HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT,—**Health and Beauty**—how to secure them.—**Female Irregularities.**—Beauty is as indispensable to the happiness of woman as is health to her existence, the loss of charms being regarded as a greater affliction than death itself. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have done more towards preserving it and relieving the various disorders incidental to the sex than all other advertised medicines united. Thousands of lovely females have had their constitutions ruined and beauty blighted by drastic aperients, pernicious stimulants and poisonous lotions. The mild, soothing, and restorative influence of Holloway's great internal and external remedies in all complaints of woman are now generally admitted whether in the Spring time of womanhood or in the Autumn or turn of life. 218

'He remembered the Forgotten' was beautifully said of Howard the Philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyment of life within the reach of persons and classes who are deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, 'the poor man's capital and the rich man's power.' We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease.—When the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike through our druggists, at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—[Journal & Enquirer, Portland, Maine.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1860.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. R., Montreal; T. K., Bath.

Arrival of the 'Melita.'

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 14 1860.

The Melita from Liverpool on the 5th arrived off Cape Race this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Adriatic and the Anglo-Saxon arrived out on the 4th.

At a collision on the East Lancashire Railroad between two excursion trains 11 persons were killed and 19 badly wounded.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had reached Alamadia, and were enthusiastically received.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says France has purchased 10 large steam transports in the United States.

Bourse closed dull on the 3rd, at 68½ 5 cents.

French corn Market rather dull.

Sardinia was about to interfere at Naples. It was reported that Gen. Lamanuora was about to leave for Naples with 30,000 troops, his object being to prevent Naples becoming a prey to anarchy, in view of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty. All the disposable vessels of the Sardinian navy were to be sent to Naples, and military preparations were more vigorous in Piedmont. The Sardinian Government was having every available transport, and it was said that if a rapid conveyance of so large a force would be found impossible, the Pope would be asked to allow them to pass through his dominions.

The Province of Terra Di Lavoro had risen in insurrection. Bands of insurgents had united, and were marching on Camp Basso. Nothing new as to Garibaldi's movements, further than that he was at Monte Leon.

The King or Naples is to pay the indemnification of three million francs for the French losses at the bombardment of Palermo.

The asserted prohibition placed on the departure of volunteers from the Sardinian States has been removed.

It is rumored that the Cabinet at Turin had agreed to prevent the invasion of the States of the Church.

The French garrison at Rome is to be increased by 3,500 men.

Ancona had been declared in a state of seige, and the Papal Delegate recalled.

SPAIN.

The duty on printing paper had been reduced nearly half.

AUSTRIA

A revolutionary Committee had been discovered at Merona. The papers seized throw startling light on the proceedings of a neighbouring power.

RUSSIA

The Emperor had invited the Prince Regent of Prussia to the hunting party at Warsaw. The Prince consequently visits Warsaw about the middle of September.

The crop accounts are favorable. A good yield is expected. Tallow—Prospects very unfavorable.

SYRIA.

The French Troops continued at Beyrout, and it is thought they will not be required to go into the interior.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay mails to Aug. 8th, and Hong Kong to July 17th, had reached England. They will be despatched to America by the 'Bremen.'

Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Madras, died of cholera on the 2nd.

A famine was impending in the Northwest Provinces of India.

The British forces in China were ready for an attack, but the French protested aginst commencing hostilities, on account of having lost all their harness by shipwreck and having 2000 less men than the British.

On the 26th June, Lord Elgin induced Gros to withdraw his protest and an attack was commenced immediately.

Trade in Bombay is very dull.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, 5th.—Melita was detained till 9 o'clock this morning.

Garibaldi is advancing on Naples. Confusion is increasing at Naples.

The Annexationist Committee on the 3rd received a communication from Garibaldi that he would in the name of Victor Emmanuel assume the dictatorship of the two Sicilies.

The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn their resignation.

The attempt to form a new one, under Prince Ischilla, had failed.

It was reported from Syria that the French detachment had suffered a reverse at the hands of the druses in Lebanon.

The Shipowners' society of London had passed resolutions regretting Mr. Lindsay's visit to America, and declaring that he does not posess the confidence of the shipping interests.

COMMERCIAL;

LIVERPOOL.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, all quarters having slightly declined.

Weather favorable for the crops.

Flour declined 1s per bbl; quotations 30s to 32s 6d.

Wheat declined 3d to 4d per cental; red 11s a 12s 3d, white 12s a 13s 6d. Corn declined 6d per quarter; mixed and yellow 34s.

Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

Ashes quiet; pots 28s 6d, pearls 28s 6d a 29s.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Wheat has declined 2s a 3s per quarter. Sugar firm, and partially advanced 6d. Tea firm.

Consols closed on the 4th at 93½.

Funds buoyant, and advancing under finer weather and improved harvest prospects.

A circular was issued by the Catholic Bishop of Buenos Ayres calling for subscriptions to aid the Pope in maintaining his temporal power. The Italian Catholics immediately got up a meeting at the theatre, passed resolutions condemning the exercise of a temporal power by the Pope, and started a subscription to aid the revolution in Sicily.

Religious Persecution in Kingston.

(*To the Editor of the British Whig.*)

"In every department of domestic and commercial life among Protestants are living instruments with which the priesthood build up their ecclesiastical structures, and extend their ramifications throughout the length and breadth of our country. Protestant money has mainly contributed to establish their colleges, schools and nunneries, those nurseries of that bigotry and intolerance which have for ages marred the pages of Christian history. In self-defence Protestants must turn over a new leaf, and adopt the tactics of their wily opponents, by keeping their own counsel and money among themselves. It is a notorious fact, that scarcely a domestic servant male or female, in this city is of the Protestant faith. Even some of the Protestant clergy have around them domestics who serve as spies upon their words and acts, and at confession disembogue any scandal they may witness or invent, to the honor and glory of Popery. This may be called bigotry or anything else, but it is a conviction that has struck deeply in the minds of many who now call for a radical reform."

The above extract is taken from a leading article in the Daily News of Friday. It portrays, in striking colors, the religious rancor and hate that animate the conductors of that journal towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Kingston Catholics are in the midst of a fearful persecution, and God only knows where it will end.—The war of extermination has already commenced; the tocsin of a religious crusade has been sounded; the first victim is the poor Catholic servant girl. A number have already been thrown into the streets, and more are to follow, friendless and unprotected. The Catholic merchant may close his shop—the Catholic artizan cease his labors, his children to starve or beg, for the furious edict has gone abroad, and their extermination advised through the columns of the Orange organ of this city. Alas! that we should live in such times, and that in the present age of enlightenment and civilization, among Christian peoples, such a spirit of intolerance should be displayed. The bigotry and religious strife that have been inaugurated in this portion of Canada since the untoward events of the last few unhappy days, already exist in Ireland, and have been productive of evils the most lamentable; but, never even in times of the most fearful persecution in that unfortunate land, were the *women* singled out as the special objects of religious hate. It remained for the fanatics of Kingston to distinguish themselves in this uncivilized and barbarous mode of warfare. Not satisfied with piteously thrusting those unprotected females from their doors, but insult must be added to injury by falsely attributing to them acts the most revolting and perfidious. Surely the Christian religion does not inculcate the belief that falsehood is pleasing to the Almighty, or that the Catholic penitent in the confessional, conceives it necessary for the honor of his religion to violate one of God's Commandments? So puerile and unfounded an accusation could only originate with men demented by fanaticism, or whose minds have been so heated by party feelings and prejudices, that they blindly use every weapon within reach, to strike down their opponents.

But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

Kingston was not sufficiently disgraced already by the conduct of the Orangemen, who prevented the Heir to the Throne of England from landing in our midst, but they must go further, and imprint a fresh stain upon its hitherto fair name, and make Kingston a bye-word and a reproach, both at home and abroad. But, is the trade of Kingston in so flourishing a state that it can afford to lose over one-third of its population? Are there no "houses to let" or tenements unoccupied? Is real estate appreciated and held at so high a figure that a further decline in the market is advisable? or, perhaps, the burden of a city debt of $300,000, with the taxes at 4s. in the pound, is so pleasant a feature in our affairs, and adds so much to our credit, that we can, with impunity, turn round and attempt litterally to destroy each other, all forsooth because the Roman Catholics exercised a constitutional right in protesting against a premeditated and offensive display of Orange flags and Orange banners upon the arrival of His Royal Highness in this city, and that, too, after the Orangemen were officially called upon to assemble to the number of ten thousand, with one hundred banners. But, I may ask, is it desirable that the Catholic merchants should withdraw from the city and take his wares to another market? that the Catholic artizan should ply his trade in another and more congenial clime, where less intolerance is displayed, and where a more charitable Christian spirit pervades? to some locality where business is solely governed and directed by a healthy spirit of rivalry and manly competition; and where the wheels of commerce are not clogged by religious dissensions and party feuds? In all other parts of the civilized globe, the customer never enquires or asks the religion of the merchant before he purchases. It is an admitted fact, that the commercial prosperity and greatness of England is owing to her freedom from fanaticism in trade; her ships are on every sea, and her merchants are to be found in every country, pursuing their honorable calling without being questioned as to their religious faith. Why, then, may I again ask, is it left to the inhabitants of this stunted city to pursue an exclusive trade, fettered by religious and party distinctions? But, it is to be hoped that the fires of persecution that at present burn so fiercely in the breasts of the Kingston zealots, may soon be extinguished; that more charitable counsels will hereafter prevail, and that harmony, peace and good-will in the end shall resume their sway, where all is now unutterable confusion. I cannot, Sir, close these remarks without requesting the publication of an article taken from a late number of the London Times, upon the unhappy differences that exists in Ireland, and which I have taken the liberty to send you. The man of sense and judgment will find in it food for much reflection. Its perusal, it is to be earnestly desired, may bring about a better state of things than at present prevails in, as I once delighted to call it, our loyal and good old city.

KINGSTON'S FRIEND.

Sept. 15, 1860.

*** 'Kingston's Friend' is making a mountain out of a mole hill. All the Protestants of Kingston are not represented by the Orange News. The Roman Catholics are laboring under no persecution; and if they were, they are sufficiently numerous to take care of themselves. If they had not kicked up such a row at Regiopolis College, half the present troubles would have been avoided.

ORANGEISM IN IRELAND.

[From the London Times.]

The good old Orange tree has been putting forth fresh blossoms in Londonderry and Fermanagh. In other parts of the world men cut each other's throats because there is something to be gained by the process, or at least they think so. In Ulster respectable subjects of the Queen insult each other on account of political disturbances which occurred about two centuries ago. 'You may break, you may shatter the vase as you will,' but the Papists and Orangemen still love the old perfume. They fling the fragments about at each others' heads with as much earnestness as though James II., of mistaken memory, and Dutch William were still in the full swing of a bloody contest within their limits. One wonders that the broad absurdity of the whole proceeding does not strike the minds of our Irish fellow-subjects so forcibly as to put any renewal of these riots out of the question. As far as we are aware, these mutual provocations are now confined to the Northern Irish counties, and very disgraceful it is to them that they should prove the sole exception to the rule of domestic tranquility, otherwise universal. At the present moment all Europe is struck with horror and amazement at the massacres which are being committed in Syria on account of the religious difficulties which exist among the population. The Great Powers have remonstrated with the Sultan, the scandal must be stopped, and before long there will be an end of it. But what if Abdul Medjhib were to hear that, even among the subjects of the Queen who addresses him in such forcible terms, the same spirit is at work which induces his own Druses and Maronites to shoot each other down like wild beasts? Might he not fairly recommend the British Sovereign to put her own house in order before she meddles with the intestine troubles of the Turkish dominions? Of course, the savage slaughters of Hasbeya and Damascus cannot be renewed at Enniskillen or at Londonderry; yet the soil of Ireland was stained the other day with human blood for causes precisely similar to those which have converted the villages of Lebanon into shambles. In what respect, save that they are under the necessity of working out their folly and wickedness in the presence of armed men, who will not permit them to tear each other to pieces, do the Orangemen and Papists of Northern Ireland differ from the Druses and Maronites of the Syrian mountains? They have, indeed, the advantage of education, of good example, and of a purer faith, but these, as it would seem, are not sufficient to elevate them above the moral and intellectual level of the ignorant mountaineers.

The old Orange spirit manifested itself at Enniskillen in a manner which was, to say the least of it, as indecent as any outbreak of the like kind of which we have recently heard. This time it was not, fortunately, a question of bloodshed; it was only that twelve of the leading gentlemen of the county of Fermanagh thought it not inconsistent with their position, nor unbecoming their dignity, to offer a public outrage to the Chief Justice, who was in the principal town of their county engaged upon the Queen's business. Chief Justice Monaghan is a Roman Catholic, and these gentlemen are, no doubt, Protestants. When the business of the assizes was concluded Chief Justice Monaghan and Baron Hughes retired from the court. Scarcely had they left the Court-house when the bells of the National Church tower were set to work by the Orange party. From the church tower scraps of party tunes of 'the most aggravating' kind—we use the words of the reporter—pealed forth. The object in view was, no doubt, to insult the Judges. The history of the transaction seems to have been this: In his charge to the Grand Jury on opening the commission the Chief Justice alluded very strongly, but very properly to the dreadful crimes—growing out of party spirit—which had disgraced other parts of the North of Ireland. He added that he had made particular inquiry into the condition of the county of Fermanagh, and his conclusion was that, although the people had abstained from a violation of the letter of the law, yet its spirit was set at defiance in such a way as to be very discreditable to the county. Here are probably the words in which lay the sting:—'That the people—the men of influence—and especially the clergy, should allow the House of God to be desecrated by the erection of banners that could have no end but to irritate others this is not creditable. I had hoped that we had reached a state of things which would put an end to all such displays.—Nothing could exceed the indignation of some—happily not of all, the gentry of the county of Fermanagh, on being told that it was not creditable to permit banners and tomfooleries connected with party squabbles and faction fights to be stuck up in their churches. Among the twenty-three members of which the Grand Jury was composed, eleven gentlemen, however, were found of so much intelligence, and with such respect for their Sovereign and themselves, that they altogether declined to join in offering an insult to the Chief Justice.—The twelve wiseacres determined upon avenging the outrage—that outrage being a comment upon the practice of sticking up party banners in God's church. The twelve signed an address to the Chief Justice, of which the following sentences may be taken as a specimen. The twelve Grand Jurors in their wrath tell Chief Justice Monaghan, that' without offering any opinion on the advisibility of these displays, they were not aware of this old custom being ever before criticized by any official,' (it was right to bring the Chief Justice to a sense of his true position,) 'or by any branch of the Executive in this kingdom, and therefore firmly believe that, unless, owing to the remarks of his Lordship, no possible collision could occur between parties of different creeds in this country.'—Now, the Chief Justice's case was that dreadful crimes had taken place, at no very great distance, as a consequence of Orange and Papist disturbances. He found the same spirit at work in the county of Fermanagh, and he might not very unreasonably suppose that if the same irritating courses were pursued the same dreadful results might follow in Fermanagh as elsewhere. Even had there been no immediate calamities to give point to his sentences, surely a Judge who had been sent by his Sovereign into that very district to punish breaches of the peace was more than justified in pointing out to the Grand Jury any causes at work among them which might lead to disturbances, riots, and murder?

The twelve wise men of Fermanagh were of a different opinion. They told Chief Justice Monaghan, in their righteous indignation and very plainly, that his strictures would only 'lead to a more determined stand upon their legal rights on the part of the Protestants, and to an aggravated idea of moral injury on that of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.' There was a fair knockdown blow for 'the official.' The letter or address of the twelve Grand Jurors was a very pretty letter, but there occurred an unfortunate hitch in the affair; The Chief Justice refused to receive it. Then it was that some one wiser than his fellows hit upon the idea of playing the Roman Catholic Chief Justice out of the good town of Enniskillen by setting the church bells to Orange tunes. Why should not Chief Justice Monaghan have a taste of their loyalty, and hear with his own ears, and upon the testimony of their own church bells, what good and faithful subjects they are to his Royal Mistress? Let us as a set-off to this amazing nonsense make honorable mention of the protest against the follies of Orangeism delivered the other day at Lisburn by Mr. Walter Travers Stannus, a Protestant magistrate and agent for Lord Hertford's estates.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

NIAGARA FALLS, September 14.

All the Prince's movements to-day have been hurried, and one incident have succeeded another with great rapidity. The Royal party left London at ten o'clock, by special train, which was, of course, preceded by another engine, and was under the special charge of Mr. Eaton, locomotive superintendent, Great Western Railway.

WOODSTOCK.

At Woodstock there was a very interesting spectacle. There was an immense gathering at the station, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Here the Prince and his party got into carriages and drove to the Mayor's residence, passing through the principal streets of the town, which were prettily decorated, and which were spanned by three pretty arches. At Mayor Cottle's, which is a fine brick house a couple of miles from town, there was a platform in front of the verandah, where could be seen the well trimmed lawn, the pleasant shrubbery, the close cut hedges of the Mayor's residence, and a fine vista of well tilled fields. On these beautiful grounds were at least 5,000 people, and on a platform close beside the gargen were a number of ladies and little girls. The arrangements were excellent in every way. There were the usual loyal addresses from the Warden, Mr. Harrington; from the Mayor, Mr. Cottle; from the Baptist College; and from the Mayor of Ingersoll. Then there was the usual levee or presentation of the principal personages present. Next the singing of God Save the Queen by the girls. Next the shouting and hurrahing for the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Governor General, which was led by Hon. Alexander, member for Gore Division. Afterwards the Royal party partook of dejeuner in the Mayor's house, and then they left for the cars again.

BRANTFORD.

A rapid run brought the traveller to Brantford, where the train halted inside a green arch quite massive in its proportions, and the Prince stepped upon a platform carpeted with crimson, on each side of which was an array of handsome ladies, who showered boquets under His Royal Highness' footsteps. At the end of this were the carriages which were to take him to the Kirby House, where lunch was ready. On the way he was escorted by a procession, in part composed of firemen, in part of Mohawk Indians, dressed in their picturesque habiliments, painted and armed. These Indians, like those at Sarnia, presented the Prince with clubs, tomahawks, arrows and other weapons. There were several beautiful arches on the line of procession, one of them being in the form of H.R.H. The H's at the sides—the R above them, while a bevy of young ladies were arrayed upon the crosses of the letters. There was some crowding at the door of the Kirby Hall, owing to defective police arrangements and a lack of military; but once inside, the scene was really magnificent. The lunch was prepared by Mr. Bloomer of Buffalo, who is a little jealous of Mr. Sanderson of New York, who has been chosen for the Prince's steward, and had, therefore, tried to outdo his rival. The tables looked splendid, for, in addition to the choicest meats and fruits, there was a great profusion of beautiful boquets. Mr. Clement, the Mayor, who had previously presented the address of the town, to which, as well as to that of the county, His Royal Highness had graciously replied, sat at the table with the Royal party, and Rev. Mr. Nelles, who acted as chaplain and said grace, was similarly distinguished.

PORT COLBORNE AND FORT ERIE.

From Dunnville the train went to Port Colborne and thence to Fort Erie. Here the party got into carriages and went to the old Fort, where some 5,000 people, chiefly Americans from Buffalo had congregated. Here His Royal Highness had the first look at Lake Erie, whose blue waters were almost waveless. Delay here was out of the question, so the Prince came quickly back, and passing across by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Company's great transit steamer International embarked on board the Clifton. An hour's steaming took him to Chippewa; on each side of the creek, into which the steamer entered, were huge bonfires which lighted up the whole as clear as day, and made the spray, which drifted up from the Falls close by, assume a rosy tinge.

CHIPPEWA.

The Magistrates of the County, headed by Sheriff Hobson, were at the landing to receive the Prince. The members for Welland and Niagara having come up to Fort Erie for that purpose, and as it was now quite dark the firemen lit their torches and ran all the way beside the Royal carriage to the Pavillion Hotel, near the Clifton House, where the platform was on which the county address was to be presented.—This was lit up with Bengal lights, and the scene was both novel and beautiful. Presenting the address was, however, performing ceremonies under difficulties. From the Pavilion the Prince drove to his temporary home, the late Mr. Zimmerman's house. The only other part of to-night's programme is the illumination of the Falls with blue lights and Bengal fires. The effect of this was tried last night and is wonderfully fine.

The Duke of Newcastle is unwell to-day, and suffering from sick head-ache. He did not go into Woodstock nor Brantford.

There was quite a trouble to-day with the New York reporters. One of them was actually getting into the Prince's carriage and when one of the Canadian Ministers who happened to be at hand, told him he could not do so, he threatened to strike. Another tried to force his way into the room at Woodstock where the dejeuner was laid, there being plates for the leading members of the suite alone. Orders were given at Fort Erie not to let them come on the Prince's boat, but they managed to get on nevertheless. The New York papers will probably be filled with abuse of the Canadian authorities to-morrow.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 14.

The Prince danced in London with Mrs. Small, the Misses Becher, Lawrason and Moffatt, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Becher, Miss Prince, Miss Gzowski, Miss Lawford, Miss Dalton, Miss Hope, Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Goodhue. While dancing with Miss Lawrason the Prince caught his spur in a lady's dress, and slipped. He took the spurs off.

On arriving at Niagara the Prince was escorted up the avenue by a number of American ladies with torches, who jumped out of their carriages for the purpose.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—We are authorised to state that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will meet the veteran warriors of 1812 at Queenston Heights, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, September 18th. This will consequently delay the arrival of His Royal Highness in Hamilton until 3 or 4 o'clock of that day.

PRINCE OF WALES AT NEW YORK.

THE PRINCE'S BALL—THE TROUBLES OF A COMMITTEE.—The unfortunate gentlemen who have undertaken the task of making things pleasant in New York for the Prince of Wales, are in a fair way to learn what perils do environ the man who labors for his fellow-creatures and the public good.—They have resolved to give the Prince a ball—the Prince, indeed, to them with tolerably Hibernian distinctness, that of all things he most desires a ball to be given him. To give the Prince a ball may seem to the unthinking reader a very simple matter. It is only to subscribe so much money, hire the Academy of Music, purchase an indefinite number of bouquets, engage Dodworth's Band, and lo! the thing is done. The unthinking reader, if such be his notions, is just as wide of the mark as usual. Bouquets, bands, dancing-floors and committees go but a small way towards the composition of a ball. After these are all provided, comes the dread necessity of inviting your company—a task not always pleasant or easy to the private amphitryon, and to a public committee the source of 'woes unnumbered.' Clearly, it is impossible that of the nine hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants of New York any considerable proportion can be accommodated within the limits of any public building whatever. To inclose the City Hall Park, board it over and cover with a tent, would scarcely offer space for one third of the people who think themselves, and are thought by their neighbors, likely to ensure the dignity and to enhance the brilliancy of a festive entertainment by their presence. And were this not so, the consideration that to give a ball in the City Hall Park, would be to include the City Hall, and would therefore involve an ex-officio invitation to the City Fathers, must make this idea at once untenable. Our Committee, therefore, must fall back upon the largest theatre in town, with its extreme capacity of three or four thousand guests. How are the wretched men to select this sacred band from the eager myriads of the Gothamite population? Are they to limit themselves, in their choice, to the aristocracy? If so, who are the aristocracy? In France, the recent census assures us there exists more than 150,000 nobles. In New-York alone we far outnumber this beggarly baronial account. Our aristocracy includes every class, all professions, men of old families, men of new families, men of no families at all; dwellers on all the avenues, in all the streets, on all the squares; dwellers in hotels, railway conductors, commercial travelers, and civilized Arabs generally. Who shall be taken, and who shall be left? In despair, the Committee create another committee, and divide among four hundred victims the fearful responsibility of exasperating nine hundred and forty-seven thousand of the inhabitants of the Metropolis. The result of all which is likely to be a ball, no doubt, and we trust a very splendid and agreeable ball; but after the ball is over how many heart-burnings, how many quarrels and coolnesses, what untold and unchronicled social conspiracies and unappeasable wrath! Happy are those—would they but know their own felicity—whom fate or their foes shall exempt from all share in the calamities prepared for the devoted men who are sacrificing themselves to procure the Prince of Wales a polka and the world of New-York fashion a new sensation.

Lady Franklin and her niece, Miss Crancroft, arrived in Kingston from Ottawa on Saturday. They are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Litchfield at Rockwood, and leave on Monday (this day) for Toronto.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Saturday, a Joint Meeting of the Directors of the Frontenac Agricultural Society, and of the United Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Kingston, was holden at the office of Mr. Thomas Wilson, called by advertisement. Dr. Barker took the chair on the part of the County Society, and George Baxter, Esq., was called to the chair on the part of the United Societies. Mr. Thomas Wilson acted as Joint Secretary. A good many resolutions were passed, of which the following is the substance:

1st. That all the Societies unite in forming one Autumnal Show at the Crystal Palace.

2nd. That the Show be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th days of September.

3rd. That the Presidents of the Societies, (Drs. Barker and Litchfield) together with Messrs. Briggs, Simpson and J. Gibson, be a Committee to strike out the Prize List, with power to make arrangements for sports and amusements.

5th. That the Directors of the Societies appoint the Judges.

6th. That Mr. T. Wilson, Esq., be the Joint Secretary, with power, &c.

Another Grand Military Pic-Nic.

No sooner had the eclat of the great Military Pic-Nic of Major O'Reilly's Rifles subsided, than we hear of another Pic-Nic of the same kind. This time it is the Pic-Nic of Capt. Burleigh's Rifles, and for the benefit of Fraser's Band. The day selected is Tuesday next; the steamboat chosen is the 'Walter Shanly,' and the place is Horse-Shoe Island, at the entrance of the Batteau Channel, than which a prettier spot could not be found. Should the day prove fair, as we hope it will, there will be a great turn out of the fair sex and their beaux, for Fraser's Band is popular with the ladies, and the attraction of the green-coated Volunteers must draw a crowd. The Volunteers belonging to the other corps of the Active Force are invited to make common cause with Company No. Three, for they all owe nearly equal obligations to Fraser's Band.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTERS FROM THE WEST.—Quebec, Sept. 14.—Sir Narcisse Belleau, and Messrs. Alleyn and Galt, arrived from the West yesterday afternoon. Mr. Macdonald is expected here in a day or two. The public proceedings connected with the Prince's visit will terminate on Thursday next, and the whole of the Ministry will then reassemble at Quebec.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK.—The following is a statement of the work cut out for the Prince of Wales, when he arrives in New York:—

Thursday, Oct. 11.—Arrived in New York.

Friday, 12th, Morning.—Parade of the First Division New York State Militia.

Friday, 12th, Evening.—Grand Ball.

Saturday, 14th, Evening.—Firemen's Torchlight procession.

Sunday, 14th.—Attends Divine Service at Trinity.

Monday, 15th.—Visits West Point.

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—The Provincial Fair opens on Tuesday next, in Hamilton. No arrangement has yet been made for reduced fare upon the Grand Trunk Railway. The consequence is, that many propose to go to Coburg, and there take the boat, while others propose going by the way of Kingston, and then up the lake.

ANNUAL FAIRS.—The Annual Fair and Cattle Show for South Hastings will be held in Belleville, on Thursday, the 4th of October.

That for the Township of Rawdon, will be held in the Village of Stirling, on Friday the 12th of October.

A BID FOR THE BALL-ROOM.—We extract the following from the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette;—

'Several gentlemen of this city are engaged in quite a novel enterprise. A large, octagonal wooden building, was erected in Montreal for the grand ball given to the Prince of Wales. It is three hundred feet in diameter, and covers some thirty-seven thousand feet of land. A few gentlemen propose to purchase it as it stands and bring it to this city, and they ask of the city government the free use of a lot of land at the South End for its site. The building cost about $50,000, and the parties believe it would pay during the political campaign, as a place for mass meetings, and in winter they would convert it into a skating place, by throwing open the sides and securing a flooring of ice.

A bruiser named Jennings, of New Orleans, who stands six feet three, has challenged any man in the world to fight with him, and is to be accommodated in New York.

THE METHODISTS SNUBBED.—Snubbing, appears to be characteristic of the Duke of Newcastle, to every body of men, except the Roman Catholics and their adherents. The Globe of Wednesday says: At Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Stinson, the representative of the Methodist body, numbering more adherents in Canada than the Church of England, was told not to read his address, as the latter body had done, but to pass on and not disturb the ear of Royalty.' Can this be possible? If true, we only wonder that the Rev. Dr. did not walk away with his address in his hands, and refuse to present it. The indignity should have been resented on the spot. While this address could not be read, we see by our exchanges that the Duke of Newcastle very graciously received an address from James O'Reilly, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston a notoriously Papist organization. This is another link in the chain of circumstances which will lead people to think seriously over the events of the past few days. Refuse Dr. Stinson—the representative of as large and loyal a portion of the people as there are in Canada—permission to read an address, but set apart a special occasion to receive Mr. O'Reilly, is something simple people cannot understand. These things will yet have to be explained. We quite agree with the remarks of the Christian Guardian, when it says:

'One thing is certain, that if ever the Queen's authority is in danger in Canada, it will not be defended by the priests in Lower Canada, nor by their followers, nor by the frivolous beings that crowd around the Prince wherever he goes; Canada will have to be defended by those very persons whose feelings have been so little regarded.'

DIFFICULTIES AT THE BALL.

A difficulty occurred at the conclusion of the ball yesterday morning, the cause of which was not known at the time, but which appeared at a later period of the day. As the company were leaving the ball room it was discovered that four of the men who had charge of the cap and coat room were not to be found, a general scramble was made for caps and coats. The consequence was that several gentlemen found themselves minus these articles of dress at a time when they were very much needed; and others found they were the possessors of both articles to which they never before claimed an ownership. This, as might be expected, caused no slight degree of murmuring, and the blame was, of course, placed on the committee. It now appears the blame was wrongly placed on them.—Deputy Chief Robinson missing his cap caused four of the men who were in charge of the room to be arrested for stealing the article. They were packed off to the cells and made pay a dollar each for cab hire.—Yesterday they were brought before the Police Magistrate, and it being found that there was not the slightest cause of complaint against them, they were discharged, refunded their money, and their character for honesty restored to them, so far as soft words and honied expressions could do so. This high handed act on such an occasion, resulting, as it did in so much trouble, is open to severe censure, and should not be allowed to pass unchecked.

Another unpleasant matter occurred towards the close of the ball by the arresting of a few gentlemen from Buffalo, whom certain members of the Police force supposed to be pickpockets. These gentlemen are of the highest respectability, and their most illegal arrest and confinement in the cells can only be accounted for by a slight obfuscation of intellect, caused perhaps by the excitement of the dance—perhaps something else. They were at once discharged yesterday, when the facts of the case became known.

CALABRIA.—Calabria is practically in the hands of Garibaldi. It is the extreme Southern province of Continental Italy, and is separated from Sicily only by the narrow Strait of Messina. It is a mountainous region, of which the hills are used for pasturing sheep and the valleys devoted to the vine. The inhabitants are a hardy and enduring race, not over loyal, though under the Neapolitan sceptre since the twelfth century. Gypsies and Arnaouts are abundant. The Calabrese make good fighters, and with them on his side, Garibaldi has an important accession. There are about a million souls in the province, which has the same privilege in regard to the Kingdom of Naples that Wales has in regard to that of Great Britain—that of giving a title to the King's eldest son and heir apparent to the throne,—who is always styled Duke of Calabria.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS 'MAGNET' and 'JACQUES CARTIER'—LOSS OF THE LATTER.

About half-past three o'clock on Friday morning, a collision took place between the steamers Magnet and Jacques-Cartier, off Pointe-aux-Trembles. From the conflicting statements made by the different parties, is it impossible to say which vessel was at fault; but, however that may be, the Jacques-Cartier sank within twenty minutes from the collision, and the other vessel, being but slightly damaged, proceeded on her voyage. The Jacques-Cartier is almost a total loss. Her cargo, consisting of 250 barrels of flour belonging to Mr. Brodie of this city, with sundry other goods, floated out, and boats were engaged yesterday in picking it up. The crew were obliged to fly to their boats in order to save themselves. We believe the lost steamer is uninsured.—[Quebec Chronicle.

RUMOURED RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Mr John A. Macdonald and some of his colleagues is still reported, and it is further stated that after the Prince leaves, the Governor General is to remain a week in Toronto to arrange the affairs of the Cabinet. We cannot tell how much truth there is in these reports, but give them as we find them.

Were there any doubt as to the information which we have received in regard to Sir Edmund Head's movements, the pertinacity of the Government organ in this city, in affirming that he has secured a new least of his office, might cause hesitation on our part. We feel none, however, in dealing with the subject. Sir Edmund Head himself has made statements to gentlemen in this city, within the last few days, utterly inconsistent with the Leader's averments; and information received from other sources agrees with the Governor, and not with the organ. Sir Edmund Head leaves Canada, the organ admits, in a few weeks; but it says that he will return two months afterwards to resume his duties as Governor General. We allege, on the contrary, that he will never return to Canada. A very short time will decide which is correct.

A grant of a new lease would indicate an intention on the part of the Imperial authorities to set at defiance the whole public sentiment of the Province. It is literally true that at the close of six year's residence Sir Edmund Head has no friends. Even the members of his cabinet, whom he has held in office so long, do not attempt to conceal their contempt and dislike for him. How could the re-appointment of such a man be regarded otherwise than as a deliberate insult? If our information were incorrect—which we are quite sure it is not—if Sir Edmund Head did obtain a new lease, there would be so warm and unanimous a demand for his recal that the Imperial Government would be compelled to yield.—[Globe.

CITY COUNCIL.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

A special meeting of the Council was held this evening. Present:—Alderman Alexander, Allen, Campbell, Flanigan, Livingston, Loan, McCammon; Councillor Chown, Creighton, Cunningham, Gardiner, Hyland, Pidgeon, Richardson, Robinson, Weyms, Yates.

In the absence of the Mayor,

Mr. Flanigan was chosen chairman.

The chairman stated the meeting was called to take up assessment by-law.

The by-law (introduced by Mr. Campbell) to levy a rate of twenty cents in the dollar was read a second and third time, and passed.

A communication from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was received in reply to the communication of His Worship the Mayor of Kingston. The following is a copy of the letter:—

LONDON, C.W.,
13th September, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th inst., which reached me this afternoon. It would be easy to refute the arguments, and contradict the statements advanced by you, on behalf of the Council of the City of Kingston, but I have neither time nor inclination for the task, I have only, therefore, to express my hope that it is your intention to publish your letter without delay. If you do not I shall feel it my duty to do so, in order that it may receive an answer from the good sense of the Canadian people.

I am, Sir,
Your very obd't serv't,
NEWCASTLE.

The Worshipful
The Mayor of Kingston.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Yates,

Resolved,—In consequence of the letter from the Duke of Newcastle, now read, calling in question, as it does by implication, the truth of the statements contained in the letter addressed to His Grace by the Mayor, under date of 11th inst., the Council are compelled, in justice to themselves, to reiterate the facts and arguments therein set forth, the former being known to be true, and the latter believed unassailable.

The Council then adjourned.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.—Sept. 12.

—— J D Dousman, Smith, 6th Aug, Cork, order, general cargo.

The little schooner Charm, with a cargo of 400 bus corn from Toledo for this port, is ashore at Ashtabula. We have no particulars.—[Buffalo Express.

Schr J F Warner, Manning, 29th do, Liverpool, for Cleveland, general cargo.

Ship Euxine, Watson, 9th Aug, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & Co, coal.

—— Disraeli, Tell, 7th do, Glasgow, C E Levey & Co, iron pig and coal.

—— Glencairn, Bulford, 8th do, Greenock, Gillespies Co, coal and iron.

—— Martha, Brewer, 23rd July, Liverpool, order, coal.

—— Manchester, Johnston, 1st Aug, Dublin, C & J Sharples & Co, bal.

—— Canada, Herbert, 1st do, Cork, C E Levey & Co, do.

—— Princess Royal, Tozer, 1st do, Plymouth, G B Symes & Co, do.

—— Onward Chivers, 2nd do, Liverpool, R R Dobell, do.

—— Consul, Bevan, 28th July, do, H Fry, do.

Bark Polly, Hamilton, 2nd Aug, Greenock, G B Symes & Co, coal.

—— Lord Sidmouth, Moodie 26th July, Port Glasgow, do, do.

—— Tadmor, Bogle, 7th July, Grangemouth, J White, coal and bricks.

—— Envoy, Masterton 23rd do, Greenock E Burstall & Co, coal.

John Bunyan, Gibb, 31st do, Greenock, order, coal.

—— Renown, Walker, 29th do, Aberdeen, do, bal.

—— Bergmana, Garran, 3rd Aug, New Ross, G B Symes & Co, bal.

Brig British Lion, O'Brien, 1st do, Cork, C E Levey & Co, do.

—— Columbus, Wanless, 25th July, Liverpool, C E Levey & Co, coal.

Sept. 13.

Ship Urgent, Williams 4th Aug, Carnarvon, C & J Sharples & Co, bal.

—— Lady Russell, Mosher, 2nd Aug, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co, bal.

—— Colonist, Brown, 1st Aug, do, M I Wilson, do.

—— Margaret Pollok, Cruickshanks, 4th do, do, A Gilmour & Co, coal, &c.

—— Mic Mac, McMurchy, 8th do, Glasgow, for Montreal, gen. cargo, 3 cabin passengers.

—— Primrose, Ganion, 26th July, Limerick, order, bal.

Bark Glenmire, Gyles, 31st do, Hayle, C & J Sharples & Co, do.

Brig Earl Gray, Banks, 5th Aug, Liverpool, order, do.

Schr Salmon Queen, Giroux, 13 days, Labrador, do, salmon and oil.

The schooner B. Parsons, bound up, had collision with some unknown vessel in Point au Pelee passage on Friday night last. Some of her head gear was carried away and both jibs considerably damaged. She arrived here Sunday, and is at present undergoing repairs. Nothing is known of damages to the other vessel.

Arrivals at the B. American Hotel.

September 15.

E. V. Mooty, Montreal; W. Clinton, Peterboro'; B. Jacob, N. York; A. W. Wright, Belleville; A. Brown, Montreal; J. F. Allison, Peterboro'.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

Sept. 15.

C. Dickinson, Brockville; J. White, do; M. [illegible], do; E. Jones, Cape Vincent; J. [illegible], Perth; S. Moore, [illegible]; Rev. H. [illegible] and lady, [illegible]; J. M. [illegible], do; E. Pack, Montreal; J. Day, Waterloo; M. [illegible]; P. W. [illegible], Oswego; W. B. [illegible], Picton; H. D. Conger, do; A. [illegible], Maryborough.