POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

One cent each. If prepaid at any post-office in the Province the following will be the charge per quarter:—for

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The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

G. L., Leslie P. O.; W. T. L., Port Hope; A. M. C., Buffalo.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

We have as much reason to congratulate our readers on the result of the second debate in the House of Commons, on Canadian defence, as we had in regard to the first.—The speeches exhibit a thorough knowledge of the subject under dispute. Every phase of it was fully considered, and the result was an overwhelming majority in favor of the defence of Canada. The opponents of the policy of the Government were few, and the opposition was not of a deadly kind.—They spoke, but their hearts failed them when the vote came. Mr. Bentick, who moved to strike out the item of the estimates providing for the fortifications of Quebec, walked out of the House to avoid voting, and Mr. Lowe, the earnest advocate of defending Canada by fortifications at Bermuda and the Bahamas, actually recorded his name in favor of the £50,000 outlay. Our London correspondent intimates that Mr. Lowe thus voted because he does not desire to quarrel with the Government, but that was not the cause of Mr. Bentick's retreat, and we think better of Mr. Lowe than to conceive it possible that his motive was a mercenary one. The feelings of these gentlemen undoubtedly was that in dealing with a question of defence against the foreigner they must support the course deemed best by the majority, abandoning personal opinions in order to avoid divided counsels. The forty who went into the opposition lobby were almost all of the advanced Radical school, only a few Tories joining them. All of them, doubtless, would be glad to see the colonial empire broken up, but they represent but a small minority of the British people.

The Times, we perceive, is not disposed to accept the result of the debate as final, and continues to rail against the idea of defending Canada, using arguments which are calculated to do mischief among unthinking people. The whole question of Canadian defences lies in a very small nut-shell. The Times says that Canada stands in danger of being conquered if the Americans attack it. It does not allege that the Provinces will certainly be assailed, but that if it is it will be overrun and successfully held. It thereupon advises the adoption of a policy which would compel the abandonment of Canada to the United States. Other people, quite as good judges of the position as the editor of the Times, Mr. Lowe or Major Anson, believe that Canada can be successfully defended against the Americans. The people of Canada, as a whole, think so, and are willing to run all risks. The result of a possible war is therefore a matter of opinion. Yet the Times asks the British people, in order to avoid this doubtful and distant danger, to commence the dismemberment of their Colonial Empire. The race which would adopt so pusillanimous a proposal would be degenerate indeed. If small nations, from dread of possible war, were to abandon their independence and join their larger neighbors, then the empires of the world would soon become unwieldy and the inhabitants exposed to all the evils which the Times used to dilate upon as the necessary consequence of the immense size of the American Republic. The Swiss are surrounded by powerful neighbors, but they have become neither French nor German. Portugal is only separated from a far bulkier state by a nominal line, but she is not yet Spanish. Why should Canadians cease to be British because the Times, Mr. Lowe and Major Anson believe that the Americans would be able to conquer us if they tried very hard? And Canada is not even in so bad a position as Switzerland or Portugal. She is not only strong herself in the spirit and numbers of her people, but she has at her back the whole gigantic power of Great Britain on sea and land. If the Southerners had Britain as their ally, does anyone believe they would have been conquered? Yet the Southerners, taking the divisions among them, and the enmity of the black population to the slave Confederacy into account, cannot be considered stronger in defensive force than the British North American Provinces and they were assailed by the North with a vigor and determination which could only have been called forth by a struggle for national existence.

The debate was, in reference to the United States, of the same temperate tone as the former one. Apropos to this, on the same evening, Earl Russell announced in the House of Lords the American Government had withdrawn its notice of the abrogation of the Treaty to prevent the building of ships of war on the lakes. The noble Lord also entered into a defence of policy towards the Americans, evidently replying to Mr. Bright's speech in the former debate on Canadian defence. It is evident that all dread of American war will speedily be at an end in England. As to the Americans, they apparently cannot comprehend what all the row is about.—Globe.

Whilst this is the immediate question which claims our attention, it would be wrong in us to close our eyes to what may be called a leading feature of the debate—probably independence of this country at some day, perhaps not far distant. Lord Bury touched upon it; Lord Palmerston spoke some noble words on the subject; several members alluded to it, and the Conservative leader of the House, Mr. Disraeli, was not behind the rest. His peroration was devoted to this topic, and his words are words of manly eloquence. It is satisfactory, however, to feel that there is no desire, either in England or here, to press this question; it is left to time to work out a result which is no more unnatural than that of a son leaving his fathers roof to fight the battles of life for himself, when the proper time for such an event has come. The newspapers are more definite when treating of this question, but we can do no more to-day than just refer to them en passant.

Mr. Cardwell, in his speech, announced the withdrawal by the Federal Government of the notice previously given to abrogate the treaty of 1817, and that Canada had applied to the Imperial Government for the appointment of an Adjutant-General of Militia. This latter announcement explains the statement made in this country not long since that Col. M'Murdo had been appointed to fill this office.—Leader.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult., Mr. Ayrton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was the intention of the Government to ask the sanction of Parliament during the present session for a guarantee of a sum of money required to complete the railway from Halifax to Quebec, or whether the idea was abandoned, and upon what ground, and if hopes were still held out to the colonies that ever such a guarantee could be recommended by the Government of this country. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would also state upon what grounds he thought such a guarantee could be defended.

Mr. Cardwell said the whole of the information upon this subject was already on the table. It must be perfectly well known to his hon. friend that the greatest interest was felt in the North American colonies in the completion of the communication by railway between Halifax and Quebec. He must know, also, that proposals had been made by the different colonies, and the Duke of Newcastle, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, entered into certain engagements which were to be carried out upon certain conditions being fulfilled by the colonies. The whole of the correspondence referring to these proposals was upon the table. If, within a period of about two years, according to the terms of this correspondence, the colonies should come forward and fulfil their conditions, he (Mr. Cardwell) should feel it his duty, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to fulfil the obligations which Her Majesty's Government had contracted, and make a proposal to the House, and he hoped his hon. friend (Mr Ayrton) would think that the proper time for stating to the House the reasons for that proposal would be when the period arrived for making it. As at present advised, he (Mr. Cardwell) had no intention to make any such proposal in the present Session of Parliament. At the same time he must guard himself to this extent,—that if the conference at Quebec agreed upon terms by which that most desirable scheme, the union of the North American colonies could be accomplished, and the plan of the intercolonial railway cordially approved, then the time might come when Her Majesty's Government would be called upon to fulfil their engagements. When the time arrived, however, he should be perfectly ready to state his reasons to the House for the proposal. [Hear, hear.]

FROM THE WORKMEN OF MR. JOHN C. FOX'S PIANO FORTE FACTORY.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

DEAR SIR,—Having noticed through the columns of your paper on Monday that Mr. John C. Fox purposes leaving Kingston, it would perhaps not be out of place to say a few words upon the enterprise of Mr. John C. Fox, the amount of business which he has done since he came here, and the kind of treatment which mechanics generally get from the Old Fogey, penny-wise men of Kingston. Something over four years ago Mr. John C. Fox came to Kingston; since then he has manufactured over six hundred Pianos, averaging over four hundred dollars each. This, together with most of the capital he brought here, he has expended in the city in various ways. First he repaired and fixed warerooms at the Irons' House; next he fitted up a Factory on King Street; next on Wellington Street, and last, though not least, he has made the ruinous, untenantable Commercial Mart the splendid and perfect Factory which it now is. Hence, together with dull times, the cause of his present financial difficulties. He employs over forty men, whom he pays every week in cash. And now, Mr. Editor, it appears to be the fashion in Kingston of Picking a man for falling; or in other words, to watch the opportunity and suck the last drop of blood from his veins, instead of adopting the American plan of allowing a man to rise that he may be able to live and pay his debts. But, Mr. Editor, it is not to be wondered at when we see in some of the best business parts of the city ruins of fires which happened years ago, speaking volumes for the sluggards and penny-wise men of Kingston. Would it not be well for them to think of the lesson taught them on April Fool Day, and allow men who are sinking under their constant dun to breathe free for a time. Although Mr. John C. Fox may leave Kingston, he will not go until every man gets the last dollar he owes them, which he is abundantly able to pay. Mr. Editor, Mr. John C. Fox is one of those fast, high-minded men who will not be compelled to do that which he does not feel able, unless it is to pay his workmen, whom he pays better than any Factory or Company in Kingston. Admitting him to be a fast man in every respect, if the Cottage under the Hill could unfold its secrets, how many of the meek and lowly would bow their heads in shame, instead of scandalizing those whom they are glad to seek custom from. But, Mr. Editor, we are trespassing upon your time, and we will close our remarks. Although not living in Dixie during the last four years, we feel that we have been at war, and like our worthy Boss on his departure, we are ready to surrender our claims on the City of Kingston.

Signed on behalf of the Workmen,

G. M. WEBBER,
Foreman.

Kingston, April 11th, 1865.

THE DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

Montreal, April 10th.

The Hon Mr. Cartier will leave Montreal to-day, and the Hon. Mr. Galt from Sherbrooke, to take the Asia, for England, as Canadian delegates to carry to the Imperial Government the Address on Confederation passed during the last Session, and to come to an understanding with the home authorities respecting the question of defence. The Hon. Mr. Brown, detained at home for a few days by urgent private affairs, will not be able to leave before the 19th by the China. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald is also detained at Kingston by illness, and will not be able to leave before the 19th.

Mr. Brydges leaves to-day to attend the Grand Trunk Meeting; and the news he takes with him respecting the settlement of the postal question will, as has been said, undoubtedly have a favorable effect on Canadian credit.

Quebec, April 10.

The Hon. T. D. McGee, left town last evening for Montreal, from whence he will leave for Portland on Thursday evening to take passage by the steamer Nova Scotian, on Saturday the 15th inst. Mr. McGee will visit his native land, and be present at the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—Perhaps you will permit me to make clear a paragraph in my speech, in which I am represented to have said, "Did any hon. member suppose for a moment that if Ireland were invaded by the French, the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland would advise the people to resist them?" My words were these:—"At the time of the Trent difficulty with the United States addresses were issued to their flocks by two Roman Catholic prelates in Canada inculcating loyality to the British Throne, for, said they, under no form of government could they find greater freedom or more equal laws than under the British rule as they experienced it in Canada. Does any hon. member think that in case Ireland was menaced by an invasion from France that the Roman Catholic prelates could with truth or justice issue such an address?"

As the passage now stands I should be almost accusing the Roman Catholic hierarchy of disloyalty, but as the words were spoken, they merely pointed out the difference between Irishmen in Canada and at home.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

Feb. 25. W. H. GREGORY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—Another important debate on American affairs occurred in the British Parliament on the 23rd inst. The discussion was indeed by the official notification from Minister Adams to Earl Russell, of the suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty by our Government. The debate following this announcement evinced a marked change in the sentiment of Parliament towards this country, within the last year, and the tone of the remarks was even more mild and conciliatory, than on the occasion of the late discussion regarding the defences of Canada. Earl Russell, speaking on behalf of the Government, gave an interesting explanation connected with the course taken by the British authorities relative to the seizure of the Trent, with the rebel Commissioners, at an early period of the war. The Earl remarked, on this subject, that when the demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell was made upon our Government, "we begged the British Minister at Washington not to make the demand abruptly and at once," but to see Mr. Seward in a quiet way, and announce the demand in the mildest manner possible. The Prince Consort, he also says, was particularly anxious to give our Government no cause for offence and at his request the language of his demand was in some respects modified, in order to avoid anything of an irritable character. This looks very pacific now; but we heard nothing of this humane tone at the time the demand was made. However this may be, there can be no question about the peaceful disposition of the British Government toward this country, at the present time.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

FOUR DISCHARGED BY RECORDER DUGGAN AT TORONTO.

BENNETT YOUNG RETAINED.

Toronto, April 11.

The prisoners Bennett H. Young, Wm. H. Hutchinson, Squire Turner Teavis, Marcus Spurr and Charles Moore Swager, the parties concerned in the St. Alban's raid, were brought before Recorder Duggan yesterday on a remand, charging them with breach of neutrality. The court room was densely crowded with spectators, and the greatest interest appeared to be taken in the proceedings. Mr. R. A. Harrison appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Barwick of the Hon. H. Cameron's office for the prisoners. A number of Southerners were present, with whom the prisoners freely conversed before the proceedings commenced.

The proceedings were opened about 11 o'clock and continued for several hours. The evidence was strong against Young, but weak against the others. Mr. Barwick held that there was no evidence against Teavis, Swager, Spurr or Hutchinson. The Recorder thought that there was no evidence against the four named, and therefore they were discharged. The decision was received with loud applause. The four who were discharged then left the Court in company with their friends. The Recorder shortly afterwards adjourned the Court until ten o'clock this morning; in the meantime he will consider the application of Bennett H. Young for bail. Mr. Young was taken out of the Court shortly after it adjourned, amid great enthusiasm, and driven off to the City Gaol.

The Leader adds sneeringly to its report:

Up to the hour of going to press we had received nothing from Montreal which would indicate that the Government will remove Recorder Duggan for his decision yesterday in the case of the raiders.

The Globe says:—We have never hoped much for the prosecution of the St. Alban's raiders for the violation of our neutrality laws, and we have not been disappointed by the result of the examination yesterday before Mr. Recorder Duggan. No evidence could be furnished of the complicity of any of the accused, except Young, in a breach of our law, and the Recorder could do nothing else but order the discharge of the other four. Young was committed for trial, and the others being set at liberty departed, it is reported, for Montreal. The American authorities took no action to bring them before our judges for extradition. It was open to them to do so, and for the omission no one is to blame but themselves.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FIRE AT WOODSTOCK.—A fire broke out in the brewery owned by Mr. Collings, at Woodstock, on Monday. The building was totally destroyed. Loss is said to be $4,000. No insurance. There was over 3,000 bushels of barley and a quantity of malt. The beer tanks, &c., were saved.

A BIG HOAX.—On Monday morning a despatch was sent from the government at Quebec, to the County Attorney, to be on the look out for any indications of a raid. Where the raid was to be from, or where it was to be made upon, we have not heard very clearly defined. According to some accounts the raiders were organizing in Arnprior, to make a descent on Perth and Smith's Falls; according to others, they were to proceed to the other side and make immense havoc. The County Attorney paid a visit to the dangerous locality (Arnprior) and mustered out the fighting force. The Perth people, we believe, were cautious enough to have their banks guarded. It seems that the hoax was perpetrated by Dugald C. McNabb, probably in revenge for his recent coat of tar and feathers. He wrote a letter to Secretary Seward, at Washington, detailing the diabolical scheme maturing in that awful place, Arnprior. Seward telegraphed to the government at Quebec, and they telegraphed to the County Attorney to look after the matter. Dougald will get himself into trouble. In the meantime he is safe, some parties very ungenerously holding him in charge until he accounts for some wood that has mysteriously disappeared.—Smith's Falls Review.

EPIDEMIC FEVER IN RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg letter says:—The contagious malady which has been for some time raging in the Russian capital, is acquiring fearful proportions. Several hundreds are being carried off daily. The hygienic measures prescribed by the committee of public health have been thus far of little avail. The same epidemic fever has appeared at Moscow, and there are fears that, from the prompt communication which at the present moment exists between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, the malady may reach the latter city, and thence spread over the whole of Europe.

WHAT MEANETH THE DUTCHMEN?—The Berlin Telegraph of Friday contains the following:—

"When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Berlin, on Monday, there was great rejoicing among the friends of the Northern cause, and mutual congratulations on the happy event, while the few whose sympathies run the other way looked very gloomy and put no faith in the report; but when the news confirmed they seemed completely crestfallen, and, like Job, would not be comforted. A few of the friends of George Randall, Esq., accompanied by the Waterloo Brass Band drawn by four horses, waited on that gentleman at his residence, 'Spring Valley,' on Wednesday evening, and celebrated the great event right merrily. On receipt of the news in New Hamburgh there was great expression of joy; a procession was formed, and headed by a band of music, marched through the village, while Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy."

These Yankee sympathizing Dutchmen, instead of rejoicing over the defeat of a brave people battling for their independence, should be filled with shame if any thing resembling such a feeling could find a place within them. If the people of the South are prostrated to-day with grief at the triumph of their enemies, it is because those enemies achieved their success only by the aid of the thousands of countrymen of these North Waterloo Germans who were mercenary enough to sell themselves to fight the battles which Yankees shrunk from in dread. The South has been overcome by the same cowardly force—strong only when opposed to weakness—that fell so shamefully when led against a handful of Danes, and called it glory to butcher an army that numbered less than a third of that which attacked it. If these Dutchmen of Berlin want to celebrate the victories of their countrymen, we do not object—but they ought to betake themselves for the purpose to some less neutral soil than that of Canada.

M. Mathey's plan for "flattering photographs" is reported in the Photographic News as follows:—"The plan is to have a lace curtain stretched on a wooden frame placed between the camera and the sitter; the further the curtain is from the model, and consequently the nearer it is to the lens the softer the features appear; the threads of the lace give the grain of a chalk drawing or engraving, and the defects of the model are modified and softened down."—This method is said to produce very nice results, and bids fair to come into general use in taking the portraits of homely people.

A soldier of General Sherman's army in describing the march through Georgia, relates the following anecdote illustrating the resolution of the South and their devotion to their cause:—"I was struck," said he, "to find, in our march through Georgia, the villages and cities more than half depopulated, the farms abandoned everywhere an overflowing population of blacks, in the midst of which few Caucasians were to be seen, too old or too young for the rude service of the camp, and here and there a few women crying over their departed husbands, or requesting me to carry to those who are still alive in the ranks a few lines written, with a trembling hand and half defaced by their tears, inquiring of one of these women if she wanted me to say anything to her husband in case I should meet him on the battle-field, or in the hospital, or in prison. 'Nothing,' replied she, 'except to tell you this fact.'"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TOWN HALL.—The Municipal Council of Portsmouth have given out the contracts for the building of a Town Hall for the village. Why should not the township of Pittsburgh have a Town Hall?

DESERTIONS AT TORONTO.—The 'Leader' says that on one night last week no less than four Artilleymen and a private of the 16th Regiment deserted from the Garrison at Toronto, and have not been heard of since. We do not know of a single desertion from Kingston Garrison during the last three months, which speaks well for the soldiers quartered here.

THE ECLIPSE.—Astronomers were wrong in their predictions. The Moon instead of being partially eclipsed from Monday night at eight o'clock until two next morning, was wholly eclipsed from its rising until its setting.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Nine Candidates were admitted to the Military School in Kingston yesterday morning, at the meeting of the Board of Examiners. The School has been crowded for the last two weeks, and there are twenty-one Cadets now waiting till vacancies occur, to gain admission. Many of the Cadets go up for final examination on Tuesday next, and it is expected that several will pass. The following is a list of those who were admitted yesterday:—John K. Oliver, Kingston; John H. Rombough, Napanee; Geo H. Hunter, Glenburnie; Norman B. Ham, Bath; Peter McLaren, Lanark; Morgan Lane, do.; William Beattie, Kingston; Captain Wilkinson, do; William Herchmer, Frontenac.

THE GRIT ORGAN.—The British American of Monday night devotes a whole column to its own laudation and brags of its great prosperity. Bah! It is on its last legs! Among other things it says:—"The distinctive motto of the Kingston press previous to the existence of the British American—"All things to all men," works well enough for a season; but the experience of the British American proves beyond a doubt that the people of this city and adjacent counties appreciate the advocacy of their interests." If the people of this city approve so much of its Gritism, why don't they advertise in it? Daily newspapers can be supported in no other way than by advertisements. This braggart sheet in its Saturday's issue had one new advertisement—the British Whig had ten. In Monday's issue it had only two—and one of these had been rejected by the British Whig,—the British Whig had nine. Nothing to brag about certainly, but it shows the comparative value of the two newspapers in a commercial point of view.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following New Post Offices were established in Canada on the First of April:—

Apsley in the township of Anstruther.
Arden in the township of Kennebec.
Balmer's Island in the township of McNab.
Billing Bridge in the township of Gloucester.
Bolton Forest in the township of Bolton.
Copleston in the township of Enniskillen.
Dunraven in the township of Calumet Island.
Erie in the township of Walpole.
Glencairn in the township of Tosorontio.
Hamlet in the township of Burgess N.
Kennebec Line in the township of Marlow.
Kirkton in the township of Usborne.
Lagrange in the township of St. Armand.
Lakelet in the township of Howick.
Longwood Station in the township of Cardoc.
Maritana in the township of Franklin.
Merton in the township of Nelson.
North Montague in the township of Montague.
Riviere Raisin in the township of Lancaster.
Rylstone in the township of Seymour.
St. Etienne de Beauharnois in the township of Beauharnois.
St. François de Sales in the township of St. François de Sales.
St. Malo in the township of Auckland.
St. Venant in the township of Hereford Gore.
St. Sebastian in the township of St. George d'Henryville.
Strathallan in the township of East Zorra.
Tennyson in the township of Drummond.
Thompsonville in the township of Tecumseth.
Vaillancourt in the township of Dionne.

The Post Offices of Clareview in the County of Lennox and Addington, Elphier in the County of Lanark, Farmington in the County of Wellington, and Kintail in the County of Huron, were closed on the First of April. The name of the Isle du Pads Post Office has been changed to Isle Dupas.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 7th April, 1865.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner on behalf of this Province, to the Dublin Exhibition.

The Reverend William Agar Adamson, D.C.L., and Thomas Devine, Esquire, F.R.G.S., Surveyor in Chief for Upper Canada, Honorary Commissioners to the said Exhibition.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint William Craigie Holmes Coffin, Louis Joseph Amedee Papineau and John Sleep Honey, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, to be Jointly Prothonotary of the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, in the District of Montreal, and Jointly Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the same District.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint George Henry Lane, Esquire, to be Deputy Provincial Register of the Province of Canada.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

EXPECTED SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

DAVIS SUPPOSED TO BE AT DANVILLE.

VIRGINIANS NEGOTIATING TO RETURN TO THE UNION.

FIGHTING IN FRONT OF MOBILE.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN MAKES A SPEECH.

GENERAL STEELE MARCHING ON BLAKELEY.

Washington, April 10.

The departments are all closed to-day, and everybody is keeping holiday.

It is expected here that Johnston will surrender.

Mr. Lincoln has returned and is closeted with his Cabinet.

There is reason to believe that Jeff Davis was at Danville on Saturday night, trying to join Johnston with the archives of the late rebel Government and a large amount of specie.

Washington, April 10.

Reliable information has been received from a gentleman who left Richmond yesterday, that Gen. Shipley, by order of the President, has given safe conduct to Senator Hunter to come and go from that city. He is supposed to be on his estate in Essex county, 50 miles from Richmond.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says, the statement that there would be a meeting last evening of such members of the Virginia Legislature as still remained in the city, was not strictly correct. There was no meeting of the Legislature or others, but simply an informal conference and consultation of private individuals among whom were members of the Legislature.

The motive of these gentlemen coming together was to hear from Judge Campbell the terms upon which President Lincoln had expressed himself as willing that Virginia might return to the Union.

Messrs. J. R. Anderson, David J. Bory, Nathaniel Tyler, and H. W. Thomas were appointed a Committee to inform the Legislature and Governor Smith of President Lincoln's terms; and Judge Campbell was requested to accompany the Committee, who were to leave the city so soon as passports could be procured. It was said to be probable that they would get off this morning.

The only information received in Washington of President Lincoln's proposition is that it was of a very liberal character.

Washington, April 10.

During the rejoicings here to-day, the President, who returned from Richmond last evening, was called out and said:—

I am greatly rejoiced that an occasion has occurred so pleasurable that the people can't restain themselves. I suppose that arrangement's are being made for some sort of formal demonstration, perhaps this evening or to-morrow night. If there should be such a demonstration, I, of course, will have to respond to it. (A Voice—"Bully for you!") I will have nothing to say if you dribble it out of me. (Laughter and cries of—"We want to hear you now.") I see you have a band. (Voices—"We have three of them") I propose now closing up by requesting you to play a certain piece of music or a tune. I thought "Dixie" one of the best tunes I ever heard.

He continued—I had heard that our adversaries over the way had attempted to appropriate it. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it. (Cheers and laughter.) I presented the question yesterday to the Attorney General, and he gave it as his opinion that it is our lawful prize. I ask the band to give us a good turn upon it.

Pensacola, Fla, March 30.

Brigadier Gen Asboth, commanding the Military District of West Florida, has just informed me that Major Gen. Steele, commanding the 13th army corps, had met with a decided success, having captured on the 25th inst. the rebel General Clanton, who is mortally wounded, taken 250 prisoners, seized two railroad trains at Evergreen ten miles above Pollard, on the Montgomery railroad and torn up and destroyed the railway track both at Evergreen and Pollard.

Major Gen. Steele, at the latest advices, Sunday, the 26th, was marching on Blakeley.

S. J. N. ARMSTRONG,
Commodore Commandant.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

New York, April 9.—The Herald has Mobile Bay correspondence up to the 31st ult.

It appears that Granger's and Smith's corps took up the line of march from Danby's Mills, on the 25th for Blakeley, meeting slight opposition only on the first day.

On the 26th ult, the 13th corps moved toward the Spanish Fort a strong earthwork commanding Minnette Bay, encountering and driving in rebel cavalry, and in the evening Granger encamped on the left of the fort.

On the morning of the 27th our forces advanced on the Spanish fort driving in the rebels, capturing rifle-pits and establishing our batteries within 400 yards of the fort. On the 29th our forces were entrenched within 70 yards of the fort.

Several lives had been lost by torpedoes, which are thickly strown around. Our loss averages 150 per day. 300 of the enemy had been cut off by a portion of our force, but not captured, owing to their taking refuge in the swamp.

Early on the morning of the 30th the rebels essayed an assault but were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss.

Steele's column left Pensacola on the 19th. He captured two trains of cars at Greenwood. At Pollard, Ala., two rebel cavalry regiments were met, charged and routed, and Brig. Gen. Cameron 22 officers, 400 men and 450 horses captured.

On the 27th, Colonel Sparling, with detachments of the 2nd Maine and 1st Florida cavalry, cut the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, and captured two waggon trains and 100 prisoners.

Gen. Steel and force have arrived at Blakeley, six miles from Spanish Fort, and would soon unite with Canby.

A naval letter to the Herald states that the monitor Milwaukee was blown up by a torpedo on the 28th, and the Osage on the 29th, both while operating with other monitors against Spanish Forts.

Only one injured on the Milwaukee.

Four sailors were killed on the Osage and six seriously injured.

One of the turrets of the Milwaukee, is still out on the water and in working order and is used.

The Osage is submerge too deep to be used. They will probably be raised.

The rebels are constantly busy in sending down torpedoes and fire rafts.

The force in the Spanish forts is estimated at between six and seven thousand, it having been reinforced from Mobile by water on the night of the 19th.

The rebel ram Nashville and the gunboats Tuscaloosa, Morgan and Natchez, are in the Blakeley river, evidently intending giving battle to our monitors.

On the west of the bay our gunboats have had several skirmishes with water batteries, driving the rebels from their guns.

The rebel troops in the Spanish forts are commanded by Maury.

LATER.

MORE FIGHTING.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF JOHNSTONS ARMY.

New York, April 11.

The World's Army of the Potomac correspondent details the pursuit of Lee's army, dating near Rice's Station, 7th. He says: After another day of excitement and success we have a few miles more of the enemy's soil. The enemy were driven from strong fortifications guarding the approaches to the bridge crossing the Appomattox. The enemy had strong and well stockaded forts, and though we anticipated a determined resistance, we captured them with but little trouble, together with all that was in them, securing 18 pieces of artillery of all fashions and calibres. The enemy fell back and took up position at Amnesville. Here they held us the entire remainder of the day, notwithstanding strong efforts on the part of the 2nd corps to dislodge them. The enemy tried to cut his way through our lines; but with such fatal effects to himself that he finally abandoned the attempt altogether.

The 2nd division was sent down the railroad to seize the village of Farmville, which they did without trouble. Previously they had a skirmish in which Gen. Smith, it is feared, was mortally wounded. Gen Ewell after his capture, said Gen. Lee long since wanted to take all his troops westward and there disband them, but Davis would not consent.

Another World's correspondence, dated Burkville, April 7, says: Yesterday Sheridan discovered a force of the enemy and a large waggon train pushing briskly towards their main army. He immediately pushed ahead his troops and found the enemy in a strong position, from which they were driven after hard fighting. They fell back to another position, from which Sheridan with his cavalry alone could not budge them. The 2nd and 6th corps came up and were put in position, which they held through the night. Next morning Sutler was sent forward to barricade the road the rebels would take in retiring. The information of the infantry being complete, the charge was sounded. The rebels held our troops at bay for a time, but our men finally rushed upon them, when they fled down the pike, where they were met by Custar and held in check. The enemy finding they could not pass Custar, turned against the infantry and charged impetuously and then our troops counter charged, when the enemy hoisted the white flag and surrendered. It was in the fight that Ewell and the other officers were captured, not only outfought but outgeneralled.

New York, April 11.—The World's special says it was reported last night that Johnston had surrendered on the same terms granted Lee.

The Tribune's special says Secretary Seward's injuries have assumed a serious character. If the danger of erysipelas is passed, medical men fear that owing to his inability to take solid food, he cannot repair the vitality in time to meet the heat of the coming warm weather.

It is rumored that the President will call an extra session of Congress.

New York, April 11.

Despatches announcing rejoicings in all parts of the country have been received here all day.

DIED.

At Toronto, on the 10th inst., the Hon. James Gordon, M.L.C., aged 79 years.

In Toronto, on the 10th inst., Maria, wife of Mr. James Killach, aged 23 years.

SALE OF EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO FORTE, PHAETON, AND SLEIGH, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at the residence of THOS. FITZROY KELLY, Esq., Johnson Street, opposite the Vicar General's Garden,

On Thursday, the 20th instant,

All the Household Furniture therein contained, viz.: 1 Splendid 7 Octave Piano Forte (Fox's Best); 1 sett Drawing Room Furniture, comprising 2 Tete-a-Tetes, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Arm do., 6 Chairs, beautifully carved and covered with Brocatelle, 1 Centre Table, 1 Card do., Curtains and Cornices, Carpet, all to match and as good as new. The usual assortment of Dining and Bed Room Furniture, and Kitchen utensils, and 1 Phaeton in good order, 1 Sleigh, 1 Splendid Double Barrelled Gun and Rifle in one case with all the requisites complete, 1 Duck Gun, also a lot of Wood cut and uncut, Coal, Hay and Oats in Bin.

Sale at 10 o'clock.
Terms Cash.
For particulars see posters.

J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

P.S.—J. L. begs to say that the above articles are in splendid order and of the latest styles, and are nearly new.

Kingston, April 11th. 84

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

Finance Department,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1865.

IT is directed by the Hon. the Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Finance Department, Customs,
Quebec, 7th April, 1865.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 33⅓ per cent. which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

84 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

New Juvenile Music Book.

By L. O. Emerson, Author of the "Golden Wreath," "Harp of Judah," &c.

MERRY CHIMES;

MERRY CHIMES; containing Elementary Instructions, Attractive Exercises, and Several Hundred Popular Songs.

This New Book will be found superior to all similar Works, in many points essential to its success as a popular Instruction Book in Vocal Music and Collection of Melodies for the Young.

The Elementary Department contains just those peculiar Elements that attract and retain the attention of Children. The Songs are not old and time-worn—sung through a dozen books—but New and Sparkling, adapted to all occasions, and alive with the Spirit of Times.

A large number have been written expressly for this work. The Melodies are equally good, and include very many Compositions never before published.

All who have examined this work predict for it a success beyond that of any similar publication.

Price 50 cents a copy—$5,00 a dozen.

Specimen Pages containing several choice pieces will be sent to any one on application.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. 84

The St. Patrick's Soiree.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON beg leave to announce that they will hold their

ANNUAL SOIREE

AT THEIR

New Hall, Wellington Street,

ON EASTER MONDAY,

The 17th Day of April Instant.

The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles has been secured, and every effort will be made to render this Festival worthy of the reputation of the St. Patrick's Society.

The Chair will be taken by the President at eight o'clock, and some excellent Music may be expected, as several young Ladies and Gentlemen well known to the musical world, have kindly promised their assistance.

The proceeds will be applied to charitable purposes, and as this is the first occasion of using their New Hall, the Society hope to see a large number of their friends present; and they promise that no exertions will be spared on their part to make this Festival an agreeable one.

Refreshments will be furnished by a well known Caterer of the City.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—Ladies, 50 cts., Gentlemen, 75 cents; to be had of all members of the Committee.

M. J. MACNAMARA,
Rec. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Kingston, April 10th, 1865. 83

BEST CANADA COAL OIL

AT 40 CENTS PER GALLON

OR

37½ CENTS BY THE 5 GALLONS,

AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

G. S. HOBART.

April, 1865. 83

CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company

OF HAMILTON.

AGENT,

C. NEWTON LEE, KINGSTON.

☞ Enquire at City Hotel.

Kingston, April 10th, 1865. 82

Great Gift Distribution.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH over ONE MILLION DOLLARS, all to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

'This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city.'—Oceana Times, Pent Water, Mich., Oct. 21st, 1864.

'They are large dealers and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials.'—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864.

Splendid list of articles, all to be sold for $1 00 each.

250 Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$50 to $150
250 Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches	35 to 70
500 Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35 to 70
200 Diamond Rings	50 to 100
2000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 to 30
3000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 to 8
5000 Chased Gold Bracelets	5 to 10
2000 Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 to 20
7000 Solitaire & Gold Brooches	4 to 10
2000 Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 to 6
5000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 to 8
5000 Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Florentine Ear Drops	4 to 8
7500 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4 to 8
4000 California Diamond Breast Pins	2,50 to 10
3000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2,50 to 8
4000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 to
5000 Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Button, Studs, etc	3 to 8
3000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4 to 7
10,000 Miniature Lockets	2,50 to 8
4000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring	3 to 20
3000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc	2 to 8
5000 Plain Gold Rings	4 to 10
5000 Chased Gold Rings	4 to 10
10000 Stone Set and Signet Rings	2 50 to 10
40000 California Diamond Rings	2 to 10
7500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5 to 15
6000 Sets Ladies