POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, the 22nd instant,

	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
Mails going East by (Through Train	2.15 P.M.	3.35 P.M.
Mails going East by Mixed Train	9 P.M.	12.45 A.M.
Mails going West by Through Train	3 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
Mails going West by Mixed Train	9 P.M.	11 P.M.

Mails for England by Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, will close on Fridays at p.m.

Mails for England by British Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 3.15 p.m.

Mails for the United States will close at 3.15 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS—Daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

R. DEACON, P.M.

Post Office,
Kingston, Aug. 12, 1862. 110

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS TO TAKE PLACE THIS FALL.

New York State Fair, at Rochester, Sept 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2nd.

County of Frontenac, at the Crystal Palace, Kingston, Oct. 7th.

Township of Kingston, at Waterloo, Oct 9th.

Town-hip of Pittsburgh, at Barriefield, October 6th.

Township of Portland Annual Fair, at Harrowsmith, Oct. 2nd.

Township of Portland Annual Fair, at Marvale, Oct. 18th.

Loughborough Annual Show, Oct. 11th, at Sydenham.

Frank ord Fair, Tuesday, Oct. 7th.

GRAND TRUNK TIME-TABLE.

KINGSTON TIME.

GOING WEST.

Mixed Train at..... 1\|18 A.M.
Express Train at..... 5\|1 "

GOING EAST.

Mixed Train at.....
Express Train at.....

Kingston, Aug. 12, 1862.

A YOUNG SHILLING A WEEK.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

Is delivered to Subscribers Every Evening for a York Shilling a week.

☞ Orders may be left with the Carrier boys, or at the British Whig Office.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1862.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

C. L. at P. W., Quebec; B & B, Georgetown.

THE WAR.

The following from the Quebec Chronicle is well worth reading:

The Northern press is exulting over the effect President Lincoln's Proclamation of the 22d is likely to have upon the issue of the war. The New York Times and Herald affect to believe that important results will arise out of the inducements it offers for obedience. That, under the former normal conditions of the Union, when secession was only in embryo, this document might have had a powerful influence in restraining its development; but now, that nine out of every ten slaveholders are deeply and irrevocably committed to the secession movement, the supposition that the publication of this edict of pains and penalties will weaken Southern resources or repress confederatism, is simply absurd. Should President Davis find embarrassment from the slave population in consequence of this proclamation, which is not at all likely, he could easily play a counter move by offering freedom in exchange for military service. But what avails it that Mr. Lincoln says:—"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free," if he have no power to give the promised freedom? To make this of any effect, the North must be in a position to distribute rewards and administer punishment, which implies nothing less than the final success of their armies, and an entire and effectual suppression of the rebellion. The Washington Executive can hardly hope that this will be achieved by the first of January.—After all these is really nothing in the proclamation that has not virtually existed, as regards the "contrabands," during the whole of the contest. Every inducement has been held out to the negroes to play the masters false; but the few poor fellows that were deluded found they made a sorry exchange; while the bulk of the black population have a most cordial hatred of the Yankee.

If the drift of the proclamation be to enlist the sympathies of Europe, it must necessarily be a failure, since the freedom it offers is not given as a boon to the oppressed, but is applied as a punishment to the disobedient. The letters of the slave, whose master is an Unionist, are not to be unloosed; while the bonds of those who serve a secessionist are to be for ever broken. As an abolition scheme it is, therefore, abortive. The right of the man is unrecognized; while his liberty is used to coerce his possessor by despoiling him of a chattel. This, perhaps, is the more venial aspect of this much lauded proclamation; for behind this flimsy veil is hidden a feature so heinous that its contemplation sickens humanity. That any government, or any ruler of a civilized country, should have fallen so low in all that elevates Christianity above paganism and the Moloch rites of the benighted savage as to offer temptations to a servile war would, at this day, be past belief, did we not witness the fact in the deeds and commendations of a people, who, on other occasions, have identified themselves with everything progressive and humanizing.—Yet, so it is; and we find their daily prints exhorting the government to this most savage and brutal recourse. Thus, they say, is the point to which attention should long since have been directed. 'The wisdom of the step taken,' says one of their leading journals, 'is unquestionable; its necessity indisputable.' Its necessity may, indeed, be indisputable from a certain point of view—but this is the stand-point of the savage alone. 'Slavery is an element of strength to the rebels. It hath untouched;'—says the Tribune—'it will assuredly prove an element of weakness—it may be of total destruction—to them and their cause, when we make such use of it and its victims as lies in our power. From now till the 1st of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We earnestly hope, however, that by that time the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave insurrection may not be invoked. If by that day the rebel army be overthrown, and their capital captured; and, if the slaveholding rebels still prove malignant, irrepressible, and as in the south-west, disorganisers and marauders, then let that which Vice-President Stephens called the corner stone of the Southern Confederacy be knocked from under it, and see whether the whole fabric of rebellion will not necessarily tumble to the ground." And this—the incitement to rapine, violation, and every hellish atrocity—is what the Tribune terms a "legitimate appliance," which may righteously be called in to aid the Northerners to secure the domination over eight millions of people, who are struggling to resist a despotism.

The additional proclamation by the President, of the 24th, says:—"Whereas it is become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to execute the laws, suppress the insurrection, and repel invasion, and to assure the world that this government is not yet in the hands of those who are willing to see the Union perish rather than see the institution of slavery perish, we do hereby proclaim and declare that if any person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall pass any order or sentence declaring the emancipation of any person held to service or labor by the laws of any State, he shall be held to be guilty of a violation of the rules and articles of war, and be tried and punished by a military court-martial or other military tribunal." Thus, in the state of a country which has never ceased to boast of its liberty. Where, we would ask, is the freedom of the subject when in the case of all "persons assisting the rebels are now, or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by our military authority, or by sentence of any court martial," the writ of habeas corpus is suspended? Is this the vaunted freedom of which we have so often heard the United States is the cradle? Is this the land where liberty, driven by monarchists to find a new home, has domiciled? Has it not been thus, throughout the world's history, that republicanism has culminated? In what but a military despotism? And to this,—how rapidly the model republic is progressing, there needs no prophecy.—the proclamations of its chief magistrate too plainly record the melancholy and fatal truth.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

DEAR WHIG,—Why should the property of our citizens, the prosperity, nay! even existence, of our city, be longer left to the mercy of the "penny wise and pound foolish" gentlemen who represent us in our City Council? Surely the expensive quoted in the foregoing, and which has been bought and paid for by others, can be made available in our case. A few days since, nearly of our most enterprising shopkeepers were burnt out, and one of the handsomest buildings in the city destroyed by fire. Again last night a number of families lost their houses by the same element, and many buildings needlessly sacrificed. Surely the experiment has gone far enough. And, if the Corporation have saved a few hundred dollars by their "penny wise and pound foolish" economy, the city has lost thousands in consequence. Would the City Book Store have been burnt had we had a Steam Fire Engine at work at the Fish Market the night of the fire? There was plenty of water in the lake, and the Steam Engine could have got up "through 1000 feet of hose in seven minutes from the first alarm?" It strikes me very forcibly that there would have been less damage done and more property saved than would have paid for a fire engine a dozen times over. Again, last night the water was on, plenty of it, but it could not be had in consequence of the loss or displacement of the hydrant-branches; here, again, a Steam Engine would have saved more property than would have paid for it several times over. The members of the Council who voted against purchasing the Engine which was here last year, on the score of economy, will never die in a lunatic asylum, and for a very good reason—they have no brains to addle. It is time for us to be up and doing. Let a public meeting be called, and the Mayor authorized to procure a Steam Fire Engine, with the necessary hose, at once, before our city is laid in ashes, and let us, at the next election, send members to our City Council who have some common sense, whatever may be their other qualifications, and not a set of "skedaddles" who run away from their duty and cry out "Economy." In fact, Dear Whig, if there is not a radical change in our Council next year you will see them nailing down the planks on the side-walks with shingle nails, and all for "economy!" To perdition, I say, with such economy!

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Kingston, Sept. 26, 1862.

EXPERIENCE WITH STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

From the Scientific American, Sept. 13, 1862.

It is now generally conceded that Steam Fire Engines, as compared with hand Fire Engines, are the most efficient and desirable in two features. One consists in the constant and reliable operation of the steam motor. Its iron sinews never grow weary like those of the human arm, which move the hand engine. It also possesses greater power than the hand engine for throwing water to higher elevations, such as the roofs of lofty buildings. There are important advantages; but, on the other hand, it has been urged against them that their first cost is greater, and being heavier than the old engines, they cannot be drawn so rapidly to fires or set to work so quickly. And to crown all, it has been asserted that as they have so many moveable parts they are very liable to get broken or become deranged when drawn over rough streets, and when working, and that they are extravagantly expensive to keep in order. We have heard it asserted that these assumed defects of Steam Fire Engines counterbalance all their adopted advantages. It is only by practical experience that reliable information can be obtained respecting the comparative advantages and disadvantages of any two systems, like those of hand and steam engines for extinguishing fires.—Heretofore full information on such a subject has been most difficult to obtain, but we have now received it in the annual report of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the City of Troy, N. Y., by Samuel S. Briggs, Esq., President of the Fire Department.

Three steam fire engines have been purchased and used, and have been found more efficient than seven hand engines; and the report says: "There is every reason to believe that when the present department shall have been thoroughly organized, its yearly cost will be little, if any, above half of that system which it supersedes." The citizens of Troy feel so much greater security from the steam than the old engines that the report says: "If the present security from fire was purchased at a larger annual outlay, it is believed the tax payers would willingly submit to an increased burden in view of the advantages thus secured." Of the three steam fire engines used in Troy, one called the "Hugh Rankin," built at the Amoskeag works, Manchester, N.H., has done wonders, and a very full report of its performances is given. Its entire cost with horses and all complete, was $3,362. It had been 83 times at work, and from September, 1860, till February, 1862, it had operated 1.6 hours, thus affording ample opportunities to test its qualities. In one instance, from the time the bell struck the alarm till the Hugh Rankin had a stream on the fire through 1,000 feet of hose, was only seven minutes. On another occasion, during a conflagration at Schenectady, in answer to a telegraphic despatch for this engine, it was placed upon a platform car, conveyed a distance of 21 miles by railroad, dragged by hand over one third of a mile, and had a stream of water on the fire in 30 minutes from the period the message for it was sent. No hand engine could have been more promptly brought into action upon these fires. With respect to durability, the report says: "This engine never missed fire by being disabled, or compelled to stop and return home when on trial, or doing fire duty, by any disability." And during the whole period of its use it has only cost $37 50 for repairs. It has an upright tubular boiler, with a fire surface of one hundred and fifty-two square feet. The pump is a double acting piston cylinder four and three-quarter inches in diameter, and twelve inches stroke placed directly under the steam cylinder, which is eight inches in diameter and the same stroke as the pump. Its weight with engineer, driver and fuel on board is 6,600 pounds. Those citizens in Troy most interested in procuring this light engine, obtained it to demonstrate to the public that steam fire engines could be put to work as quickly as hand engines, and that they were as efficient at small fires. It was also obtained to show that such an engine was perfectly practical and economical to use in a city where so many of the streets are very rough and hilly. It has been completely successful, and has cost much less for repairs than a hand engine would have done in performing much less work. The first steam fire engines which were built for our cities were rather large, clumsy and heavy. They are now being superseded by a class of lighter and more compact engines, which are proved themselves to be so efficient that Insurance Companies may probably reduce the rates which they formerly charged under the old hand engine system.

THE EXHIBITION.

Like Christmas the Provincial Exhibition comes once a year; but ah! it can only be held once at one place, it is necessary to determine a year in advance where it is next to be held. Hitherto the right of succession has been virtually sold to the highest bidder. Whatever place would give the largest sum of money was likely to prevail. It became usual to state in exact figures the amount which a town presenting itself as a candidate for the honor and profit of having the next Exhibition was prepared to give.—But yesterday, this practice was set aside. The Kingston delegates refused to make a formal bid of any specific sum; they recalled the fact that Kingston had been the first town in Canada West, to build a Crystal Palace; and this appeal to the past, seemingly passed with an assurance that all requisite accommodation would be provided, was made to take place of the offer of any specific amount of money. The delegates were indignant at being asked to name the sum they had been authorized to offer; and, rely on their assurance that all requisite preparations would be made, they carried their point with without a dissenting voice. The next exhibition will be held at Kingston.—There had been a rumor that Ottawa and St. Catharine's would appear as competitors; but they were never once proposed. Though there has been no formal resolution or even an understanding on the subject, it looks very much as if these annual exhibitions would finally be confined to four or five places. Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London are in possession of the necessary buildings; and the chances are that the annual exhibitions will hereafter take place from places in regular rotation, and that the moderate number of candidates which once made their appearance will cease to put forward their supposed claims. This would not be done in a way to wound local prejudices, by formal resolution or exertion of law; and it is to be brought about at all it will be by not pressing claims which would stand no chance of being recognized.

Now that the Exhibition is over, we may point out one or two grating defects of the management. There is no use attempting to conceal the fact—the dinner at which the Governor General and several other invited guests were present, was sadly bungled.—The whole affair was execrable. We speak from the testimony of the victims; for strange as Mr. McGee remarked, the press has a law to itself, we were not under the necessity of being of the number. We can easily conceive that it was a sad trial, to nerve and stomach to be obliged to try to feed upon half dressed chickens and half brewed beer. Any one has a perfect right to order at his own bill of fare, and to dine on fish that has long lost its freshness if he pleases; but we protest, in the name of hospitality, against the cruel practice of sending persons whom you invite to dine with you home in a fit of dyspepsia. The tent, brought from Hamilton, into which the dinner party was crammed, was very unfit for the purpose; and if there had been no other proper means of accommodation, it would have been much better to have a good dinner served to two or three hundred persons in St Lawrence Hall. For the credit of Upper Canada, we trust that strangers will never again be under the possibility of being victimized by a popular dinner, very meagre and ill-dressed, and washed down with flat beer showing a reproachable tendency towards bad vinegar.

As the wisdom of the managers would have it, the Crystal Palace was not lighted a single night of the Exhibition. No greater blunder could have been made. It would, if properly lighted as it easily might have been with coal oil, have been one of the finest sights and the greatest attractions which it was possible to find in the city. The attractions of a band of music might have been added. Night is the time of all others when the working mechanic of the city could best have attended; and if this had been done, perhaps there would have been no diminution in the number of visitors as compared with some other occasions. As there are crystal palaces at all the places where the exhibitions are likely to be held for some time, it is to be hoped that the silly blunder will not be repeated.—[Leader.

THE FUTURE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Quebec, Sept. 26.

The convention which the Mercury a few issues back dilated so grandiloquently on is proving a source of discomfiture to the Mighty in more ways than one.

The Intercolonial railway scheme has, with few exceptions, brought down both their erstwhile supporters of the press upon them in such an unmistakeable way that the Premier will be obliged to make an expert "strategic retreat," or in other words, "back out" as best he can.

The organ's publication, and thereby quasi-official endorsation, of the "distinguished" member of the convention's saying with regard to "Ottawa" as the future Seat of Government has, as might naturally be expected raised the ire of that thrice disappointed little city, and all sorts of retaliatory menaces are being uttered against John Sandfield should he attempt to "double" or break faith with them.

We sincerely sympathise with the deluded Ottawa citizens, and as proof of good intention, we will first of all draw their attention to a fact, and then communicate a little bit of information to them whispered to us the other day in confidence, and which they may rest assured is the present Ministerial programme with regard to the Seat of Government.

First then it has been officially announced, and no doubt our Ottawa friends know it before we did, that the Commission has adjourned until some time in November. In the interval its members are to carry on the work of measurement, and otherwise occupy themselves in spending their time, and the public money.

Not a word is said about covering in their works, or providing against exposure of them to the inclemency of the coming winter.—And why? Because, in our opinion, it is the intention of the Macdonald-Sicotte cabinet to hold them in abeyance, pending the opinion of Parliament on their great Intercolonial scheme, and eventually to abandon them altogether.

The fact we spoke of, it will be allowed, in some measure bears out our opinion. With November the season will be too far advanced to continue the work until spring, and then, however actively prosecuted, the buildings could by no possibility be got ready by October 1863, at which time it has already been decided they should be ready for occupation—that is, by everybody except Messrs. Macdonald, Sicotte & Company.

It is, however, settled, we understand, that the Parliament is to leave Quebec at the time above named, and go to Toronto, where it will remain until accommodation is provided at Montreal, which is to be the future central seat of government for the United Provinces.

This, we have reason to believe, is the true interpretation of the "distinguished" member's observation, and of the nice, quiet little game of "dodge" at present being carried out in connection with this Ottawa Commission.

Our Ottawa friends may rest assured that we have laid bare the Ministerial role, and that it rests on one contingency whether it shall be carried out or not, namely—continuance of the present administration in office.—[Quebec News.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION!

We have learned from a reliable source that the Imperial Government have signified to the Government of Canada their willingness to allow the Galway line of steamers to take the place of the Canadian line, plying between Galway and Quebec during the summer months, and Galway and Portland, Me., during winter months, until the completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, when Halifax will be the port of call throughout the year instead of Quebec and Portland. While signifying their willingness to allow this change to be effected, they have proposed to grant an annual subsidy of £80,000 a year to the Galway line of steamers until the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, provided Canada agrees to pay £20,000; and what (at still better) when the railway is completed, they will pay the entire subsidy, £100,000. The Government of Canada we understand, as once agreed to accept the proposal, as well as they might. Canada is at present paying to the Canadian line of steamers an annual subsidy of £80,000. As soon as this new scheme goes into effect she will secure, without an effort on her part, an annual saving of £60,000 a year, which will pay her proportion of the interest on the railway during construction, and leave a balance in her favor of £4,000 annually; and when the road is completed she will save £54,000 a year. This proposal of the Imperial Government, so far as we can learn, either did not reach Canada or was not made public until after the Railway Delegates had concluded their labors. Had it been received prior to or at the time they were deliberating, the delegates from the colonies might have argued with great propriety and fairness that Canada should assume the payment of a much larger share of the interest on the cost of the road. Indeed, one half or seven-twelfths would not have been too large for her proportion, considering the great pecuniary gain in connection with the numerous other benefits which will accrue to her by the construction of the road.

This proposal is an additional proof that the British Government are quite sincere in their offer of a guarantee of interest on the cost of the Intercolonial Railway, and quite anxious that the work should be commenced and finished with as little delay as possible.

We congratulate Canada on the great saving which the determination of the Imperial Government will effect in her revenues, and Nova Scotia on the great benefit which will accrue to her by Halifax being chosen as the port of call on the completion of the Intercolonial Railway.—Quebec Mercury.

The Editor's Table.—No. 266.

'Our Table' has been but scantily supplied during the past week:—

CHAMBER'S MONTHLY for October. John Creighton, Kingston. $3.

About an average number in point of literary merit, but deficient in pictorial embellishments—a good many wood cuts, but none of them good; that is, good for Harper's. Trollope's 'Opley Farm' is drawing to a finish. He has taken the slime so completely out of that charming woman, 'Lady Mason,' and leaves her nothing but a perjured and forger. 'Roinbla,' by Miss Evans, is continued—rather a disagreeable story, full of Italian words of very doubtful etymology. English writers are too fond of displaying their knowledge of foreign modern languages, forgetful of the mass of readers whose like knowledge extends to the ordering of their incorrectness. 'The Small House at Allington' is the commencement of another novel by Mr. Anthony Trollope—everything he writes is worth reading. The 'Mistress and Maid' at Miss Mulock is like her 'John Halifax,' ever-rated and over-praised. 'Madeleine Schaeffer' is a better tale, evidently the production of an American lady of taste and education.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED—No. 1, Vol. 1—a Weekly Newspaper. H. Brown & Co., Hamilton. $3.

This is the first number of a newly issued Illustrated Canadian family newspaper, of twelve pages of large 4to. size. The illustrations are only four in number, comprising a likeness of the late Sir Allan MacNab, a view of the Cedar Rapids, the University of Toronto, and a Settler's Home. These are good for Canada, but there is great scope for improvement. Of the literary merits we are scarcely capable of judging—a fearful heaviness pervades its pages; but then what is heavy for us may be light and pleasant to others. The mechanical execution of the new paper is exceedingly good, and the whole got up excellent. Although the first number does not please us, yet we must acknowledge the undertaking to be both spirited and enterprising, worthy of the public support, which we heartily hope it may obtain.

THE POKER—No. 1, Vol. III. Quebec. $1 50 per annum, or five cents per copy. 4to. of four pages.

Here we have the Toronto 'Poker' redivivus. If we express our opinion of this new issue, the publishers won't send it again, so we must praise it, and the best word we can say is, that it is not so wretchedly dull as its predecessors, though quite as scurrilous. In the letter signed, 'Jemima Dodd' be intended to ridicule 'Lady Monck,' the writer deserves to be kicked; not for his impertinence, but for his total want of wit and humor.

THE TREASURY FOR THE YOUNG—Vol 1, No. 8—for August. Toronto. 4to. four pages. 25 cents a year.

The above is also a new publication, but not quite so new as the preceding. It is an illustrated quarto sheet, prettily got up and well printed, filled with good things for the rising generation. It is issued from the 'Observer' office, evidently from the same religious persuasion.

REPORT OF THE L. C. COMMITTEE ON THE COLONIZATION OF WILD LANDS. A Blue Book. 8vo. pp. 80.

This Blue Book, a long time coming out, contains a large amount of very valuable statistic information as to the state, condition, population and value of the sparsely-settled Seigniories and Townships of Lower Canada. Intending settlers will find it highly useful.

THE GENESEE FARMER for October. J. Harris, Rochester. 50 cents.

Always useful, always welcome.

THE UPPER CANADA LAW JOURNAL for September. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. $4 cash.

'Busy as the devil in term time.' The 'Law Journal' has the advantage of 'Auld Clootie,' for it is busy all the year round.

PUBLIC OPINION for Sept. 13. A London Newspaper. Price 2d.

For obtaining a good knowledge of English politics, no weekly newspaper is so useful as 'Public Opinion,' a folio sheet of 24 pages.

LORD PORTMAN.—It is is stated in English papers that Lord Portman will be raised to the Peerage, with the title of Earl of Dorset, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority. It is also said that Lord Portman will resign his seat in the House of Assembly shortly, thus causing a vacancy in the representation of East Middlesex.—Spectator.

*** Will the Spectator explain? Lord Portman is a British Peer, being the first peer of his name, made in 1807. The Hon. Mr. Portman, Member for East Middlesex, is a son of Lord Portman; if the eldest son, he becomes by courtesy, in the case of his father's being created Earl of Dorset, Lord Portman, but does not become a Peer, for his father still will remain the real Lord Portman, by courtesy allowing his eldest son to bear his second title.

While on this subject, we may as well add, for the information of those who do not study the niceties of the Peerage, that Lord Monck, the present Governor General, is a Viscount of the Kingdom of Ireland, but possessing no British Peerage, or being a Representative Peer, has no seat in the House of Lords, but like Lord Palmerston is eligible for election to the House of Commons, as a Commoner. The Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, is a titular Earl, an Earl by courtesy, therefore no Earl at all; but being the eldest son of the Marquess of Normandy, who is the real Earl of Mulgrave, he is allowed by courtesy to bear his father's second title, in the same manner as the Marquess of Douro was allowed to bear the title, when all the world knew that the late Duke of Wellington was created Marquess of Douro by the King of Portugal.

DAN RICE.

(From the Oswego Times.)

Dan himself said in the ring, and his pathetic sayings were loudly cheered by the immense assemblage. Dan performs good service to the Union cause in his travels through the country, and, perhaps in his recent tour through Canada has done more to change the sentiments of the Canadians than any other man could accomplish. He omitted no occasion to deliver a lecture to the inhabitants of Queen Vic's colony on the true position of affairs in this country, which had a great effect in enlightening the minds of many who have hitherto been prejudiced against the Federal cause by the press of the country.

*** Dan is a great humbug. When in Kingston, he was altogether a strong Southerner, or at the very least, a very strong Democrat. Had he repeated in Oswego what he said in the Ring at Kingston, his reception would not have been so flattering.

DOMESTIC.

THE OTTAWA COMMISSION.—The organ of last evening informs the public that the sittings of the Ottawa Commission had been adjourned until the first week in November. In the meantime the measures are to be proceeded with the measurement of the portion of the building already completed. We are informed, moreover, that the Commissioners have discovered God knows what, in the shape of frauds and overcharges. Of course they have. Who ever expected, from the day in which the Commission was appointed to the present, that they would have done anything else? The thing was perfectly understood from the beginning, and all that was required was a mere superficial knowledge of the state of the buildings as the groundwork on which to base their report. The Commission will undoubtedly report against the present contractors, and endeavor to realize hell the contract. But what then?—Quebec News.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—At the recent meeting of the Press Association in Toronto, a deputation was named to wait upon the Postmaster-General, to urge upon the government the propriety of returning to the former system of carrying newspapers by the mails free of charge. The deputation were able to see the Honble Mr Foley on Wednesday morning, and laid their case before him. Mr Foley very frankly stated that, individually, he was in favor of the abolition of postage on newspapers, but that he could not pledge the government to any special course in the matter, seeing that, up to the arrival of the deputation, the matter had not been brought under their notice. He stated, however, that such considerable reductions had been made in the item of subscriptions to newspapers, that he hoped to be able to apply the sum so saved in liquidation of the loss which the discontinuance of the postage on papers would occasion.

So far, then, as the Post Master General is concerned, all is as favorable as the most sanguine friends of the abolition of the newspaper postage fee could desire. But we must not conceal the fact that the amount realized to the Department from that source last year was $50,000, and that it is expected to realize $65,000 this year. In the absence of that sum, the Postal Department would not continue to be self-sustaining, and the question that has to be solved is, whether the existing state of the finances of the country will permit the loss of the sum named. If it can; if the object to be attained is deemed of sufficient importance to sanction the loss, then there seems to be every prospect that those who have so long urged their views upon former Governments in this matter, will receive at the hands of the present administration ample satisfaction. Though we have not been advocates of the abolition, yet we are free to confess that the large majority of our confreres and of the general public, are in favor of the measure, and are quite sure that, popularity considered, the step would be a good one.—Free Press.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Coroner Halowell held an inquest yesterday on the body of the man who was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway by the special train containing the Governor General and suite, near the Queen-street junction. The body had been identified as that of Richard Austin, farmer, near Weston. Mr. J. Martin, locomotive superintendent, Joseph Reeve, engineer, and P. Shea, fireman who were on the engine, all testified that when the unfortunate man was first seen he was walking on the track, between the rails. The whistle was sounded as the train approached, the engine was reversed, and the breaks put down, the cow-catcher struck the man between the legs, and threw him with great violence up on to the platform surrounding the boiler. The train was stopped as speedily as possible, but the man was killed instantly. Mr. C. R. Christie, Superintendent, and W. Smith, Detective, who were on the train, gave evidence as to the alarm whistle being sounded. By the instructions of Mr. Bridges, Smith, the detective, was left in charge of the body, with orders to provide a coffin at the expense of the Company, and make enquiries regarding the relatives of deceased. One of the relatives was present at the inquest. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—[Globe.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL A LAWYER.

OSGOODE HALL.

On Wednesday morning his Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lord Mulgrave and the gentlemen of his suite, departed on foot from the Rossin to the Osgoode Hall, where they were received by the Benchers and members of the Law Society and a large number of citizens, in the most enthusiastic manner. Lady Monck and the other ladies of the party arrived soon after in carriages. Cheers for the Queen, His Excellency and Lady Monck, were given in a very hearty manner. Among those present we noticed Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. John Crawford, M. P. P., Mr. Mathew Vankoughnet, Mr. Scott Brough, Mr. George Boomer, Mr. John Gwynne, Q. C., Mr. John Bell, Thomas Galt, M. P. P., Judge McLean, Judge Morrison and Judge Richards. After His Excellency and suite had visited the various apartments in the Hall, they were escorted to the Convocation Hall where the Benchers of the Law Society were sitting—awaiting the appearance of His Excellency upon whom they proposed conferring the honorary degree of barrister-at-law. From the Convocation Hall he was escorted into an adjoining room and robed in "hat and gown." After which he again entered the Convocation Hall, and, after answering a few questions, which were propounded by the Treasurer of the Law Society, Hon. J. H. Cameron, he was duly installed an honorary barrister-at-law. The party then took to their carriages which were in waiting in front of the Hall, and proceeded up Queen street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ASSIZES.

The Court of Assize and Oyer and Terminer for these United Counties opened today, at noon, before the Hon. Chief Justice Draper; O. S. Gildersleeve, Esq., Mayor, being Crown Officer. William Ford, Esq., jr., is foreman of the Grand Jury. In his address to the Grand Jury, which was pointed and impressive, His Lordship remarked that there were only four cases on the criminal docket, and how pleased he was to see this, an evidence of the decrease of crime in this part of the country. He also stated there was a general diminution of crime over the Province. Several undefended issues were disposed of after the opening of the Court.

At the opening of the Court to-day, Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and the members of the Bar then present, rose in Court, and Sir Henry addressed the Lordship in the following manner:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—On behalf of the members of the bar of this city, I am desirous of offering to your Lordship our congratulations on seeing you again amongst us to preside, over the present Court.

Although not within the recollection of many of the younger members of the bar, I myself, and many other gentlemen not now here, remember and recollect with pleasure the time when your Lordship appeared amongst us as Solicitor, and afterwards as Attorney General, and we all recollect the happiness event in which your Lordship took part in laying the foundation stone of the splendid edifice in which your Lordship now sitting. We are gratified to see your Lordship as vigorous as in days past, when you appeared here as a member of the bar. But, while we regret that your former Chief Justice, Sir J. B. Robinson, has ceased to preside over one of the Courts of this Province, we rejoice your Lordship is still presiding over the other, and it affords me and the members of the profession now present much pleasure again to meet you.

To which his Lordship, the Chief Justice, replied:—

Sir Henry Smith and Gentlemen of the Bar of Kingston,—

I have to thank you most sincerely for this kind and unexpected mark of your esteem. You will all understand that I am quite unprepared to make adequate reply—a reply your congratulations deserve.

His Lordship then referred to his former residence in Kingston, whilst a member of Lord Sydenham's Government, and also to the determined opposition which he had given to the removal of the seat of Government from it—a step, which his Lordship said, he had been more fully convinced of since was, to say the least of it, a mistake.

He then referred to his intimacy with a member of the Kingston Bar, the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., of whose memory he spoke in feeling and flattering terms. His Lordship also congratulated the Profession on the successful completion of the edifice (the Court House,) in which he had "laid the corner stone;" and concluded his reply by paying a high compliment to Sir J. B. Robinson.

YOUNG MEN'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.—An interesting programme is out for the meeting of this Association to-morrow evening, in the Cathedral school room. The chair is to be taken at half-past seven, and the public are invited to attend.

ACCIDENT AT THE SHIP YARD.—On Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, an accident occurred at the Ship Yard by which Mr. Howe Talmer, of this city was seriously injured. He was engaged in painting the name of the barque St. George upon her stern, when he unfortunately fell off the scaffolding and had his chest considerably hurt.

☞ A regular meeting of the City Council is called for to-night.

POLICE COURT.

Sept. 29th.

David Vanvolkenburgh, James Lawson and Joseph Mackay, charged with drunkenness. The former was fined $1, the others $2 each.

Archibald Buchanan and John Hanley, charged with vagrancy. Sixty days in gaol.

George Graves, charged with stealing $30 from Mr. David Kelly, who lives in Colborne street. There were three others shareers of the spoil (also boys); but the case awaits the action of the County Attorney.

Programme Band 62nd Regiment—September 30th 1862.

March for the opening of Exhibition of 1862. [Auber.
Selection.....Op. I. Montecchi e [Capuletti...Bellini
Waltz.....Annie.....Marriott.
Selection.....Op. Les Mousquetaires de la Reine...Halevy.
Quadrilles.....Zurich.....D'Albert.
Canta, 'Pro Peccatis'.....Stabat Mater, Rossini.
Galop.....Garibaldi...D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KENNEBEC DIVISION.—The nomination for this division, composed of the counties of Megantic, Lotbinière and Arthabaska, took place at Somerset on Monday last. Two candidates—Messrs. Charles Cormier and Louis Richard—were nominated, the show of hands being claimed for the former, and his friends being confident of success.—Leader.

We are requested by M. Laprest to state that he has withdrawn from the contest in the Home Division. He does not desire that any one should say, when the election is over, that he was the means of having prevented Mr. Clay's election, should that gentleman happen to be defeated.—Ib.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

BUILDING AND BUYING CONFEDERATE WAR VESSELS IN ENGLAND.

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO PUT A STOP TO THE AMERICAN WAR.

NAPOLEON WILL RECOGNISE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

HE WISHES ENGLAND TO DO LIKEWISE.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH RATHER WORSE.

Cape Race, Sept 27.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Londonderry on the 19th, was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at three o'clock this morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The steamship City of Washington arrived from New York at Liverpool on the 17th.

The dates by the Anglo-Saxon are five days later than those already received.

The news is unimportant.

The rumors of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy do not gain ground.

It was reported that the Confederates were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the river Mersey.

Breadstuffs steady at Tuesday's market, but closed quiet and irregular on Friday.—Flour had a declining tendency.

Provisions quiet, but firm, and advanced 1s a 2s on Tuesday.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾ a 93⅞ for money. American securities were quiet but steady.

The stirring news from America, brought by the Europa and subsequent steamers, was the theme of universal comment.

The defeat of General Pope's army was regarded as most disastrous for the North; but the valor displayed by the Northern troops in the second Bull Run battle was generally admitted.

The London Times admits that the Federal troops fought with more than ordinary courage, and that their two days' fighting reflects their military character from reproach, but everything except that honor for them is but dust. The gallant stand which the Federal army made, only takes the sting of disgrace out of their overthrow.

The London Daily News admits the severity of the defeat of the Federal army, and thinks that there will be more bloody battles in Maryland.

The London Times argues that the Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy, and that it can only be used when it is no longer able to execute the mandates of the Government in the Capital. It argues that but as the prospects of the Federals now appear, there is the element of a better prospect in the future.

The London Star considers the aspects cause hopeless, opposes the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the southern states, has not been proclaimed, and urges the adoption of that measure.

The London Herald thinks that the North will do well to consider the expediency of making a compromise with the South, at once.

A Paris correspondent believes that Count Mercier has been ordered by the government of France to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America, for the sake of humanity.

The London Times correspondent from Paris says, Napoleon will decidedly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and is anxious that the English government should adopt a similar course.

The London Morning Post points out the grounds on which the Confederate Government may claim recognition from the European Powers.

The question of substitutes for cotton at present more and more attention, but practical men express but little confidence in the supplies afforded.

The Great Exhibition will finally close on the 1st of November next.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde, the Stona, the Giraffe and the Greyhound, have been sold to the Confederate Government.

The Liverpool Telegraph says, besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Confederate government, which are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, a large iron plated ram is being constructed on the river Mersey without any attempt being made at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. The sage Journal says it is lying at Liverpool, taking in a cargo of iron plates destined for pushing a Southern vessel which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston.

The Tuscarora was at Cadiz.

The excitement in the Jute and Hemp market had subsided.

There is nothing new as regards the Roman question.

Garibaldi's health is said to be rather worse.

The Polish Nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government.

The Roman question continues dormant in France, but nothing indicates any movement.

ITALY.

The official Turin Gazette defends the Government from attacks for not declaring its intended course toward Garibaldi. It says the law has to be executed and justice take its course.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The