POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, the 12th 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. 510

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS TO TAKE PLACE THIS FALL.

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

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

County of Lennox—At the Town Hall, Napanee, on Wednesday, October 15th.

County of Addington—At Newburgh, on Saturday, October 25th.

Township of Camden—At Centreville, on Saturday, October 18th.

Township of North Fredericksburgh—At Lucas' Inn, on Tuesday, October 14th.

A YOUR 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.

GRAND TRUNK TIME-TABLE.

KINGSTON TIME.

GOING WEST.

Mixed Train at	1:18 A.M
Express Train at	4:38 "

GOING

Mixed Train at	
Express Train at	

Kingston, Aug. 12, 1862.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, 1862.

With the solitary exception of the Federals themselves, no nation on earth think well of the Northern cause, or wishes it success. In spite of the foul blot of Slavery permanently attached to the Confederates, they see a brave people struggling for their liberties, and they do not stop to enquire what the cause of quarrel is—they only see the struggle and admire the pluck. Want of food, want of clothes, want of money, want of arms, and the want of everything necessary to enable a people to fight well, is suffered by the Southerners, and still they fight like Homer's Greeks; while their adversaries, filled with plenty caused by an overflowing treasury, turn into ridicule the efforts of their opponents; and, though beaten repeatedly, turn to fight again; confident that, in time, numbers and strength will have their weight, and must prevail in the long run. What a sight to see! A brave nation put down by the strong arm—their cities destroyed, their villages burnt down, their fields ravaged, their women raped, their slaves liberated, and the whole country reduced once more to a state of nature!

IRISH NEWS.

Dublin, Sept. 14.

The late Sir Thomas Wyse, British Ambassador at Athens, well known as the historian of the 'Catholic Association,' and the man whose writings mainly contributed to the founding of the Queen's Colleges, died at Athens on the 15th of last April, having made his will, which was duly executed on the 12th of the previous month.—He appointed Mr. George Wyse, his brother, and Mrs. Winnifred Mary Wyse, executor and executrix of the will, making the former devisee of the estate, and the latter the principal legatee. The deceased, at the time of his death, was beneficially seized of certain estates in fee simple in the county and city of Waterford. His nearest surviving relatives were Madame Lenita Wyse, his widow (now resident in Italy,) Alfred Napoleon Wyse, his eldest son and heir-at-law, and William Charles Wyse, his only other child. The deceased had been separated from his wife on account of unhappy family differences. It appears that, previous to his marriage with the daughter of the late Lucien Buonaparte, marriage articles were executed by Thomas Wyse, by which the estates in question were settled upon the issue of that marriage, and that he consequently represented himself as having only a little interest in them, and could not, therefore, legally dispose of them by will. On this ground, the heir-at-law objects to the execution of the will.—Whether the testator had power to will the estate or not is a question for the decision of the Court of Chancery. In the meantime, the executors applied yesterday to Judge Keatinge, in the Court of Probate, to send a commission to the British Consul at Athens to examine witnesses as to the due execution of the will. The witnesses to it were Messrs. A. W. Drummond and H. F. Digby, attached to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens, and Mr. C. W. Merlin, British Vice Consul. These gentlemen are detained at Athens by their official duties, hence the necessity of the commission to take their evidences to prove the will. His Lordship made the order, directing the commission to issue.

Those who think they can earn lasting fame by political agitation in Ireland should be warned by the fate of O'Connell and his faithful and chivalrous companion, Steele.—There is no question that the remains of the latter have been removed from the vault in which they were deposited, nor those of the chief for whom and for whose party he sacrificed everything. The vault, it seems, was wanted by a wealthy alderman, and the Glasnevin Cemetery Company thought themselves justified in removing the coffin of "Honest Tom Steele," a Protestant, to make way for the family of a more orthodox Christian. This is a small matter compared with the fact deplored in eloquent and pathetic terms by the Freeman's Journal. There is a statue of the late Mr. O'Connell, "the Liberator," to whom, mainly, the Roman Catholics of Ireland owe their emancipation, and whose word was once law to millions. The sum of £100 was wanted to release this statue, in order that it might be set up at Ennis, on the spot where O'Connell won his greatest victory, the Clare election, which decided the Government of the day to relinquish its opposition to the Catholic claims. The editor of the Freeman appealed in the most earnest terms, not only to the people of Clare, but to the Roman Catholics of all Ireland, to contribute the required sum for this "national" purpose. The result of this appeal to the gratitude of an emancipated race and a liberal Church was three subscriptions of £1 each! This day, the Freeman reports that increased opportunity has obtained not a tithe of the sum required to release the statue from the hands of the sculptor. There was a time when it was thought that O'Connell needed no monument—that his name would be for ever engraved on the nation's heart; but, deep as the impression he made was while he agitated for religious freedom, he was scarcely a year consigned to the tomb when his memory had almost perished among the people for whom he had been labouring all his life. The people for whose shillings brought him in so large a revenue for many years, got little appreciable benefit from emancipation, and the gentry and professional classes, whom it relieved from political disabilities, have done little to express their gratitude or perpetuate his memory; and with regard to the Roman Catholic Church, a chief ruler has arisen in it who knew not O'Connell. Dr. Cullen cares little about the memory of the great demagogue, though his heart was sent to Rome. His great dogma, the 'sovereignty of the people,' is rank heresy in the city, which is the refuge of excited Legitimists.

A foreigner has put to shame the Irish gentlemen who owe their positions in society to the labours of O'Connell, yet will not subscribe a pound to erect a statue to his memory on the spot where he won his greatest victory. The Viscount De Bremont Dassac has sent a subscription of £20 for the statue in question. "This gentleman," the Freeman says, "was appointed 'intermédiaire' between the Imperial Commission of France and the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition. He has relations in this country who are connected with the family of O'Connell, a name which has always been to the Viscount the symbol of honour and devotedness to a country to which he is deeply attached." "A Barrister" states that the sum of £100 might be obtained by addressing a circular to all who owe their daily bread and the roof that covers them to O'Connell's patronage, and by threatening to publish the list if they did not contribute.

If Hayes the murderer of Mr. Braddell, be not speedily arrested, it will not be for want of pecuniary inducements held out to those who can give information as to his hiding place. Mr. P. C. Howley, Resident Magistrate of the district, has published the following "proclamation":—

HAYES'S ARREST.—500L REWARD.—I will and 500L to any one who gives me private information where Michael Hayes of Carrickmore, charged with Mr. Braddell's murder, may be found; said sum to be paid to the person who gives such private information provided he is arrested by the constabulary. Moreover, will pay 150L for information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who harboured him or aided him to escape from justice. Such information to be given in both cases within six months.—Given under my hand at Tipperary, 6th of September, 1862.—P. C. HOWLEY, Resident Magistrate.

The Editor's Table.—No. 268.

The weekly receipts have been but few:

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

Ever in time, and always welcome to the women. Now's the time to form clubs for 1863. Remitting $16 to the publishers will ensure the receipt of twenty numbers of 'Petersons' for one year!

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION (English Edition) FOR LOWER CANADA for September. E. Senecal, Montreal. $2.

NEW MUSIC.

THE HOME CIRCLE, a Collection of Piano Forte Music, consisting of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c., &c. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston; Murdoch's, Kingston. 4to, pp. 216. $1 50 boards, $2 bound.

This is a very handsome Collection of Piano Forte Music of the kind mentioned in the title-page, and is a Companion to the 'Silver Cord,' a similar Collection of Songs, Duetts, &c. There is as much sheet music in these two books as would cost $50 if purchased separately at ordinary prices. Both are advertised in these columns.

FINE FRUIT.

The best Fruit in Canada is not always shown at the Fairs. An example of this occurred on Saturday. Mr. Barnard Fitzpatrick placed on 'Our Table' half a dozen fine Apples that nearly filled a peck measure. They are immensely large, and very finely flavored, of the Permean kind, grown by himself at his Cottage on the Montreal Road. There was nothing so good at the Horticultural Show, or at the County Fair.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

London, Sept. 20, 1862

The Commissioners have at last decided that the International Exhibition is not to close until the 31st October, and that the building will be open for sales, &c., for some days after that. This we may regard as a final settlement of a much debated and much vexed question here. A good many foreign Commissioners are far from satisfied with this prolongation of time. There are very few who have not had quite enough of it already. Daily attendance has become a great bore, and the return of goods to the more Northern ports will be difficult if not impossible at so late a period.

We have had a nice little bit of scandal in the Exhibition lately, arising out of the foreign refreshment department. Mr. Veillard, whose waiters preyed upon and robbed the public was preyed upon and robbed in turn. The waiters never disgorged their ill gotten gains to him it seems, since he failed to make the profit necessary to carry his enterprise through, and has found his way into the Bankrupt Court. At the meeting of his creditors, it was ascertained that the scion of a noble house having some petty place about the establishment has sicced M. Veillard's friend, coached his application through the Commission, acted as his secretary and financial nurse, and in return had the promise of so much per head of those present at the Exhibition each day. In this way the Hon. Mr. Cadogan earned a very nice sum of money, taking care to come down on poor Veillard every night for his share of the sums received. The public naturally inquired through the press to what extent Mr. Cadogan had influenced the Commissioners in awarding this (to him) profitable contract to M. Veillard, before unknown to fame. The Commissioners publish a memorandum carefully eschewing all reference to Mr. Cadogan, but declaring that M. Veillard was reputed to have a partner who had belonged to a great Paris cafe, and was backed also by very respectable people—and that was the reason which had induced the acceptance of his tenders which offered the Commissioners the largest amount for the privilege of feeding and flogging the easy going public. People are not satisfied and expect fuller developements during the examination in the Court of Bankruptcy.

GERMAN SETTLERS IN FRONTENAC.

We are much pleased to be able to make the announcement that the government have concluded an arrangement with F. Teigmann, Esq., as agent for a party of Prussian emigrants, for the purchase of 60 000 thousand acres of land in the county of Frontenac, on which to form a settlement. The lands thus arranged to be purchased have been withdrawn from sale; and, moreover, it is important that the public should know that persons locating on any of the lands withdrawn will be ejected and receive nothing for any improvements they may make. We will mention the lots in the different townships which are now out of the market:—

Clarendon—The whole of the township, except occupied lots, and lots located on the Frontenac Road.

Palmerston—The first six concessions of this township, except occupied lots and lots already sold.

Miller—Lots 1 to 20 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions, except occupied lots and lots located on the Frontenac Road.

The tract of land thus selected will be found to be of irregular shape, the greater quantity of the land taken up by the Priests being in the township of Clarendon, which will doubtless be the hyatt of the settlement. Active preparations are at once to commence for the reception of the immigrants and their families, who will arrive out in the forthcoming spring.

We congratulate our citizens on the near prospect which it thus afforded, them of reaping the benefits which will certainly follow from the speedy colonization of so large a tract of land in our neighborhood. We must also mingle with our congratulations a deserved tribute to the Hon. A. Campbell, through whose exertions this desirable arrangement has been brought to a successful termination. Mr. Campbell has been assiduous in impressing upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands the desirability of this arrangement on public as well as local grounds.—[News.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Le Journal de Quebec says that the "retrenchment" Ministry has established a Patent office to accommodate a partisan, and increased the salaries of some of the departmental clerks. This does not agree very well with their professions or seem just to the clerks they have dismissed. The Journal further says that some of the Ministers are notoriously incompetent, and do much prejudice, in their departments, to the public service.

LADY ANGLERS.—Angling is becoming quite a fashionable sport with ladies in the north of Scotland. Among other piscatorial feats performed by fair hands we notice that on Tuesday last week, the Duchess of Richmond landed from the Spey a fine grilse weighing 5lb., and three sea trout, her Grace's skill and luck being, however, surpassed on the same river by Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, who on the Thursday killed a salmon of 9lb., and a grilse of 7l., winding up her line and she week's doings on the Friday by "basketing" a splendid salmon of 20½lb.

The Edinburgh Courant understands that it is thought that the new code of canons which is in preparation for the Scottish Episcopal Church may be the means of dividing that communion. A large body of the clergy and laity, it is reported, intend to enter into relations with the Church of England if any other ritual than that of the Prayer Book be adopted.

THE LATE EDWARD G. WAKEFIELD.—The late Mr. Edward G. Wakefield made himself notorious, when very young and inexperienced, by eloping with a rich young heiress from a boarding school in the neighborhood of Liverpool, who was a ward in chancery—the late Miss Turner. For this offence he was prosecuted, and committed to the then King's Bench. This act of folly appears to have had pretty much the same effect on his character as the incarceration in the fortress of Ham, in the days of Louis Philippe, had on the present Emperor of the French; it developed his mental powers, and he returned to society a wiser and a better man. He devoted himself from that time forward to his country; devised that system of colonial development and colonial self-government which have done so much to raise the honor and glory of Great Britain in various parts of the world, and imposed the leading statesmen of the age with the truth and wisdom of his system. Under his guidance the waste lands in the colonies were sold at a comparatively small sum, and the proceeds were applied to the purpose of immigration. Mr. Wakefield, when the rebellion in Canada in 1837-8 broke out, accompanied the late Lord Durham to North America, as private secretary, and he and the lamented Charles Buller framed, with the consent of Lord Durham, that constitution for British North America which is in force to this day, and which has worked such admirable results both for the mother country and the colonists. Subsequently, he proceeded to Australia, and may be said to be the founder of New Zealand. In the course of his labors he wrote several books. His coadjutor was the late Mr. Gibbon of the Spectator.

Mr. Wakefield was neither young nor inexperienced when he abducted Miss Turner—he was a widower, and upwards of thirty years of age.—[Ed. Whig.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN THE SAGUENAY DISTRICT.—Mr. C. Cimon has written to the Journal de Quebec, stating that pyrites of copper and iron, mingled with quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende, have been discovered on lands in the parish of St. Irenee. He also says that the specimens were examined by Thomas M. Farlane, a practical miner connected with the Acton Mines. It is believed that there are rich deposits of copper and other ores in the parish of St. Irenee. Indications of their existence have been discovered on the lands owned by Louis Gauthier, On. Gauthier, T. Gauthier, Ant. Gauthier, Venant Gauthier, Damase Gauthier, and Elisee Boivin. The proprietors, however, are not possessed of sufficient capital to follow up the investigation; and Mr. Cimon concluded his letter by expressing a hope that the announcement of these discoveries may direct the attention of capitalists towards a locality which appears to offer so many inducements.

A RAM FOR THE AMERICAN CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—It would seem judging from the contracts now in the hands of the shipbuilders and iron plate manufacturers of this country, that the Confederate Government is exhibiting as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron clad fleet as it has manifested in the series of battles which have thrown the Army of the Potomac, defeated and broken, beneath the shelter of the defences of Washington.—Besides the commission committed to other shipbuilders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with as possible despatch, a large iron-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey, without much attempt at concealment. We withhold the name of the builder for prudential reasons; but the fact is without question, and the ram from the high character of her builder, will be a most formidable opponent when equipped for sea; and, should the blockade of the Southern coast not terminate before her arrival before Charleston, she will attempt to pass the Federal cruisers with every chance of impunity. In addition to this ram, and other contracts held by our shipbuilders which, by the way, are highly flattering to their reputation, and which hitherto have been financially discharged in each instance (when completed) with scrupulous punctuality—a vessel now in the Brunswick Dock, the name of which we do not wish to give for obvious reasons, has a cargo consisting principally of iron plates on board, ready to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of this vessel are imbued with Southern sentiments; but, whether or not, we are too neutral in the gigantic conflict raging across the Atlantic to allude too pointedly to this transaction. It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government, if but the same dashing spirits that lead the armies of the South can be found to command it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that if the vessels built on the Mersey the South will have an advantage over the Federals in strength of build, equipment, and invulnerability. The rest their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290 before the announcement of peace gladdens the heart of all Europe. At all events, a few such rams as the one now building on the Mersey would make the raising of the Southern blockade an easy task.—Liverpool Daily Post.

HOW COTTON IS SMUGGLED FROM THE SOUTH.—It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for various points of Europe are obtained on the Rio Grande, where Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels then awaiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, which had sixty thousand pounds sterling on board with which to purchase cotton.

CRICKETERS AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—At the New York State Fair at Rochester, last week, George Miller, Markham C. W., got a first prize ($20 and diploma), for best short horn bull, three years old and upwards; John Snell, Edmonton C. W., a third prize, for a two year old stallion; Thos. Brown St. Catharines, C. W., a first prize for the best single trotting horse or mare in harness; John Snell a first prize for the best long-woolled fat sheep; Geo. Miller, a first prize for best Leicester buck two years and upwards; John Snell, second prize for do.; James Lawrie, Malvern, C. W., third prize for do.; John Snell, first prize for Leicester buck under two years; Geo. Miller, third prize for do.; John Snell, first prize for best buck lamb; John Snell, second prize for do.; John Snell, first prize for best pen of five ewes, two years and upwards of long woolled sheep not Leicesters; George Miller, second prize, for best buck, middle wooled not South Downs; George Miller, first prize for best pen three buck lambs do; James Lawrie, Malvern, C. W., first prize for best farm waggon.—Globe.

SECESSION SNUBBED.—Under this heading the Detroit Advertizer gives currency to the following, ridiculous story:—

'A ball was given in Toronto last week in honor of Lord Monck's visit to that city, and several of the Windsor secessionists visited Toronto. One of them wishing an invitation to the ball, called upon a member of Lord Monck's cabinet presented his card; 'Mr ——, Southern Confederacy.' The gentleman took it, examined it and remarked, 'Mr.——, of the Southern Confederacy, eh! well sir, our government is not aware of the existence of such an institution. There must be some mistake, sir, and our secession gent was courteously bowed out. He did not attend the ball, but returned home highly indignant with the Canadians and their institutions.

Lest any one should believe any member of the Canadian Cabinet capable of the rudeness mentioned in the above paragraph, it is only necessary to state that they themselves were invited to the ball and had no authority to invite others, and that any respectable person, from either the North or South, was at liberty to attend it, without invitation, provided he purchased the necessary ticket of admittance. The story of the Advertiser has foundation only in the author's brain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TARGET PRACTICE.—From an early hour this morning, the Artillerymen at Point Frederick were engaged in target practice with thirty-two pound shot, the target being a small buoy placed in the lake in a line with the Penitentiary. The site taken was good the shot falling very near the buoy, and had the object aimed at been large, in proportion to the distance, it would unquestionably have been struck almost every time. Where the shot fell it ploughed up the water to a considerable height, producing, as it did so, a resemblance to a miniature Geyser.

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

MR. LEWIS CAMERON'S BREWERY.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

SIR,—On Saturday last, in company with five or six well known gentlemen, all lovers of good ale, and all good friends of yours, I paid a visit to Mr. Lewis Cameron's brewery, (the City Brewery). What struck us all, was the extreme cleanliness of the place.—You might have eaten your dinner off any part of it. The tubs, patrels, and brewing vessels were all equally clean; as also was some new brewing apparatus, recently imported by Mr. Lewis Cameron, and used for the first time in his present October brewings. We tasted some of his new ale, and though it wanted age, yet all confessed that it was most excellent. We no longer wondered that the City Brewery possessed such a name for the good of its malt liquors, when we reflected upon the extreme cleanliness of the brewery, and the sweetness and purity of the water, taken from the Lake at the mouth of the harbor. We considered this thing worthy of special notice, and I was deputed by the party to be spokesman on the occasion.

Yours, &c.,
W.R.A.

Kingston, Oct 13, 1862.

FELT ROOFS.

Mr. Ferguson (Treasurer) was the first to introduce into Kingston the new Felt Cement Roofing. He covered with it his handsome pile of Buildings in Princess Street. We now see that his example is followed by several other gentlemen. Mr. William Martin is covering his new Buildings in Princess Street with this Felt Cement; and we learn that Alderman McKay and Mr. Henderson intend to cover their new buildings in Brock Street (recently burnt down) with the same. The Felt Cement is furnished by Mr. Thompson, of Princess Street, the Agent for Messrs. T. L. Steele & Co's Warren Manufactures, in Montreal.

Programme of Music to be played by the 62nd Regiment—October 14th, 1862.

Grand Coronation March of the King of Prussia.....Meyerbeer.
Selection.....Op. Attila.....Verdi.
Valse.....Rosabe. Pierre Laroche.
Duet.....Op. Belisario.....Verdi.
Quadrilles.....Don Pasquale.....Carey.
Zingarra Coutano.....Op. Il Trovatore.....Verdi.
Galop.....Great Excitement.....P. Laroche.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POLICE COURT.

Kingston, Oct. 13.

Charles Crawford, charged with larceny in stealing a lady's black-cloth cape, and a pair of gloves, from a waggon belonging to a Mr. Raymonds.—Remanded.

George Spencer, John Dorney and Wm. Harris, charged with drunkenness.—Discharged.

William Maxwell and Joseph Beaupry, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.—Fined $2 each.

CRICKET.

A very spirited game was played on the Kingston ground last Friday, between the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Kingston, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 62nd Regiment, resulting in favor of the Artillery, by two runs and eight wickets to spare. The batting of both sides was very good. On the part of the 62nd in the first innings, Atkison, Sergt. Lloyd, Bateman, and Redmond, were the principal contributors.—In the second innings, Dickens, Schofield, and Bateman contributed respectively a good 6, 10, and 4. In this innings H. Harris, and W. Harris, made several good catches, H. Harris making as good a one as was ever taken on the ground. The Artillery made a rather small innings of 37, leaving them in a minority of three. In getting this, H. Harris made a first rate 13. W. Harris, and Lord, respectively, a good 6 and 4. In their second innings, Hill made a good 8, W. Harris, a fine slashing 11, not out, and Elsworth, 4, not out. The following is the score:—

Royal Artillery, grand total	86
62nd Regiment	64

Majority for Royal Artillery 22

THE WAR NEWS.

The gallant Stewart is worthy to hold a high command in the same army with Lee and Jackson. His raid into Pennsylvania is the most dashing and remarkable event of the whole war. It throws the raids at the White House and Catlett's Station altogether in the shade. In the face of General McClellan's army, he enters Pennsylvania at Hancock, with 2,500 men and four pieces of artillery, marches on Chambersburg, which he captures; proceeds east to Gettysville, destroying railroad bridges and telegraph lines on his route; passes rapidly from Gettysville to Emmetsburg; thence on through Woodsboro and Newmarket; crosses the Baltimore and Ohio R.R.; passes along the right and rear of the Federal army; reenters Virginia in the vicinity of Conrad's Ferry, taking with him 500 horses, and all in less than three days! Let any one take the map, and look at the circuit which this brilliant officer and his daring men have just made, and he cannot but feel admiration for these brave Southern soldiers. Were a Northern corps to perform such a feat, we would never hear the end of it, to use a common expression. Where was General McClellan? What will he said of his energy and activity? Where are his boasting despatches, in which he declared that the whole command would be captured? His premature exultations are in striking contrast to his masterly inactivity, unparalleled inhecility. Out upon such warriors!

The news from the West is interesting. General Buell's official account of the battle at Perryville, Ky., read by the light of former official despatches, does not contain many crumbs of comfort for the North. The Confederates, indeed, appear to have retreated, but the Federals suffered severely; and the retreat does not necessarily imply a defeat.

Kirby Smith is said to be in rather an "anomalous" position at Frankfort, causing uneasiness to the Northern forces. Grayson has been captured by the Confederates, and in other places the Southerners have taken large numbers of foraging waggons and 530 prisoners.

Nashville is completely surrounded by the 'rebels,' and it will probably have to surrender to them, as the Federal forces there are on half rations.

Rosencranz has returned to Corinth from his pursuit of Price and Lovell. The Federals claim to have captured 2 000 prisoners in the battle, and the rest of the Confederates is said to be complete. If this is so, we may expect to hear of a forward movement by Grant. Otherwise the news must be taken with many grains of allowance.—[Leader.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON MCLELLAN.

Battle of Antietam not Regarded as Decisive.

THE NORTHERN SHIP STILL WATER-LOGGED.

ENGLAND NOT AVERSE TO RECOGNITION.

PEACE MEMORIAL SIGNED AT BRUSSELS.

Cheers for the Pope in Hyde Park.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cape Race, Oct. 10.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 2nd, via Londonderry on the 3rd inst., passed this point this evening. She brings five days later news.

The news of the recent Federal victories had reached England, and the principal journals have high compliments to Gen. McClellan for his vigorous and energetic management.

The United States steam frigate St. Louis had sailed from Lisbon in search of the pirate Semmes, who is reported off the Azores.

The comments of the British press, under the Asia's advices, on the state of affairs in Maryland, threw doubts on the Northern successes. The arrival of the Norwegian dispelled the doubt and many encomiums on the vigor of the North.

The Times compliments Gen McClellan for his energy and the rapidity of his movements, and adds:—The retreat of the enemy is a temporary relief to the Government, but the ship is water-logged, and although by the vigorous pumping it may gain a few inches, yet the terrible rent yawns as widely as ever, and is beyond the carpenter's skill. As each side has tried the policy of invasion without success, would it not be wise in both the North and South to read the lesson of double failure?

The London Globe says there can be no doubt that the Confederates were unprepared for the energy displayed by the Federals, and were surprised at General McClellan's bold and determined course. General McClellan deserves the greatest credit for the velocity and promptness of his movement.

The Globe adds, unfortunately these campaigns do not bring the war, except by the mere lapse of time, any nearer a conclusion.

The London Post admits that the position of the Confederates is not so good as it was at the beginning of September.

The Star thinks the restoration of the prestige of the Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up its ranks with fresh volunteers, and that there will be no necessity for a drafting campaign.

The ship Caitiff one from Sydney, reports that when near the island of Flores, on the 30th September, she saw a rakish-looking steamer capture a schooner. On subsequently speaking a boat from the steamer, she was informed that the steamer was the Confederate Alabama, late "No 290"—That she was landing the crews of four whalers that she had captured and burnt, and that the schooner just taken would also be destroyed.

The meeting of the lower classes in Hyde Park on Sunday, to sympathise with Garibaldi, resulted in nothing, owing to shouts in favor of the Pope.

FRANCE.

In Paris it was fully expected that by the 1st of November the city of Mexico would be in possession of the French.

It was again rumored that England had pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

The bourse was flat at 70f 20c.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Pia, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin on the 28th of September amid great rejoicing. The new Queen embarked at Gepoa for Lisbon shortly after the interesting ceremony.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Oct. 3.

The latest accounts in regard to the health of Garibaldi are satisfactory.

It is asserted in Paris that the Confederate Government has no intention of recalling either Mason or Slidell.

The Times says the Confederate army has sustained no disastrous defeat in Maryland; that it retreated in good order, and that it fully maintained its reputation for courage and determination. The Confederate army measured its strength with the army of Gen McClellan, and the former did not succeed in beating the latter. The army of Gen. McClellan, demoralized by successive failures and long retreats, has suddenly proved itself, probably superior, to the Confederate army, elated as it was with triumph and bent upon continued conquests. This sudden turn of fortune is, without doubt, traceable to the liberation of Gen. McClellan from the restraints heretofore imposed upon him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander. Affairs, however, do's nothing but bring the contending armies into equality. The cause of the North is advanced a single step by the hitherto checked victory.

The French squadron in China has been ordered to proceed to Japan, in consequence of the menacing treatment of the European Legations by the Japanese.

Rumors are again current in Italy than an outbreak in Garibaldi and his followers has been decided upon.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported in political circles that the British Government is no longer so entirely averse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as they have been. It is understood that there is a probability of the question becoming shortly the subject of the deliberation in ministerial councils.

An address to President Lincoln in favor of a truce, preliminary to negociations for peace, has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every European nation assembled at the Social Science Convention.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Generally quiet and steady. The authorities report flour quiet and steady.—Wheat steady but slightly easier; red western 8s; red southern 10s to 1s 3d; white western 10s 6d to 11s; white southern 11s 3d to 12s. Corn firm, mixed 26s 6d; white 30s 6d to 31s 6d.

PROVISION MARKET.

Generally very dull. Messrs. Bigland Ashley & Co., report beef heavy. Pork, declining tendency. Lard, quiet with a downward tendency. Tallow, dull with a slight decline.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Breadstuffs declining. Sugar downward. Tea quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 93¾ to 93¾ for money. Erie 32¼ to 33. Illinois Central shares 48 to 47½ discount.

Londonderry, Oct. 3rd.

(By telegraph from Liverpool.) Breadstuffs firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Provisions dull. Lard easier.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased £218 000 since the last weekly report.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 11th, 9.30 p.m.

The steamship City of New York from Liverpool 1st, via Queenstown 2nd, for New York, had been seen at Cape Race, and probably passed that point on Thursday night.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBEL RAID IN MARYLAND.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Official Account of the Battle of Perryville, Ky.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 11.

Passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Harrisburg have been stopped. Much excitement prevails here. All the rolling stock of the road, except four locomotives, have been brought here.

The Anderson cavalry, which has lately been encamped near this place, and a train of regular cavalry, have gone up towards Chambersburg, under command of Capt. D. H. Hastings.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

A despatch from Governor Curtin to the Mayor states that no troops are needed from this point; the rebels are already reported falling back.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BUELL.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville, more or less. Skirmishing had occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry; since then, it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving in the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired towards Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. We sent a corps under Gen. Gilbert on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, which arrived on the 7th instant, within two miles of the town where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under General McCook, came up on the Knoxville road, about ten o'clock yesterday. The 8th Illinois was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed. At four o'clock I received a request from General McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre. Orders were also sent for the right column, under General Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get into position in time to secure any decisive result. The action continued till dark. Some fighting also occurred in the centre.

The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage.

On the left, the several corps were put in position during the night, and moved at six o'clock this morning.

The Louisville Journal says Grayson was taken by the Confederates on the 30th September.

Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rearguard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Gens. Jackson and Terrill I regret to say are among the killed.

(Signed) D. C. BUELL,
Major General Commanding.

At the fight near Perryville, Company B., Capt. Foreman, mostly from Louisville, of Col. Pope's regiment, lost in killed and wounded all except 12.

New York Oct 11.

A special despatch to the Times says that General McClellan telegraphed to the war office to-day that none of the Confederates in Pennsylvania should return into Virginia.

A good deal of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning, and Gen. Franklin was there.

The Confederates carried off the Mayor and Council of Mercersburg prisoners. The same correspondent says that the prevailing rumor there was that the Confederates were moving a force through Thorn's Gap, in Blue Ridge, so as to reach the bridge and Alexandria railroad. This is considered as proving the raid into Pennsylvania only a feint to cover their retreat, obtaining supplies, and distract McClellan while they fall on Siegel.

New York, October 11.

As the details of the recent battle at Perryville, Ky., come in, the completeness of our victory is more firmly established. At last accounts General Buell had a terrific fight with Bragg at Chaplin creek, when the rebels broke and scattered over three different roads, pursued by the forces of General Buell, who followed them for a distance of twelve miles. General Gilbert, who came up to the relief of General McCook on Wednesday, has got into the rear of the enemy, and the probabilities are that the whole rebel army will be bagged. Our force in the fight of Thursday was 15,000 infantry, 2,300 cavalry and eight batteries of artillery. During the afternoon those were reinforced. The loss of field officers in our ranks is very large. The rebel army in Kentucky is utterly broken up by this defeat, and following so closely upon the victories of Gen. Rosecranz and Gen. Grant in Mississippi, must have a stunning effect upon the rebel cause in the entire West, and must destroy the programme which the rebel chiefs laid down for their winter campaign in the fertile regions whose richness they hoped to enjoy.

Probably the most astonishing news of the day is the report that Stuart's rebel cavalry have crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and now occupy Chambersburg, Pa. A despatch from Col. McClure to Governor Curtin states this fact. The advance of the rebels is one thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery. Col. McClure and Provost Marshall Kimmel went out to meet them to make some proposition for a surrender, it was presumed.

News from Corinth is not very full; the pursuit of the enemy continues. (Our troops occupy Rienzi. The chase after Gen. Price was slightly kept up at latest accounts. We had tired driven his forces as far as Ripley. It is stated that Gen. Ord is almost dead.

News from the south by day contains General Lee's official account of the recent battles in Maryland, and his orders issued from head quarters, in which he congratulates his troops on their valor; but warns them they have yet to meet the enemy on the soil of Virginia.—The Richmond papers comment upon the late fight at Corinth, and the affair at Franklin, near Suffolk. Of course they make the results of late battles look well for themselves.

ARRIVALS AT BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

October 13th.

Dr. W. B. Bart, Kent; G. V. Pomeroy, New York; C. Fitzsimmons and wife, Rochester; James Mitchell, Milwaukee; E. J. Denroche, Toronto; Lt. Brown 62nd regt.——; H. C. Howells and wife, New York; G. P. Fowler, Toronto; S. D. Grasse, Kingston; Mrs. Hammond, Montreal; R. Hammond, Jr., do; Mr. P. Robbin, Napanee; J. Lang, Jr., Port Hope; L. Ross, do; A. J. Dalton, New York.

ARRIVALS AT BURNETT HOUSE.

Oct. 13th.

J. Briggs and wife Gananoque; J. C. Bogart, Gananoque; J. Nimmo, do; D. F. Britton Jr., Gananoque; H. M. Wright and wife, Napanee; J. Leroy, Ballston; Mrs. Dexter, Greenville; Mrs. Kilby, do; Mrs. Oakes, Clayton; J. F. Miller, Seeley's Bay; Miss Warren, Picton; W. G. Ellis, Clayton; W. P. Richardson, Gananoque; W. Croft, Toronto; C. A. Sweenie, Brockville; A. Hooper, Camden East; T. Sills, Stillwater; O. Freeman, Rochester; M.