THE GOSSIP OF THE OWL.—The Owl is sleepy, and has less to say for himself than of old. Our wise contemporary mentions, what our readers have already learnt, the alarming condition of the King of the Belgians, which is complicated by dropsy. We learn also from the same source that Lord Westbury did place his resignation in the hands of the Premier, who declined to accept it, and that this his lordship keeps the wool while Mr. Edmunds gets the sack. We are told that the Government will shortly propose a pension for the widow of Mr. Cobden; that Prince Alfred will continue his studies in Germany until August, when he comes of age, and that his governor, Major Cowell, will then take Prince Leopold in hand; and that Monsignor Manning is to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, because Bishops Grant and Clifford have declined the office.

ANTIQUITY OF OIL WELLS.—It seems that petroleum was known in America more than a century and a half ago. M. de Jonquiere, a Frenchman residing among the Senecas in in 1760, in a letter to Charlevoix, speaks of the existence—at a place between the Genesee and the Belle (Ohio) river—of a fountain, 'the water of which is like oil, which the Indians use to allay all kinds of pain.' The writer adds, 'a little farther on there is another exactly like it.'

A RARE GUINEA.—We published a few days since an item relative to the finding of an English guinea, of the date of 1676, by a son of Mr. George L. Hart, in the garden of his father's house at the foot of Fayette street, Boston. Since that time a gentleman in Boston has offered Mr. Hart $500 for it, and placed $200 in his hands for the first chance to purchase it, provided any one else bid a higher figure for it. Within a day or two the owner has received a letter from a New York gentleman tendering him $1,000 for the coin. It is said that this rare piece of money is as perfect and bright as though it had just been stamped.

DEATH TO DOGS.—The dog nuisance in Ireland, which has been the cause of so much destruction of live stock in the agricultural districts, has given birth to a bill, introduced by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Luke White, and just printed. The bill has several clauses, but its main point is that henceforth every one keeping a dog in Ireland shall take out a license for it. The license is to cost two shillings, and a penalty of from five shillings to two pounds is incurred by those who omit to conform to this rule.

HONOR TO THE QUEEN.—The people of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., marked their good feeling towards our country by hoisting a number of flags in honor of the Queen's Birthday. This compliment was fully appreciated in Prescott, and many were the kindly remarks called forth by it. These little international civilities are calculated to do great good. They cost no trouble, and involve no sacrifice of dignity, yet they serve to draw two kindred peoples closer to each other, and to obliterate these narrow prejudices which exist in other countries to by far too great an extent, and which are simply disgraceful to our civilization.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

San Francisco, May 26.

The examination made into the circumstance attending the conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer Colton at this port reveal these facts: Parties on board the Brontes, some 400 in number, enlisted ostensibly to proceed to Arizona, but really to land on the Mexican coast in the Gulf of California. A man by the name of Williams was the General commanding the expedition, and another by the name of Hungerford, of the Army of the Potomac, was its Colonel. Subsequent to the detention of the Brontes by the authorities, Williams and others concocted a scheme to seize the Colton, run her to sea, and use her as a privateer against French commerce. Some of the leading parties in the conspiracy were formerly known as rebel sympathizers. The Mexican General Vega, agent of the Juarez Government, made large advances of money to Williams as the leader of the emigration scheme, until he ascertained that the money was likely to be misapplied, when he gave information agiast Williams. Williams had given others to understand that the seizure of the Colton was understood between the Mexican and Peruvian authorities, and that the show of force in making the seizure was necessary to acquit the latter of any blame in the matter. The men selected by Williams for the enterprise were sworn to carry it through on the blade of a sword in private, and the duty of one of the party was to cut the telegraph wire.

The scheme contemplated the seizure of the French transport Pihn, when she came down from Mazatland. The parties arrested are in the city prison charged with conspiracy, to commit a felony. They will be examined before the Police Court to-morrow.

The trial of the Panama pirates continued. The letter of the rebel Secretary of the Navy Mallory, shows what was to be done. Its genuineness is admitted. The prisoners set up as their defence that they were engaged in lawful warfare, and should be considered as prisoners of war.

New York, May 30.

Matamoras dates of the 6th are received.

Gen. Terry was still in possession of the republicans. Gens. Negrete and Cortinas were in front of Matamoras with 4,500 troops, demanding its surrender, which Gen. Jiara refused. He had been reinforced with about 1,000 French troops from Vera Cruz, and expected to hold the place.

On the 6th foreign and American men of war were draped in mourning, and fired salutes in token of respect to the memory of our late President.

New York, May 30.

The Herald's special says Generals of the regular army have been assigned as follows: Halleck takes command of the Pacific States; Sherman, Military Division, Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and probably Louisiana; Meade, Atlantic States; Sheridan, Trans-Mississippi; Thomas, North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States. Warren has resigned his commission as Major General of volunteers. Logan has received orders to transfer the Army of the Tennessee to Louisville.

The appointment to the Assistant Treasurer's office in New York will not be made until next week. Amongst names mentioned for the place are Lucius Robinson, ex-Lieut.-Governor Campbell, J. Walcott, J. D. Vermilyea, J. J. Cisco and Mr. Blatchford.

It will take sixty millions of dollars to pay off the army, and the money is ready.

It is believed that Breckenridge has reached Texas.

The Tribune's special says the letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln, although some time since received by the French Minister, is detained by him, evincing ill feeling on his part.

Frederick Seward is improving again.

THE PRISON DOORS OPENED.

The news that President Johnson has ordered the immediate discharge of all State prisoners who have been sentenced by military tribunals, to imprisonment during the war, will be received with heartfelt satisfaction by the people. The promptness of the order in question shows that the government is actuated by no spirit of malignity toward those who, during the war, committed offences that could not be tolerated under circumstances then existing. With the conclusion of the war, the power of such persons to do mischief has ceased, and, inasmuch as their sentences have really been served out, the war having ended, they may now safely be turned over to public opinion and their own consciences for judgment upon their record. But the brief order of the President implies more than the mere discharge of prisoners under sentence from military tribunals. It gives an assurance that the necessity of arbitrary arrests, and the trial of civil offences by military commissions, has, by the return of peace, passed away—let us hope forever; and that the civil courts are again to have to have complete jurisdiction over all cases not strictly within the provinces of the military. Men will no longer be immured in Government prisons without the right of 'meeting their accusers face to face,' as prescribed by the common law. The 'bastiles' will now be opened, and the victims of martial law will be permitted to come forth. Those who are guilty of indictable crimes may still be arraigned before the civil tribunals, tried and punished; and those who have been immured in prison without justifiable cause, will have a chance to establish their innocence. Viewed simply in its moral aspect, this action of the President is well worthy of consideration. It shows the nations of Europe that while our Government is strong enough to punish treason, it is also strong enough to be lenient, and that the chief aim of the President is restore peace and harmony to the country, at the earliest possible moment.—N. Y. Sun.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

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

MAILS GOING EAST

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

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 4.00 p.m. Arrive at 5.15 p.m.
By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.00 a.m.

~~BRITISH MAILS~~

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 2 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12 M.

UNITED STATES MAILS

(Via Cape Vincent) will close at 2 P.M., and arrive at 1.30 P.M.

☞ Office hours, daily (Sundays excepted), from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 19th May, 1864. } 3in116

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Auction Sale of a Brick House and two lots on Centre Street, Williamsville, this afternoon at two o'clock, Wray and Ward Auctioneers.

Monthly Meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees this evening at half-seven o'clock, in the City Council Chamber.

ON ANNEXATION.

No. 4.

In paper No. 3 on Annexation we promised to refute the specious assertions and arguments of our Rochester contributor. And first as to his assertions—He says "Our neighbors in the Provinces across the lakes are again stricken with the Annexation fever, and are discussing the subject through the Press." Such is not the fact. Canadians are not at all excited about the subject, and none but a very small and insignificant portion of the Press has written or published aught on so hateful a thing as Annexation. The Globe, a paper which our Rochester friend reveres, has a word to say on this subject—"Taking encouragement apparently, from such disconsolate papers as the Galt Reporter, they seek to draw the sweeping conclusion that thoughts of Annexation are really haunting us Canadians.—This is a great mistake. A stray black sheep will be found in any flock. We may have a few 'copperheads' here, just as such exceptional beings are found among our neighbors, and all other communities; but to argue thence, that the sentiments they utter correctly represent the country would be manifestly illogical and unreasonable.—The fact is—and we beg our friends of the Buffalo Express and the Rochester Democrat to note the statement—that the people of Canada, as a whole, do not wish for Annexation, either peaceable or forcible. They do not care to give the matter any consideration at all, as they do not deem it even a possible contingency for the present generation. What the future will develope time alone can show; but, beyond all dispute, such a change is for the present entirely impossible. That every person in the British Provinces is opposed to Annexation, we cannot affirm; it would be strange indeed if that were the case, when hundreds of American citizens are every year settling amongst us; but that the vast, the overwhelming majority, would scout the idea, is undoubtedly the case." Again this writer asserts—"There is now in Canada a larger party than ever in favor of Annexation, and in the coming year that party will be greatly increased as the subject is agitated. Those who are really opposed to Annexation insist that the Fenian Brotherhood is in part devoted to this object, and that if the standard of revolt and Annexation is raised, every man in the order will flock to it." There never was any party in Canada favorable to Annexation. The only time it was spoken of was in the days of Lord Elgin, when a few fierce Tories declared they would remain Anglo-Saxon at the hazard of not being British. This was a mere ebullition of strong feeling at the favors bestowed upon the Lower Canadians, who had joined Papineau in his insurrection. As to that bugbear 'Feinanism,' no single man believes that it has any real existence in Canada, and as to its making any progress hereafter, those who know the happy and contented state of the Roman Catholics here, utterly repudiate the thought. Another of his assertions is of less consequence, though equally untrue. "It is a rare thing when an American goes to Canada poor and gets rich." The Americans who come to Canada most usually do well and become rich; and it is to prevent the rest of their countrymen from doing the same thing at the expense of us Canadians, that we oppose Annexation. If there be anything in the cry 'Ireland for the Irish,' why not Canada for the Canadians? So much for Mr. Rochester's assertions.

Now for our friend's argument in favor of Annexation, all of which is comprised in this paragraph—"As a part of the United States Canada would not feel the loss of a crop, nor would she be subject to those stagnations in trade which are the result of her peculiar position. If a crop fails now, she has to send her money abroad to buy bread. If it failed then, she could buy at home, for her country then would be so large that the failure of a crop everywhere would be improbable. Her markets would be ever open. The products of her forests would come into all the great markets of the Union, and would not be at the option of a few capitalists down the St. Lawrence. Canada is rich in natural resources. All she requires is a capital to develope them and an open market. These she can only secure by becoming a part of this Federal Union." Now, if all this good will accrue to Canada by the Americans flocking into the province, is it not fair to ask, who will benefit by the change? The people who come in, not the people who are here already. What object have we therefore to make the change? None at all. Therefore let us be contented with the moderate prosperity we enjoy, and not aim at that, which if obtained, others will engross. And here we have to quote from the paper our friend swears by. "Annexation would introduce a new state of society amongst us, which would be foreign to our mode of thinking and of acting. Our whole inner life, so to speak, would be disturbed. Those endearing associations of childhood and nationality, of tradition and history, which add so much to the enjoyment of life, would be submerged and lost. This is a loss which can be easier felt than explained.—We should have at once an American and a British party among us striving for the mastery, and the American would win in the long run. From our schools would be driven out those books which tell of Britain's past and present greatness, and for them would be substituted such as are replete with insulting comments on everything not American. What humiliations would we not suffer! Once the "American" element got the upper hand, we would learn to repent the folly of grasping at a shadow and letting go the substance. Just one more supposition. A year or two after we have become part of the United States, trouble perhaps arises between that country and Britain, and war is declared. Canada would have to enter into the contest, and wage war on that dear motherland from which she had been only just separated.—How could we be expected to relish such an unnatural position? Perhaps our ingenious friend who so easily rescued us from liability for the war debt, could also devise a means of letting Canada stand aloof when the United States would go to war with England: or better still, he might so arrange the terms of Annexation that, in the event of such a war, we might be allowed to get out of the Union and take sides with England till the struggle would be over. Unless he can do that, save us from the war debt, and guarantee to us the institutions and social relations which we so much prize, he will fail to entice us into the partnership." We have quoted and said enough for one day, but we shall recur again and again to the subject, until we hope to satisfy every one, that Annexation to the United States is not wanted by Canadians, nor would it be of benefit to them or their children.

CANADA AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

London, May 18.

The accounts we have received as to the display made by Canada in the Dublin Exhibition are exceedingly gratifying.—The portion of the Exhibition Building occupied by Canada, and indicated by the very handsome flag of that province, forms the north-west gallery angle immediately fronting the grand staircase. One of the principal if not the principal features of the collection is the very full display of economic and other minerals. There are iron ores from Lakes Huron and Superior and from Marmora, in Central Canada, and from Three Rivers, in the neighbourhood of Quebec; copper, both native and in the ore, from the great lakes and from the district known as the Eastern Townships, which lies between Montreal and the American frontier; galena, plumbago, and phosphate of lime from Upper and Lower Canada; building stones and marbles from Arnprior, Gloucester, Montreal, Portage-du-Fort, and Point Claire. A map especially prepared and coloured for this Exhibition, showing the various localities where the minerals are found, affords a pleasing index to the collection. Of the agricultural products of Canada there is also a fair display. Very fine samples of wheat, barley, rye, and other grains from almost every section of the province are conveniently exhibited in large glass vials. Specimens of flax, which is now coming generally into cultivation in the provinces, will also attract attention, as well as several specimens of native tobacco. In building and ornamental woods the province is well represented. There are samples, in solids and veneers, of oaks, pines, walnuts, maples, &c., &c. There is also what must prove to the ladies a very attractive object—a collection of choice Canadian furs, arranged in mosaic. Several articles of fancy and ornamental work made by the aborigines may be said to possess a similar interest. There is a large collection of photographic views, for which the climate of Canada is so favourable, and a few water-colour drawings of more than common merit—the subjects in both cases being mostly Canadian.

At the opening ceremony on Tuesday week last, the Prince of Wales, on reaching the Canadian department, was received by Dr. Adamson, one of the commissioners of Canada, who, on being addressed by his Royal Highness, welcomed him "once more to Canada," when the Prince smiled, and asked him whether it was his intention to return after the Exhibition? Dr. Adamson answered that his parliamentary duties required his presence again in the colony, and alluded to his having travelled through a great part of the province with his Royal Highness, and his having officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. His Royal Highness replied that he remembered the occasion.—The conversation then turned on the peculiarities of Canadian exhibition, with its minerals and precious metals, and the elaborate maps displaying the localities of each. Dr. Adamson took the opportunity of strongly expressing the feelings of affection towards the Royal Family and of devoted desire for the continuance of British connection which prevaded every portion of the province; to which the Prince replied that "he had not a doubt of it." His Royal Highness took leave of the department and of Dr. Adamson with the utmost cordiality.

The following is a list of the goods selected by the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada:—

From M'Kinley and Co., St. Catharines—Assortments of carriage and buggy hubs, felloes, seat rail, bent buggy shafts, and wheel spokes. From Toronto Linseed Oil Company—Samples of oil cake, raw, refined, and boiled oils, and sample bottles of six pure colours of paints. (Presented.) From Galt Edge Tool Company—An assortment of adzes axes, chisels, staves, scrapers, &c., 42 pieces. Form B. E. Clarke, Toronto—A solid Canadian leather portmanteau. From Alfred Green, Hamilton—An assortment of horse, spoke, water, plate, stove, scrubbing, and shoe brushes. From W. Armstrong, Toronto—28 water-color views between Toronto and Vancouver's Island, 41 stereoscopic views on Lake Superior, 27 water colored photographs of Indian chiefs, 3 large water-color drawings (the first one purchased, the others lent).—From J. G. Crane, Ancaster—An assortment of gents' knitted drawers and shirts, ladies' hose, and Berlin wool. From W. B. Butler, Toronto—Tremaine's map of Canada and J. O. Browne's map of Toronto. From Selway, Iredale, and Ward, Toronto—A set of boot tree and (4) lasts, an assortment of 8 lasts, and 2 lasts rough from the lathe. From Thos. Moore, Etobicoke—An assortment of axe and other tool handles. From W. C. Chewett and Co., Toronto—Canada and Toronto directories, 4 vols. Journal of Arts, 1 vol. Canadian Almanacs, as specimens of printing and binding. (8 frames of specimens of lithography presented.) From Hurd and Leigh, Toronto—18 specimens of gilding and decoration of china. From Charles Boschk, Toronto—An assortment of horse, cloth, flesh, hair, hat, paper hangers, whitewash, and paint brushes. [A frame of ornamental brush work presented.] From Jacques and Hay, Toronto—A table top, inlaid with Canadian woods. From Joseph M'Causland, Toronto—The Arms of Canada, 4 x 3 feet, in stained glass. From Educational Department, Toronto—Map of British North America, M'Callum's charts and Browne's diagrams, assortments of globes, planetarium, tellurium, air pump, and geometrical solids, all Canadian productions.—Set of Educational Journals, C. Superintendent's reports, merit cards, object lesson, and plan of Educational Buildings, presented.—From Charles Pelee, Preston—A frame of samples of Wave's mouldings, presented.—From John Edwards, Toronto—4 books of 'Orr's Commercial and Ladies' Penmanship Copies.' From Barber Brothers, Streetsville—Sample cards of summer and winter cloths, presented. From Petrie and Strowger, Newcastle—Sample boxes of potato and wheaten starch. From Charles Potter, Toronto—One of Dr. Rosebrugh's ophthalmoscopes. From Brown Brothers, Toronto—One account book, one maple leaf, one Canadian Journal, as samples of blank book and letter-press binding; and two pocket diaries. From J. Hollingsworth, Toronto—Six photographed architectural views of Toronto and forty carte views of the principal buildings in Toronto. From Rollo and Adam, Toronto—Six volumes of Canadian books published by them—3 law, 2 magazines, and 1 "Scadding's Shakespeare." From J. A. Donaldson, Toronto—Specimens of cottonised flax, bleached and unbleached; 2 samples of linen, bleached and unbleached; 1 linen bag, and 2 specimens of cordage. From Rice Lewis, Toronto (merchant)—Self-fastening skates, by James Ashton, Toronto; sample card of hinges, by Byers and Mathews, Gananoque; mill saw, by J. Flint, St. Catharine's; cross-cut and circular saws, by Morland and Watson, Montreal; Manilla rope, by J. M'Gregor, Toronto. From Slingsby and Kitchen, Canning—One pair of woolen blankets From W. P. Marston, Toronto—One Marston rifle, with new attachments.

We learn that the above mentioned goods were mostly selected from stock, sufficient time not having been allowed to prepare articles specially for the occasion, but they are, nevertheless, very creditable to the province.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Hon. D'Arcy M'Gee, Dr. Adamson, and Mr. Devine for the admirable manner in which they have arranged the Canadian department of the Dublin International Exhibition. The Hon. M'Gee intends visiting the great metropolis at the close of the present week, after which he returns to Ireland for an extended tour throughout his native country.—Canadian News.

London, May 17.

The House of Commons yesterday discussed the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Monsell. An amendment to reject the bill was proposed by Mr. Lefroy, who was for adhering to the settlement of 1829, and seconded by Mr. Whalley. Mr. C. Fortescue supported the bill on the ground that he found the settlement of 1829 unintelligible, and believed the operation of these oaths to be unrighteous. Mr. Whiteside regretted this language, and thought Parliament was bound to preserve the status in quo. Sir George Grey, on the contrary, would do away with the oath, because its terms were needlessly offensive. Mr. Walpole thought no alteration should be made till a common oath for all members of Parliament was proposed on Government responsibility. Lord Henry Lennox would support a general assimilation of oaths, but would also support this bill. Mr. Kennedy regretted that the Protestant Church should be supported at the expense of good feeling. The house then very decisively passed the second reading—190 voting against 134, and giving a majority of 56 in favour of the bill.

The Owl has rumours that the dissolution of Parliament is sure to be delayed as late as the 20th of July; and that Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna is likely to be a failure.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.—The Governor General on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of the High School in that city with impressive ceremonies. The proceedings were very interesting and were witnessed by a large number of people.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred at the Boucherville islands on Sunday. A number of carpenters were about to launch the Longueuil ferry steamer Hochelaga, when the supports gave way, and the steamer fell over on her side, seriously injuring three men. A piece of wood was driven into the body of one, a spike was forced into the head of another, while the third was seriously injured about the body. At latest accounts the death of one of the victims was hourly expected.

CHURCH CONFERENCES.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference will be held in London, C. W., commencing on Wednesday next. The meeting of the Eastern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is being held this week in Sydenham, in this County. The Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church will be held in Montreal, commencing on Tuesday next.

Burlington, Vt., May 30.

Two Confederate officers who gave their names as Lewis Castleman and O. J. Murray, were arrested on board the steamer United States this evening at this port. They asserted that they were on their way from Montreal to New York to surrender themselves to Gen. Dix.

Sanders and Tucker accompanied them to the cars at Montreal. Both the prisoners were intimates of these notorious parties.—They are now in jail in this city waiting the order of Gen. Dix.

A reptile unknown to Australists, has been found at Echuca, in a tank of rain water. It measured 3 feet in length, and was in no place thicker than the smallest description of whipcord. It was as hard as iron, slipping from between a sharp pair of pincers, apparently without injury. Under a powerful magnifying glass the head appeared to resemble that of a leech.

On the site of Sodom and Gomorrah, English enterprise has established a factory for the extracting of bromides from the water.—they will attempt to strike oil, and we will soon have in the market "choice lots of scrip in Lot's wife—running forty barrels a day."

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons to repeal the obsolete statute of Elizabeth, under which magistrates have the power of sending persons to prison.

REBELLION IN CHINA.—China, the Boston Post says, is cracking. The ancient empire with the big wall appears to be on the eye of going to pieces. There are already two very respectable insurrections going on within its limits, known as the Taeping and Mohammedan, which are continually gaining strength; and to these is now to be added the revolt of influential member of the Imperial cabinet, Tseng Kwo-Fou by name, who had been invested with large powers by the government in return for valuable military services. All the revenue of the customs had been committed to his management, and he had the authority given to him to levy contributions in every province of the empire for upholding the supremacy of the Imperial arms. It seems that, like a good many other mortals born out of China and far less celestial in their nature, he could not stand the pressure of the temptation. The meats he fed upon stuffed him out so that he grew suddenly great, and hence became ambitious. The opposition leader in the cabinet thought proper to charge him at once with grave political offences, and he was summoned upon this charge to Pekin. This order he refused point blank to obey, but set up the banner of rebellion, around which his followers and adherents were beginning to rally. He represents the ultra anti outside policy of the empire, which has no sympathy with foreign ers whatever. This tends to confuse matters in the Pekin government very grisly, and it is not easy to foresee what steps will be taken by that government to sustain itself against this new revolt as well as against the other two.

Ottawa, May 13.

An order has been sent from the Public Works Department to Ottawa, directing that water and gas pipes be laid, before the flooring &c., should be completed.—Right off the Ottawa Citizen announces to its readers that the Seat of Government will be transferred to Ottawa in October.—Persons well informed say that the Government will not be transferred to Ottawa. Certain it is that nothing will be decided before the return of Ministers.—La Minerve, 27th.

The best answer we can make to the above is to give the contents of a letter—a copy of which has been sent to each of the contractors of the Buildings here—from the Secretary of the Department of the Public Works, Quebec. It speaks for itself. It is as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
"Quebec, May 18, 1865.

"——, I am instructed to inform you that it is the determination of the Government to remove the Civil Service Staff to Ottawa early in October; and that it is absolutely necessary that the Building be pushed to such a state of completion as to be fit for occupation at that time.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"F. BRAUN, Secy."

—[Citizen.]

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NON-INTERVENTION.

THE MEXICAN NEWS IN PARIS.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May 31.

The Royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool the 20th, and Queenstown the 21st May, arrived here to-night.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to a proclamation offering $100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether British Ministers were prepared to make any representation to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said the only reply he could give was that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of attempting any interference in the international affairs of the United States.

This was received with cheers.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald asserts that the news of opening recruiting offices for Mexico, in New York and Washington created immense sensation.

The Paris Moniteur refrains from any allusion to it.

The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Juarez.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says this matter makes the Empress Regnant and the Ministers long for the return of the Emperor from Algeria.

Strange rumours are current at the Stock Exchange, London, on the 19, and though unconfirmed had a depressing effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris, in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico; also, that Maximilian had been shot.

The Bourse on the 13th was flat at 67f 45c.

The duke de Persigny had issued a pamphlet highly favourable to Italy, declaring his conviction that Italian unity is now firmly established.

Late telegrams from Bombay virtually disprove recent rumours of a great Parsee failure.

LATER.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, May 20.

Breadstuffs quiet, but very firm. Provisions generally without change, but lard is active and again dearer, with sales at 6s per cental.

London, Saturday, May 20.

Consols closed this afternoon at 90¼ to 90½. Illinois Central, 74¼; Erie, 53¾. Confederate loan, 6½ to 9½.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that there are two subjects of disquiet which make the Empress and the Ministers long for the return of the Emperor. These are the recruiting-offices for volunteers for Mexico said to be opened in towns of the United States, and the opposition of the Committee of the Chamber to the alienation of the State forests.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Montreal Gazette says:—At the date of our last advices from England the negotiations between the Colonial and the Imperial Ministers were not completed. The Colonial Delegates were about to go down to Oxford to dine with the Political Economy Club. They have been treated with great attention during all their stay in England.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following gentlemen of this city passed the Board yesterday:—W. M. Herchmer, entitled to a first class certificate; A. J. Briggs and C. I. C. Wilson, second class certificates.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Number four Company, of Royal Canadian Rifles, arrived per Grand Trunk Railroad on Wednesday evening, from St. John's, C.E., in charge of Captain Macdonald, to replace the Company of the regiment, which left on Wednesday morning by the steamer Magnet.

DEATH AT QUEBEC.—We regret to hear that the Hon. Alex. Campbell has lost his eldest daughter, a very fine girl of eight years of age. She died just after the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands returned to the duties of his high office, from his visit to Kingston.

POLICE COURT—Thursday.—Catharine Gough, the woman charged with stealing a quantity of goods from the store of R. Waddell & Co.'s, was brought up on remand. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate committed her for trial at the Recorder's Court next week. John Burrowes and Julia Ann Burrowes, charged with drunkenness and vagrancy, were discharged.

PROFESSOR ST. CLAIR.

(To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.)

SIR,—

While thanking you most kindly for the introductory favors you have shown to me, permit me to call your attention to two rather important errors in the letters of Dr. Evans and the R. C. Bishop. In the former read twenty-six months instead of six; in the latter ten instead of two.

By inserting this you will add another to the favors already conferred.

C. G. ST. CLAIR,
Professor of Music.

Kingston, June 1st, 1865.

Montreal, May 31.

The old Roman Catholic Cemetery is to be sold for building lots. The remains of persons buried there are taken out and thrown into large boxes. Those removed separately are removed by relatives at their own expenses. Many poor people are grieved that they cannot afford this. In such weather as this danger of pestilence is apprehended from exhuming the remains of about 75,000 persons near the centre of the city. Many Catholics denounce the proceeding as an outrage.

It is said Bareau, the Laprairie murderer, was near Cote de Peiges last night. There is a strong impression that he is in the city. Beto, the servant, who left Moquin's house on Saturday, is suspected of being an accomplice. He has been arrested, but will not give an account of where he was on the day of the murder.

Messrs. T. Ryan, L. Marchand, G. Heward and Mr. Lewis, Assistant Collector, are talked of for the Collectorship.

A gang of boy thieves were caught attempting to rob the Cote Street Church.

MARRIED.

In this city, on June 1st, by the Rev. R Clarke, in the Queen Street Wesleyan Church, Alderman Allen to Miss Sarah E. Woods, both of Kingston. It being the first ceremony of the kind held in this church, Mr. H. Cunningham, on behalf of the Trustees, presented the Bride and Bridegroom with a handsome Family Bible and a copy of Wesley's Hymns.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 1st June, of Consumption, after a lingering illness, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John McCammon, aged 27 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 3, Queen Street, to the Waterloo Cemetery, on Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At Hickory Grove, Ernestown, on Wednesday, 31st May, David Rutherford, Esq., aged 43 years. Funeral on this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to Waterloo Cemetery.

In Toronto, on May 30th Elizabeth wife of John Hillock, aged 26 years.

In Toronto, On 29th ult., wife of James Milligan, aged 45 years.

At Yorkville, on the 29th May, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, aged 63 years.

In Coburg, on the 27th ult., Mr. George Guillet, aged 35 years.

At Grafton, on the 24th ult., Eliza, wife of Josias Gillard, Esq., aged 32 years.

In Perth, on the 22nd ult., Miss Maria McMillen, daughter of the late Colonel Alexander McMillan, aged 32 years.

At St. Johns, 30th ult., George Hall, Esq., aged 77 years.

At Lochaber, 23rd May, Mrs. Ann Summers, aged 68 years.

At Goulborne, on the 15th ult., Mr. Andrew Burns, Sen. in the 68th year of his age.

At Ottawa, on the 29th ult., Mr. George Perry, aged 45 years.

On the 16th of May, at Nepean, Harriett Maria, daughter of William Bell, aged 25 years. Also on the 20th of the same month William Bell, father of the above, aged 67 years.

At Napanee, on 30th ult., Elina Ann, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Madden.

EXCURSION
TO
CAPE VINCENT

THE BAND OF THE
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL
Have engaged the Fine Steamer Watertown for an
EXCURSION PIC NIC
TO CAPE VINCENT TO-DAY.

The Boat will leave the United States Wharf at a quarter past THREE O'clock, P.M., precisely, and will return the same evening.

Kingston, June 2, 1865.

FOR SALE.

STEAM ENGINE—Cylinder 18 x 22 inches; Locomotive Boiler, 97—3 inch flues, 8 feet long; Fire Box—4 feet 6 inches; Shell—4 feet dia.

Will be sold cheap for Cash or Approved Credit.

Apply to
E. WILMOT & Co.,
Victoria Iron Works,
Kingston.

Kingston, June 2nd, 1865. 2ws 126

HARDWARE,
STOVES, PAINTS, OILS.
&c., &c., &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has received a large addition to his Stock, among which may be found the following, viz, Anvils, VICES, SLEDGES, BAR IRON, STEEL, Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, and Zinc; Shot, Powder, Chains; Canada Plates, Tin Plates, Wires; Cut, Wrought, Horse, Pressed and OTHER NAILS; Nail Rod, Spades, Axes, Cutlery, Plated Ware; MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

House-furnishing, Builder's and Cabinet Maker's Hardware; Cooking, Box, Parlor, and Dumb Stoves; Pipes, Plain, Japanned and BLOCK TINWARE; Paints, Colors, Oils, Putty, Turpentine, Benzole; Brushes: Paint, Scrub, Horse, Stove, and others.

WINDOW GLASS, LOOKING GLASS Plates; Ropes, Twines, Door and Table Mats, &c., &c.—All of which he is prepared to sell LOW FOR CASH.

A. CHOWN,
Sign of the Cross Cut Saw,
No. 7, Bagot Street.

Genuine Newhouse Superior Steel TRAPS,

FOR Muskrat, Mink, Fox, Otter, Beaver, &c. These Traps are universally approved, as combining strength, lightness, and durability. Each Trap is furnished with a swivel and chain, if desired, and is warranted to stand under water. For sale wholesale and retail by

A. CHOWN.

TWINES. TWINES.

GILLING'S Twines, Seine Twine, Seaming Twine, Shoe Threads, Tarred Cords, &c., &c, at

A. CHOWN'S.

TO MASONS.

A SUPPLY of Worrell & Co.'s Best Steel Plasterer's TROWELS at

A CHOWN'S.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S Cannister Powder; best do, and English Shot, Caps, &c., cheap at

A. CHOWN'S.

Powder and Safety Fuse.

A VERY Superior Quality of English Powder and Safety Fuse for sale at

A. CHOWN'S.

IMPROVED

PAINTED-BACK Looking Glass Plates—all sizes—a very nice article—cheap at

A. CHOWN'S.

GUNS.

A VERY Nice Assortment at

A. CHOWN'S.
No. 7, Bagot Street.

126

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has Removed his Wholesale and Retail Grocery Establishment to King Street, directly opposite to Mr. Creighton's City Book Store.

ALEX. BRUCE.

Kingston, June 1st, 1865. 126

Another Terrier Astray.

FOLLOWED a lady home on the Queen's Birthday, a Small Black and Brown Terrier, quite a pup. The owner can have him by applying at this office.

Kingston, June 2nd, 1865. 126

SHERIFF'S SALE.

C. C.

PARKE vs. BURLEY.

THE Adjourned Sale of the Defendant's Land, heretofore advertised, will take place at my Office, within the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, inst, 1865, at Noon, precisely.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff Co. of Frontenac,
Per JAS. FRIEL.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 1st June, 1865. } 126

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

NEARLY One Hundred Lots are offered for sale on Union, Centre, Collingwood, Beverly, Durham, Parke, Scott, Dundas, and Macdonell Streets, in the City of Kingston, being a portion of the Estate of the late

A. J. MACDONELL, ESQ.

Some of the Sites are the Finest about the City, embracing a view of the Lake, Bay and Islands, the Penitentiary, Rockwood Asylum, &c.

Terms easy, to suit Purchasers.

Apply to
JAMES SHANNON.

Kingston, June 1, 1865. 225 & 22

REFRIGERATORS AND IRON BEDSTEADS,

AT HORSEY'S STORE ROOMS, 166 Princess Street.

Kingston, June 1, 1865. 225 & 22

FOR SALE.

500 BARRELS OF FINE SALT, Cheap for Cash.

P. HARTY.

Kingston, June 1st, 1865. 2ws 124 & 22

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE Subscriber's COW—Red and White Spotted, one horn broken—has lately calved

Any one restoring the same will be liberally rewarded.

G. S. HOBART,
Medical Hall.

Kingston, May 30th, 1865. 124 & 22

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

JOHN GREER & Co.,
NAME OF FIRM CHANGED TO
WILLIAM MYLES & Co.

OFFER the Best of Wood for sale cheap on their wharf

FOOT OF CLARENCE ST.

East of Steamboat Wharf and opposite the Burnett House.

Parties purchasing 5 or more cords can have it piled and measured in their yard.

Freighting of wood, lumber, &c., done from all parts of the Rideau Canal to Montreal and Kingston at the lowest rates.

Address: Kingston P. O., Box 304; and Toronto P. O., Box 545. Residence, Anglo American Hotel, Ontario Street.

Kingston, May 22nd, 1865. 119&21

Instruction in Music.

THE UNDERSIGNED intending to make Kingston the future home of himself and family, and likewise engage permanently in the practice of his profession, most respectfully notifies the families and musical public of this city, that he is prepared to commence a complete course of instruction on the Piano and Violin, and likewise in Vocalization and the French language. Preferring that others should speak of his moral and professional qualities, rather than himself, he begs to submit for public consideration, the following credential from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, out of many others similar in his possession:

[COPY.]

"Government House, Vancouver's Island, March 20, 1865.—I have great pleasure in testifying that I have known Mr