mountains lying round about and the land within and in the vicinity being elevated and dry. Trees abound both in the courts of public and private buildings, and in the grounds pertaining to some of the temples where there are large parks and groves. Here is the concourse of nations of north-eastern Asia, embracing Coreans, Manchurians of several tribes, Mongolians, eastern and western Thibetians and Russians from the frontier of Mongolia. The Chinese language is the medium of intercourse with all these nations.

"This is the second city in the world for size, containing about two millions of inhabitants. Its walls are twenty-eight miles in circuit, and at the north, fifty-four feet in the breadth on the top. I have not measured the breadth in other parts. In the east, Yeddo is the only town to be compared with it.—Yeddo is 'rus in urbe;' nothing in China can bear comparison with Japan in natural beauty. God has bestowed upon that country with a bountiful hand all good things of His creation. But in respect to size, extent of influence and power, civilization and the arts, historical monuments, present and prospective political importance Yeddo cannot bear a comparison with Pekin.

"The climate of the city is regarded as healthy for men of the west. I have visited a country of Roman Catholic priests, mostly French Jesuits, and made some notes of the length of their residence in China. Of twenty-six priests whose remains were interred there, the average term of life in China was twenty-four years, and the average total of life was sixty years. The average age for entering the field was thirty-five years."

This, it should be borne in mind, is the testimony of an able and experienced missionary, and of one, too, who knows Shanghai as intimately as any other person. We would ask, in all soberness, if there is in the heathen world, another city which combines so many advantages as Pekin for carrying on missionary operations, or for being the headquarters of a mission. It is vast, it is healthy it is influential, and there it is that the nations of north-eastern Asia congregate. Besides being the capital of the most extensive empire in the world, it is also the place of concourse of people from surrounding nations.

The Bien Public of Gand makes the following announcement editorially:—"The English Catholic Bishop of Clifton, Dr. Clifford, is about to receive the Cardinal's hat, and Bishop Errington will be called to the see of Westminster, vacant by the death of Cardinal Wiseman."

VERDICT OF THE JURY ON THE BODY OF N. C. GOWAN.—"We find that the death of Nassau C. Gowan was caused by injuries received on the Grand Trunk Railway near Petersburg, on the evening of Thursday, 23rd February last, when part of train No. 1, upon which he was a passenger, ran off the track and over an embankment. We further find that from the evidence adduced we are unable to ascertain the cause of the accident to the train, but from very careful consideration of the statements of the witnesses, we are led to the conclusion that it was in no way owing to carelessness on the part of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to any defect in the engine or cars in use on the occasion, or to the state of the track."

THE SMOKER'S VALENTINE.

(From Punch.)

Hail! fairest maid of Flora's ancient line,
The maids of mortal race thou mostly fear-est,
Thy perfumed ringlets gently round me twine,
Havana, dearest.

The lover boasts his sweetheart's rosy lips,
And in their praise aspires to win the laurel,
To me an 'amber-mouth-piece' far outstrips
All lips of coral.

The doting husband, toil-worn, anxious, pale
The silly swain, for joys domestic burns;
But from my heart, what rapturous welcomes hail
Thy 'mild Returns!'

From wilching eyes what fascinations dart,
Piercing their way like bullets from a pistol!
No eye, save one, can so subdue my heart,
Thy 'Bird's-eye,' Bristol.

O matchless fair! a flame I would impart,
Some magic spell should make thee cease to scorn me,
And if thou bloomest still, when I depart,
In weeds thou'l't mourn me.

EXPRESS FROM THE KITCHEN.—Mary thanks the milkman for his valentine. She knew it was from him because it was written on the best cream-laid. Her feelings tally with his.—Punch.

MAKE HIM A PEER.

Having finished his Iliad,
And ceased to be busy,
Lord Derby should try
And translate his Odd-Dizzy.
—Punch.

MAJOR KELLY'S MARRIAGE IN NIAGARA.—Since the above marriage has taken place a good deal of scandal has been indulged in, as well by private individuals as certain neighboring scurrilous journals, whose sole delight seems to be to blacken the character of the innocent as vilely as those who deserve the rebuke of the press. Previous to our last issue we heard several rumours with reference to the above marriage, but, as we could get at nothing satisfactory, we concluded to wait a few days for something definite. One report was that Major Kelly had been kept in a state of inebriety in order that the desired end might be accomplished; another had it that he had a wife and family residing in Kingston; while a third said that he was crazy—crazy as a bed-bug. Now we are assured by the above Mrs. Kelly that he was not kept in a state of inebriety, and that he hurried the marriage on because he had to leave for England, not even giving her time to get a wedding-dress made; that he has no other wife; if so, why does she not come and establish her claim, which she (the above Mrs. K.) will at once relinquish; and that he was not crazy, as he was too particular in every minutiæ of the marriage ceremony while it was progressing—nay, ever since the wedding he himself has told responsible parties in this town that he had married Miss Elliott and he did not regret it, and that he positively had no other wife. The consequences must rest with the parties themselves.—Niagara Mail.

MARRIED.

At Niagara city, N.Y., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Bradford, C.W., T. Fitzroy Kelly, Major 2nd A. C. Battalion, Niagara, and nephew of Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to Emily Florence, eldest daughter of James Elliott, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment. No cards.

*** What does the Globe and Leader mean by publishing the above, knowing well that it is a vile hoax?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE METEOR ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night, a large and most brilliant Meteor was observed in the Heavens, that illuminated the whole horizon. It was of immense size, nearly as large as the Moon, and lighted up the whole atmosphere for the space of a few seconds. It was seen in the South, and fell towards the South-east, but before it reached the earth, it divided itself into many brilliant coruscations. It was a most extraordinary phenomenon, on account of its size and great brilliancy.

A DISTINCTION.—In the new Crimping Act, a distinction is made between a natural born British Subject and a naturalized British Subject. The Act only applies to natural born British Subjects.

ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

Montreal, March 24.

This morning Mr. Abbott continued his address in reply to the counsel for the prosecution. It extended over the whole day. He reviewed the authorities and arguments of the defence, finally contending that the prisoners could not have a fair trial as their government would not be recognised by the United States, and that therefore, they could not put in the plea of being Confederate soldiers. In answer to the charge of robbery, he also contended that that the circumstances of the United States were altered since the treaty had been made; that breaches of neutrality were not anticipated, and that now violent feelings and prejudices reigned in the community. In conclusion he expressed his fear that after so long trespassing on the court he had not, after all, done his duty. This closed the case.

His Honor then said that with the printed evidence, and the 200 authorities, and the voluminous commentaries on the evidence, he could not give his judgment before Wednesday next.—Leader.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

SHERMAN STILL ADVANCING.

THE BATTLES AT AVERYBORO AND BENTONVILLE.

New York, March 24.

The Commercial's special says:—

The Washington Chronicle has another peace article to-day, which is regarded as significant in view of Forney's intimate relations with the President, and the latter's departure for Grant's headquarters. It advocates a liberal policy to the rebel leaders to prevent further bloodshed. There is a growing conviction that the leaders on both sides have now under discussion some project that points towards a suspension of hostilities.

War Department, Washington, March 24, 9 p.m.

To Major General Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers were received this evening at 8.30 from Grant.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

City Point, March 23.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Richmond papers are received. The following is from the Despatch:—

It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday. From all we can learn, it appears that Sherman has attempted no advances since his check on that day.

Gen Hardee's victory on the 16th was a very important one, as regards the enemy a most bloody affair. Gen. Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the Confederate loss was 450 while that of the enemy was 3,500. The fight took place at Averyboro, on the Cape Fear River, between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

Gen. Johnston's defeat of the enemy, last Sunday, the 19th inst., occured at Bentonville, near the Neuse River.

By these facts we are informed that Sherman is pushing towards Raleigh in two columns—one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other one from Newbern. Gen. Hardee fought the former, Gen. Johnston the latter.

(Signed,) U. GRANT, Lieut-Gen.

The Richmond Sential of the 21st learns that Col. Hollins was not killed by Sheridan's men.

The Lynchburg Virginia says the Orange and Alexandria railroad has not been damaged as much as was anticipated. Only six bridges were burned, a mile and a half of track torn up, and the depots at North Garden, Coverville, Rickfish, Arrington, and New Glasgow, burned.

New York, March 24

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st says there are in that city between 500 and 600 women and children, belonging to families of men who have fled from the rebellion, and escaped to the north. As provisions are scarce commodities in Richmond it is proposed to send these non-fighting, non-producing consumers to the north also. The Milledgeville, Ga., Union insists that it is time that Jeff. Davis' administration and his Executive officers were overhauled. It thinks the masses have been fighting, suffering and paying taxes without asking questions long enough, and announces that if the people of Georgia decide to have a convention, they will hold one in spite of all the soldiers in the State.—The Montgomery [Alabama] Mail says that the depression which is laying hold on the country is sapping the vitals of its power both at home and in the army.

The Confederates, it is well known, had five armies in the field when Sherman captured Atlanta last autumn, and as no great battle has since occurred and the desertions may be presumed to have been greatly overstated, they cannot have much less than 150,000 men still in the field. We suppose them to be thus distributed, and if our supposition is well founded 125,000 are now concentrating in North Carolina and Virginia:—

Lee	75,000
Bragg and Johnston	50,000
Magruder and Price	20,000
Mobile	5,000
	150,000

Forrest's and several other independent corps are not included in this statement. They may amount to about 15,000 more.

The Tribune's Washington special says news of the occupation of Goldsboro, published yesterday, has to-day been confirmed by statements of trustworthy parties who arrived here direct from Newbern.

Sherman's force was disposed into marching towards Michlots Station on the railroad to Raleigh, to destroy an important bridge across the Neuse river. The centre had arrived at Goldsboro, and the right on Tuesday the 21st formed a junction with Schofield's forces at a point 11 miles east of Goldsboro.

The victory claimed by the rebels at Bentonville, assuming that the official statement is correct, amounts to nothing—a momentary check to Sherman's left. The news from that quarter will doubtless be an entire accomplishment of the plans of Sherman.

The World's special says: The fight alluded to in the Richmond papers of Tuesday, as having occurred between a portion of Sherman's force and Johnston's army, is understood in military circles to have merely been a small fight with a detachment sent by Gen. Slocum to burn the fine railroad bridge across the Neuse river, near Smithfield, between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

The Herald's special says:—The report of Johnston to Lee that he had met the enemy near Bentonville and routed him, is regarded here as referring to the city flankers of the extreme left wing of Gen. Sherman's army. It is surmised that Sherman may have sent a small force in that direction for the purpose of cutting railroad connections between Goldsboro and Raleigh, drawing Johnston away from Goldsboro, while it was being occupied by the main body of Sherman's army. Authentic information has been received that the occupation of Goldsboro was effected on the same day of the reported battle at Bentonville.

THE ADVANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, March 23.

The news of yesterday relative to the occupation of Goldsboro by Gen. Sherman, and his junction there with Gen. Schofield, is confirmed to-day. A Philadelphia despatch says a messenger arrived from Gen. Sherman, by way of City Point, having left Goldsboro on Monday. According to this report, Goldsboro was occupied without opposition, on Friday, and our army, immediately proceeded on in pursuit of the enemy. This despatch, like the great majority of Philadelphia reports, is not very reliable; but a despatch to a Washington paper, which is generally correct, states that the army reached Goldsboro on Sunday. The main fact, however, that Goldsboro has been reached, whether on Friday, Sunday or some other day, seems to be beyond question; and that is all that is now important. The next question is, with reference to the alleged statements of refugees and deserters, that Johnston is retreating with his army to join Lee at Richmond. It may be that Johnston is falling back from Raleigh, or wherever his army has been posted; but the sequel will probably show that it is only to secure a more eligible position for defence. A private letter from General Sherman to a friend in Washington, dated at Fayetteville, states that Johnston was believed to be in the neighborhood of Goldsboro, with forty thousand men. Further, we know from rebel sources that Lee lately visited the army in North Carolina, and held a consultation with Johnston, and that there have been strong indications that reinforcements were going to Johnston from Richmond. These facts, although only circumstantial, indicate that the rebels will make a determined effort to check Sherman somewhere in North Carolina, before he has got within striking distance of the last line of communication with Richmond. The retreat of Johnston's army to Richmond would avail nothing. It would augment Lee's army, of course, but it would ensure the isolation of the entire force, cut off their supplies, and eventually compel them to surrender, even without a battle. It is folly to suppose that Lee will be caught in any such trap. He will make a desperate fight to save Richmond, and the battle must be fought in North Carolina. What success he will have against the greatly preponderating force of Sherman and Schofield remains to be seen, but the attempt will nevertheless be made.

A letter received by the Montreal Gazette from a well-informed correspondent at Washington states: "We feel very much rejoiced at our recent victories, and all now look forward to peace through the triumph of our arms. Don't let our Canadian friends be startled if, some six months hence, they hear of the expulsion of the French, and Maximilian from Mexico. There is but one feeling on the subject. We will never permit France to possess Mexico, nor a European sovereign to reign there. That's flat." Our readers may accept this statement as a declaration of the sentiment of the governing party at Washington—in fact, we believe it to be the feeling of the whole country, and it has particular significance at this juncture of affairs. The news received by the City of London goes to show that the Emperor Napoleon is not unaware of the fact. If he is, and if he is determined to maintain the new possessions in Mexico at all cost, it is his clear interest, to borrow a phrase of the London Times, not to wait until the Americans are ready to attack him. This presumption gives some color to a statement we see in the European correspondence of the Southern organ in New York, that France is about to recognize the Confederacy. It would almost seem to be too late now to do so; but, as the writer of the letter from Washington words it, that is the quarter from which to look for startling news.

LATER.

THE BATTLES NEAR KINSTON.

REPORT OF A VICTORY BY LEE.

REPORT OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

New York, March 25.

The reports in Richmond of the fighting in North Carolina as given by the Despatch of that city in Gen. Grant's official, do not confirm with those of Raleigh, and published in that place.

The Raleigh Confederate of the 21st says it hopes within a few days to give cheering intelligence. So far everything is encouraging. In the affair which occurred a few days since between Hardee's and Sherman's forces, we repulsed successively five assaults upon our lines, and held our position until the object was effected. In drawing we lost two guns because the horses had been killed. Our loss in the affair was about 400 killed and wounded, the enemy's about 4,000.

Of the battle on Sunday correspondents state a very decided advantage was gained by our troops. The enemy was driven several miles, with heavy loss. We captured some artillery. The first battle occurred on the 16th, near the junction of the Black with the South River, on the Fayetteville and Goldsboro road, some fifteen miles below Centreville, in the vicinity of which place the battle of Sunday occurred. So it would appear the rebels fell back 15 miles, after gaining a victory on the 16th, in which the Union loss was a bloody one. It is evident that no decisive battle has been fought.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 23rd says Goldsboro has been evacuated. At last accounts the enemy had not entered. There is a band of rebel deserters prowling in Bedford County, Virginia, plundering the inhabitants.

New York, March 25.

The Tribune's Washington special says:—It is believed here that Richmond has been evacuated, and that only a strong rear guard has been left to keep up the line along Grants front.

It is rumored that Lee is at the head of the liberated Richmond army, marching in all haste to unite with Johnston, and so fall upon Sherman.

New York, March 25.

The Times' Washington special says Lieut. Morgan, 21st Wisconsin, and escaped Union prisoner, left Fayetteville on the 16th, the day of the reported first battle, at which time the rear of Sherman's army was crossing Cape Fear river and moving north. A skirmish occured on the 16th between the 2d division 14th army corps and a small body of rebels. This was all the fighting reported on that day.

New York, March 25.

The steamer Baltic, from Hilton Head 22nd, arrived on the 17th.

Survey steamer Bib while sounding the channel off Battery Bee struck a torpedo which exploded, throwing the bow of the vessel completely out of the water but she sustained no material damage. None of the officers or crew were injured. A number of torpedoes have been raised, and the search is progressing.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 23rd says Eastern Louisiana is infested with Jay Hawkers, robbers and murderers. The people are frequently found dead by the wayside, even women are killed. In short, anarchy reigns supreme.

The Petersburg Express says: Grant's trains were moving all Saturday night with troops toward the left of his line. It may have been only another sea saw movement to draw. Weather, however, is very fine, and Grant may advance, though it is believed he will not move until Sherman is nearer.

The Whig of the 22nd learns that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry attacked Sherman at White House, and severely punished him.

LATER.—Dispatches from rebel sources confirm the report of Sherman's march toward Raleigh, and claim that Johnston has gained a victory over him in the neighborhood of that place. The extent of this victory will be seen by the statement that its fruits were only three pieces of cannon, and that the Union force—only an advance detachment of which participated in the fight—soon assumed the offensive. It is probable that our advance line has been engaged with the enemy, and it may be that they lost three pieces of artillery, which is all the rebels claim to have gained; but the rebels must be easily satisfied if they regard this as a victory over Sherman's army.

BIRTH.

At Kingston, on Friday, 24th March, the Wife of Mr. William Coverdale, Jr., of a Son, still-born.

DIED.

At Kingston, on Friday, 24th March, Jane Creighton, Wife of Mr. William Coverdale, Jr.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral from deceased's late residence, George Street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

In Montreal, on the 23rd instant, Janet Armstrong, wife of Joseph Harris, aged 46 years.

In Montreal, on the 2nd inst., Christiana Idler, widow of the late Mr. J. L. Alback, aged 75 years.

In Woodhouse, on the 17th inst., Mary, wife of Philip Austin, Esq., agee 69 years.

In the Township of Camden, on the 23rd inst., Robert Dowling, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

In Toronto, on the 22nd instant, Ann Rantray, widow of the late Mr. Alex Bedenach, aged 55 years.

WANTED

AT THE WATER WORKS, a smart, strong lad, 17 or 18 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Plumbing Business.—None need apply who are not well acquainted with the city.

JAMES WILSON, Manager K.W.W. Co.

Water Works' Office, Kingston, 25th March, 1865. 70

TO

TOBACCO VENDERS.

ANY Person who will sell any Stamped Package of Tobacco, Snuff, or Cigars, without having first obliterated, defaced or destroyed such Stamp, so that it may not be used again will, on conviction, be liable to an imprisonment from Two to Twelve Months, and also, to $50 fine for each offence.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, March 23, 1865. 70

INSURANCE AGENT WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS MAN, to attend to the Marine business of a Provincial Insurance Company of long standing. Applications for the Agency, with references, to be addressed

"BOX 915," Toronto P.O.

Kingston, March 25th, 1865. 70

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Campbell and Moore, of Seely's Bay, is dissolved. The undersigned continues the Saw Mill on his own account, and settles all liabilities against the firm and receives all debts due.

69 JOSEPH MOORE.

SEEDS.

FRESH GARDEN and Agricultural Seeds Just Received from England by the two last Steamers 'Moravian' and 'Belgian.'

E. H. PARKER, Druggist, Market Square, Kingston.

Kingston, March 23rd, 1865. 68

Kingston Baking Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son, Ontario Street, at 4 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 27th MARCH next.

A. GIBERTON, Secretary.

Kingston, February 22nd, 1865. 43&8

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Requisition has been presented to me signed by more than thirty qualified Electors of the City of Kingston, requiring that a By-Law be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating Liquors, and the issuing of Licenses therefor within the City of Kingston, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864:

In conformity with the above Requisition, a meeting of the Municipal Electors of the City of Kingston will be held on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the City Hall, Kingston, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the above By-Law is adopted.

M. FLANAGAN, City Clerk.

Kingston, 22nd March, 1865. 67&21

1000 PIECES GREY COTTON,
100 do WHITE do.
500 do NEW PRINTS,
Much under last year's prices.

MACNEE & WADDELL, Princess Street.

Kingston, 18th March, 1865.

ONE CASE CELEBRATED JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, Just Received at

MACNEE & WADDELL'S, Princess Street.

NEW TWEEDS & FANCY COATINGS at

MACNEE & WADDELL'S.

Kingston, March 18th, 1865. 64

For Sale or To Let.

SIXTY acres of excellent land, well fenced, with new Stone Building thereon, beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte, about seven miles from the city.

Apply to F. Bartlett on the premises or to E. WILMOT & Co., King-Street, Kingston.

March 18th, 1865. 56

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

A PORTION, about 80 Acres, of Lot Letter A, known as Glen Lawrence, in the 1st Concession of Pittsburgh, situated on the Banks of the St. Lawrence, about 3 miles from the City Hall. This is a most desirable residence for a gentleman's family, there being a first class House and good Out Buildings on the premises.

Terms of Sale very easy. If required, the greater portion of the purchase money may remain as a loan at a reasonable rate of interest.

For further information apply to Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son, or to R. M. Wilkison, Esq.

Kingston, 31st Jan., 1865. tf 25

VERY DESIRABLE

PROPERTY FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, a very comfortable

BRICK COTTAGE,

situate on the south side of Earl Street, and occupied by

Mr. James Wadsworth.

There is a Stable, Shed and a large Root House attached.

THE GARDEN is stocked with a large assortment of Choice Fruit Trees of various kinds, and several excellent Vines. It contains about one acre of land, more or less. Such an opportunity of acquiring

A MARKET GARD