POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 9th instant, and until further notice,

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1.20 p.m.; Arrive at 2.30 p.m.

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

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 4.30 p.m. Arrive at 5.20 p.m.

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

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12:30 o'clock, noon.

The Mails for the United States, via Cape Vincent, close daily at 1:30 P.M. arrive daily at 12:15 p.m.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston,
26th May, 1866.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....5:10 p.m. and 4 32 a.m.
Depart at.....5.30 p.m. and 4:32 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2:15 p.m. and 2:55 a.m.
Depart at.....2:35 p.m. and 3:55 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4:00 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

(Montreal Time—15m. faster than Kingston time.)

The Daily British Whig.

"Optfer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1866.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

J. H. & Co., New York.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald has given notice of the Two Sittings on each Government Day, and that may be looked upon as a premonitory symptom of an early Prorogation of Parliament. When once the Resolutions affecting the government of Upper and Lower Canada are discussed and carried, there will be little or nothing more to do, at least nothing that the Government cares about. Mr. McKellar's great Municipal Bill and Mr. McKenzie's equally great Assessment Bill are before the House, but it is a thousand to one that they pass, but be left to the local legislature of Upper Canada next year. The slaughter of other innocents will be great as usual, and Parliament may be expected to rise ere the month be out.

There is one unpleasant matter that has to be taken into consideration, and this is the Change of Ministry at Home. Lord Derby may not be able to form a ministry, and that Ministry if formed, may not command the House of Commons. In which latter case, the Imperial Parliament will be immediately prorogued, to allow breathing time for the new men in power. Then, how is the Constitutional Act establishing the whole Confederated British Provinces, to be passed this Autumn? It will have to lie over until next February at the very least. This will materially affect Confederation.—The Tories have always been friendly to British America, and no dread need be entertained that their policy will be essentially different from that of the Whigs; but there may be some matters of detail requiring longer consideration, and it will not therefore surprize us to find that nothing is done this year at Home, in the important matter of uniting the whole British North American Provinces.

THE HOUSE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—A great deal of real work was transacted in the House on Friday. After the orders of the day had been disposed of, the Hon. John A. Macdonald brought forward the resolutions regarding the local constitutions, and gave explanations of the most prominent features of the proposed changes in the upper portion of the Province. Mr. Cartier followed the Attorney General West, and made the necessary explanations in regard to Lower Canada, after which the House adjourned until Monday. The formal debate on the resolutions will take place on Monday night.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF UPPER CANADA.

EACH DIVISION TO SEND ONE MEMBER.

DIVISIONS TO STAND WITH THEIR PRESENT BOUNDARIES:

Counties of—Prescott, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Russell, Carleton, Prince Edward, Halton and Essex.

Ridings of Counties:—Lanark North, Lanark South, Leeds and Grenville North Riding, South Riding Leeds, South Riding Grenville, Northumberland East, Northumberland West (less South Monaghan), Durham East, Durham West, Ontario North, Ontario South, York East, York West, York North, Wentworth North, Wentworth South, Elgin East, Elgin West, Waterloo North, Waterloo South, Brant North, Brant South, Oxford North, Oxford South, Middlesex East Riding.

Cities and Towns:—Toronto East, Toronto West, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, London, Brockville with the township of Elizabethtown, Niagara with the township of Niagara, Cornwall with the township of Cornwall.

NEW AND ALTERED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

County of Bruce divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastnor, Albemarle, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie and Saugeen and the Village of Southampton.

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of Kincardine (including Village), Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinloss, Culross and Carrick.

The County of Huron divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, including village of Clinton and McKillop.

The South Riding shall consist of the town of Goderich and the townships of Goderich, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Osborne and Stephen.

The County of Middlesex divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North, West and East Ridings:—

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of McGillivray and Biddulph, (taken from the County of Huron) and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide and Lobo.

The West Riding shall consist of the townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metcalfe, Mosa and Ekfrid and the village of Strathroy.

The East Riding shall consist of the townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.

The County of Lambton shall consist of the townships of Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Enniskillen and Brooke, and the town of Sarnia.

The County of Kent shall consist of the townships of Chatham, Dover, East Tilbury, Raleigh and Harwich, and the town of Chatham.

The County of shall consist of the townships of Sombra, Dawn and Euphemia, (taken from the County of Lambton) and the townships of Zone, Camden with the Gore thereof, Orford and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of Grey divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Artemesia, Osprey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton and Melancthon.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Holland, Saint-Vincent, Sydenham, Sullivan, Derby and Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke, and the Town of Owen Sound.

The County of Perth divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Wallace, Elma, Logan, Ellice, Morrington and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of Blanchard, Downie, South Easthope, Fullarton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and Ste. Mary's.

The County of Wellington shall be divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively North, South and Centre Ridings:

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Luther, Minto, Maryborough and Peel.

The Centre Riding shall consist of the townships of Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol and Pilkington, and the Villages of Fergus and Elora.

The South Riding shall consist of the Town of Guelph and the townships of Guelph and Puslinch.

The County of Norfolk shall be divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Walsingham and Woodhouse, and with the Gore thereof.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Middleton, Townsend and Windham, and the Town of Simcoe.

The County of Haldimand shall consist of the townships of Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga North, Cayuga South, Rainham, Walpole and Dunn.

The County of shall consist of the townships of Canborough and Moulton and Sherbrooke and the village of Dunville, (taken from the County of Haldimand) the townships of Calstor and Gainsborough (taken from the County of Lincoln) and the townships of Wainfleet (taken from the County of Welland).

The County of Lincoln shall consist of the townships of Clinton, Grantham, Gingsby and Louth, and the town of St. Catharines.

The County of Welland shall consist of the townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold and Willoughby, and the villages of Chippewa, Clifton, Fort Erie, Thorold and Welland.

The County of Peel shall consist of the townships of Chingdacousy, Toronto and the Gore of Toronto, and the villages of Brampton and Streetsville.

The County of shall consist of the townships of Albion and Caledon (taken from the County of Peel) and the townships of Adjala and Mono (taken from the County of Simcoe).

The County of Simcoe divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of West Gwillimsbury, Tecumseh, Innisfil, Essa, Tossorontio, Mulmur and the village of Bradford.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia and Matchedash, Tiny and Tay, Balaklava and Robinson, and towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of Victoria divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The South Riding shall consist of the townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the town of Lindsay.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Anson, Sexley, Carden, Dalton Digby, Eldon, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth Macaulay and Draper, Sommerville, and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt, (taken from the county of Simcoe) and any other surveyed Townships lying to the north of the said North Riding.

The County of Peterborough divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

The West Riding shall consist of the Townships of South Monaghan, (taken from the county of Northumberland,) North Monaghan, Smith and Ennismore and the town of Peterborough.

The East Riding shall consist of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Otonabee, and Snowden, and the village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said East Riding.

The County of Hastings divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the West, East and North Ridings:—

The West Riding shall consist of the town of Belleville, the Township of Sydney, and the village of Trenton.

The East Riding shall consist of the Townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga and Bungerford.

The North Riding shall consist of the townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora and Lake, and the village of Stirling, and any other surveyed Township lying to the north of the said North Riding.

The County of Lennox shall consist of the Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh, South Fredericksburgh, Ernestown, and Amherst Island, and the village of Napanee.

The County of Addington shall consist of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, Kaladar, Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Effingham, Abinger, Miller, Cahonto, and Denbigh.

The County of Frontenac shall consist of the Townships of Kingston, Wolfe Island, Pittsburg and Howe Island, Storrington, Loughborough, and Bedford.

The County of Renfrew, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

The South Riding shall consist of the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Bithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Grattan, Matawatchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Sebastopol, and the villages of Arnprior and Renfrew.

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petawawa, Buchanan, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Ralph, Head, Haris, Clara, Haggerty, Sherwood, Burns and Richards, and any other surveyed Townships lying north-westerly of the said North Riding.

PASSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.—The House, after a six hours' session, and a severe parliamentary struggle on the part of the Western men, finally passed the Tariff bill on Wednesday, by the unexpected majority of forty-three votes. The result was brought about by a compromise in reducing the duty on railroad iron six dollars per ton from the rate named in the bill, and leaving it just as it is in the law now in force. The duty on salt was also reduced six cents on the hundred pounds, while Pennsylvania, by a majority of two votes, which for some unexplained reason was cast by two Western Democrats, managed to retain the duty of one dollar and a-half per ton on bituminous coal. The Northwest then came in for the protection on wool, and the unprecedented vote for the bill was the natural consequence of a compromise of such interests. The most sanguine friends of the measure did not hope for a majority of, more than ten votes.—Thad. Stevens was so disgusted at the reduction of the duty on railroad iron that he declined to vote on the passage of the bill. Raymond was paired against the bill. The Senate postponed the Bill until next session.

THE DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

La Minerve says if the British Ministry should be reconstructed in a satisfactory manner, the delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose departure has been retarded by the Ministerial crisis, will leave for England on the 19th inst. The delegates from Nova Scotia are the Hon. Messrs. J. W. Ritchey and J. McCully, of the Upper House, and Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Archibald of the Lower. Those from New Brunswick are the Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Wilmot, Johnson, Chandler and Mitchell.

THE FLATTERY OF THE LONDON TIMES.

It is impossible to express too strongly the feeling of disgust excited in Canada by the fulsome flattery with which the Times is bespattering the Government and people of the United States. When the Americans were in distress the Times was the most forward in denunciation; now that they are strong, it beslavers them with praise. The Washington authorities have despatched one of their monitors to British waters, as a bit of national brag, and the Times thanks them as if they had conferred a great benefit upon the English people.—Brother Jonathan can swallow an immense dose of flattery without making wry faces, but he will show more than his usual vanity if he accepts the adulation of the Times.—Globe.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

From the report of proceedings in the United States House of representatives on the 10th we take the following:

Mr. Stewart, [rep.] of Nevada, offered a concurrent resolution requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States to procure the release and discharge of citizens of the United States now held in the Canadas and elsewhere, under the authority of the government of Great Britain, charged with participation in the so called Fenian movement. Mr. Stewart wished the immediate consideration of the above.

Mr. Fessenden, [rep.] of Maine, said it ought to go to the committee on foreign relations.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was laid over for the present.

THE GERMAN WAR.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Some additional particulars of the battle of Custozza have been published in the Florence journals. The Austrian forces engaged numbered 60,000; and the Italians were compelled to retire before an overwhelming army, which received large reinforcements, the retreat was effected in good order. One Italian division took an entire battalion of Austrian Chasseurs prisoners, and the 3rd army corps captured more than a 1000 men. The Italian losses were great, but those of the Austrians were thought to be much greater. King Victor Emmanuel regards the battle as neither won nor lost, and has ordered the resumption of the campaign with the concentrated forces of his kingdom. The army now concentrating at Cremona and Piacenza is said to be in excellent spirits and anxious to be again led to battle. In the Tyrol, the Austrians have returned to their first station on the Stelvie and the Italians have taken up a position near the Pont du Diable.

The Italians do not dispute the fact of their having been severely worsted in their first advance into Venetia, but their official bulletin considerably modifies the victory which the enemy claim. It now seems that the Austrians were really the assailants; and that they assumed the offensive before the Italians were prepared, or were even aware of their proximity. The struggle was arduous, the Italian positions being captured and recaptured several times, and the loss on both sides must have been very severe. 600 Austrian prisoners captured in the battle have been sent to Milan, but the loss of the Italians in the same way has evidently been much more serious. The recrossing of the Mincio is a serious blow to Italian enthusiasm, and this loss of prestige is hardly compensated by the comparatively unimportant success of Garibaldi and his volunteers in the Tyrol. The Italians, however, exhibit undiminished zeal in war: the fleet is impatient for action, and the army is in good discipline and anxious to be again confronted with the enemy.

The Times says, there is no attempt on the part of the Italians to disguise or palliate the magnitude of their disaster. No unseemly exultation on the part of the Austrians, not one word to disparage their foe. The Italians fought with great heroism and against terrible odds. Referring to the campaign in Germany, the Times says that there are several causes at work in favor of Prussia. She represents the principle of German unity, while Austria is striving to perpetuate a system which has been the weakest of the common country. The battle which must decide to whom the supremacy in Germany shall be given will, it is evident, be fought on Austrian ground. It is the Prussians which are taking the offensive.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A CHURCH.

A correspondent of the St. Thomas Journal states that, on Friday evening last, a malicious attempt was made to blow up with gunpowder, the Baptist meeting house at Palmyra, Township of Orford. A series of religious services have been carried on for some time past at that place. On the evening mentioned Mr. Coots was preaching. He had proceeded about half way through his sermon, when a heavy explosion was felt. The house was quite crowded at the time, but no one was injured, from the fact that the powder did not take the effect intended, the building standing some two feet from the ground, which elevation saved it from the full force of the shock. On running out doors the remains of a linen bag were found, as also the blackened boards and stones which had concealed the mine.—About 5 or 6 pounds of powder must have been used, the noise being heard a long distance. No person was seen, and the congregation went back, and the minister coolly finished his discourse, we presume, with a thoroughly awakened audience. It is not known who the parties are and no cause can be assigned for the act.

LOSS OF A VESSEL.—The bark Ocean Wave, which came into commission in 1853, capsized on the 27th ult., near Chambers' Island, Lake Michigan, and became a total loss. She was built at Cleveland by Peck and Masters, and some years subsequently under went a thorough rebuild. She was owned in Chicago by Capt. Priudiville.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Secretary of the Port Burwell Harbor Comp'y announces that during the late storm about thirty feet of the west pier, which run into the lake from that harbor, were carried away, and, therefore, vessels are cautioned against running upon the sunken stone or debris at the end of the pier.

THE MAGNIFICENT INCONVENIENCE.—The following is from Le Canadienne:—It seems that people are dying with heat in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Fears are entertained for the health of members. The cook of the restaurant of the House died suddenly yesterday, and the want of air will soon, probably, cause others to die. Imagine that in the Hall where the debates take place, not a single window can be opened. The case is the same. It is said, with the library, where no window opens, and the atmosphere, for want of ventilation, is insufferable. The Ministry, however, ask for the present year $500,000 additional to complete the buildings, and $25,000 towards the Governor's residence. But, after all, no one believes that they will be completed without much more additional money being asked from, year to year towards that object.

INTERCESSION FOR A FENIAN.—Upon the earnest solicitation of Senator Hendricks of Indiana, Secretary Seward has applied to the British Minister for the release of Father McMahon, Catholic Priest at Anderson, Indiana, who was captured at Fort Erie with the Fenians.

THE GERMAN WAR.

Rumours were current in Paris, when the Persia left, that the arming of the Toulon squadron had been ordered, and the Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks that France will not long remain neutral, and says it is affirmed that active intervention is already decided upon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Ottawa, July 12.

Mr. Bureau moved an address for a statement of the moneys now in the hands of the several Sheriffs and Prothonotaries in Lower Canada, in their official capacities.—Carried.

Mr. Guevremont moved an address for an account of the expense incurred by the Trinity House of Montreal, in laying down and taking up of buoys in the years of 1865 and 1866, showing the amount paid to each of owners of barges and other vessels employed, the number of days they have been employed respectively, and the rate per day paid for each such vessel—Carried.

Mr. Macpherson inquired, whether it is the intention of the government to restore the parliament buildings and Government house, Toronto, preparatory to placing them in the possession of Upper Canada for the use of the local government of that Province.

Mr. Campbell replied, that he would be prepared to answer the question on Monday next.

The following Bills were read a second time and referred to Committees:—

Mr. Armand—To erect and keep in repair churches in Lower Canada.

Mr. Alexander—To authorize the Rector and Church Wardens of St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, to sell certain of the Rectory lands of St. Paul's Church, and for other purposes; also to incorporate the College of St. Jerome, in the town of Berlin.

Mr. Ferguson Blair—To amend the law of Crown and Criminal procedure and evidence at trials in Upper Canada; also to amend the Act respecting attornies-at-law.

Mr. Ferrier—To amend the Act incorporating the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal; also to enable the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Macdonald—To divide the township of Wawanosh into two separate municipalities.

Mr. Allan—To confirm the will of the late Robert Jackson, of the Township of Scarborough.

Mr. Duchesnay—To attach a part of the Township of Aylmer to the Parish of St. Vital de Lambton, in the County of Beauce; also to attach a part of the Township of Brighton, to the Parish of St. Frederick, in the County of Beauce.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

Ottawa, July 13.

The House met at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and, after advancing some bills a stage, adjourned till Monday evening, at half-past seven.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Ottawa, July 12.

This afternoon Mr. Morris presented a report from the Private Bills Committee, recommending that the notice required for private bills after their second reading, before they are considered by the Private Bills Committee, be reduced from a week to three days during the remainder of this session.

Mr. Morris moved that the report be concurred in.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald objected.

The Speaker ruled that the motion required notice.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Alleyn—To amend the Act respecting trade marks.

Mr. Geoffrin—to erect the Parish of St. Bonaventure into a separate municipality.

Mr. McGiverin—To incorporate the Long Point Company.

Mr. Powell—To authorize the admission of William Lyon Smart as a barrister-at-law.

M. Geoffrion—To incorporate the town of Victoriaville.

Mr. Abbott—To adjust certain boundary lines in the township of Grenville.

Mr. Currier—To authorize Margaret Bedford to sell certain lands.

Mr. Rose then resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. McGivern's amendment.

To revive the Act 26th Vic., chap. 160, to extend the time for the completion of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad.—Mr. Wood.

To amend the Act incorporating the Massewippi Valley Railway Company.—Mr. Knight.

To amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company.—Mr. J. Shuter Smith.

To confirm certain by laws of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the county of Oxford, and to confirm sales of land for taxes imposed under, and by virtue of the said by-laws—Mr. Brown.

To incorporate the St. Patrick's Asylum of Ottawa—Mr. Currier.

To incorporate the Steel, Iron, and Railway Works Company—Mr. Brown.

Ottawa, July 13.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To amend chapter 34 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to patents of invention—Mr. McGee.

Bill respecting the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada—Attorney General Cartier.

To amend the Act incorporating the cure of the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec—Solicitor General Langevin.

For indemnifying the members of the Executive Government and others, for the unavoidable departure from the provisions of the Audit Act, occasioned by the necessity of maintaining a large militia force on active duty on the frontier in the years 1865 and 1866—Mr. Galt.

To authorize Wm. John Bickell to construct a bridge over the River St. Charles, and amendments—Mr. Hubt.

To incorporate the town of St. Ours—Mr. Perrault.

To amend the Act 27 and 28 Vic. cap. 71, entitled an Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of Hamilton—Mr. Magill.

To incorporate the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal. Mr. Rose.

To amalgamate the Western Counties Permanent Building and Savings' Society with the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, or with any other society of a similar character. Mr. Carling.

To incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger Railroad Company—Mr. Currier.

To incorporate the Bothwell Tram Road and Bridge Company—Mr. Carling.

The House went into Committee, and adopted resolutions respecting the imposition of duty on each instrument or document registered in Lower Canada—Mr. Cartier.

The following Bills were read a second time:—

To amend the Act respecting the Volunteer Militia Force—Atty. Gen. Macdonald.

To authorize the sale of the Peterboro' and Chemung Lake Railway—Mr. Cockburn.

To amend the Act incorporating the banks of Northumberland—Mr. Cockburn.

An Act respecting the bar of Lower Canada—Atty. Gen. Cartier.

To enable the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga to regulate the cutting of wood in their reserve—Mr. Sol. Gen. Langevin.

To incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. John, of the diocese of Kingston—Atty. Gen. Macdonald.

Respecting Chapter 89 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada—Atty. Gen. Macdonald.

To amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of Montreal, and for other purposes—Atty. Gen. Cartier.

To incorporate the Institute des Artesians Canadiens of Montreal—Atty Gen. Cartier.

To declare and settle the construction of the marriage settlement of Harriet Marguerite Gage, and confirming assurances made thereunder—Atty.-Gen. Macdonald.

To incorporate certain persons under the name of the St. Lawrence Navigation Company, from Legislative Council.—Sol.-Gen. Langevin.

To extend and define the powers of the Savings' Bank known under the name of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec—Sol.-Gen. Langevin.

To amend the charter of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal—Mr. Dunkin.

To amend and consolidate the Act incorporating the Mayor and Councillors of the town of Sorel—Mr. Perrault.

To erect the township of Clifton into two separate municipalities—J. B. Dorion.

To authorize the Hartford Oil Company to hold and convey certain lands—Mr McKenzie.

To incorporate the St. Hyacinthe Passenger Bridge Company—Mr. Laframboise.

To erect the county of Peel into a separate county for judicial purposes—Mr. Cameron.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the city of Three Rivers—Mr. DeNiverville.

To extend the time for the completion of the works of the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Land and Navigation Company—Mr. DeNiverville.

To vest the Protestant burial ground at Hudson in the incumbent and church wardens of St. James' Church, Vaudreuil—Mr. Abbott.

To resolve the terms on which the Great Western Railway Company was authorized to complete the railway from Galt to Guelph—Mr. Street.

To incorporate the Napanee River Improvement Company—Mr. Cartwright.

To confer on the Ottawa College the rights and powers of a University—Mr. Cartier.

To naturalize John Rogers—Mr. Irvine.

To amend the Act, 12, chapter 123, to incorporate the pilots' ferries below the harbour of Quebec—Mr. Cauchon.

The following Bills were considered in committee:—

To amend certain Acts respecting the College of Regiopolis, and to confer the powers and privileges of an University on the same—Atty.-Gen. Macdonald.

To confirm the settlement made by Charlotte Henderson, deceased—Mr. Powell.

To amend the City of Hamilton Debentures Act of 1864 Mr. Magill.

To incorporate the Rosin House Hotel Co. Mr. Macdonald, Toronto.

To incorporate the Pierreville Steam Mills Company Mr. Geoffrion.

To incorporate the Ottawa Natural History Society. Mr. Morrisa.

To incorporate the Waterloo, Magog, and Stanstead Railway Compay. Mr. Knight.

To incorporate the South Eastern Counties Junction Railway. Mr Dunkin.

Mr. Holton asked what the Government intended to do respecting the submission of the bill relative to Education in Lower Canada? Without it we were hardly in a position to consider Local Constitutions for that Province.

Attorney General Cartier said the amendments to the Education Law, promised during the last and previous session would be forthcoming, but they were not to take precedence of the consideration of the Local Constitution resolutions.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said that parties in Upper Canada were alarmed about their probably not having, under the Local Constitutions, educational guarantees and privileges which they considered desirable, and such as the minority in Lower Canada were promised.

Attorney General Cartier said the object of the bill was to give the Protestants of Lower Canada the same educational protection and privileges as the Catholic minority of Upper Canada possessed.

Mr. Mackenzie asked if it was intended to push through the resolutions apportioning new members of Upper Canada to-night. He had not had time to consider the schedules, and would like a little delay.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—The hon. member would be allowed time to consider them. Copies of tables giving the population of the various counties, prepared for the use of the Government, would be distributed.

Mr. Mackenzie asked if they were founded on the census of 1861, which were quite delusive.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—Yes—but allowance had been made for that. As to the school question, there was no connection between it and the Local Constitutions. The Education Bill providing full protection to the minority of Lower Canada would be submitted. It was drafted, and undergoing careful consideration by a deputation from Lower Canada interested in the subject.

Mr. Dunkin took it for granted that Mr. Cartier had no desire of pushing one measure through before the other was before the House.

Atty-Gen. Cartier. There is no connection between them.

Mr. Dunkin knew that, but thought it right and proper that each measure should be under the consideration of the House at one time.

Mr. Holton said that if he understood the Quebec scheme and the the promises made on this subject, the security of the rights of the minority in Lower Canada was to be made by constitutional guarantees. How was this promise to be fulfilled unless the education measure was brought down and considered simultaneously with, if not in advance of the constitutional scheme?

Atty.-Gen. Cartier said he would do full justice to the Protestants of Lower Canada. He would do everything he promised in this regard. (Cheers.)

J. Hillyard Cameron believed this question concerned Upper as well as Lower Canada. He was glad to hear Mr. Cartier making that statement, and saying also that the Local Constitution would not be pressed to a third reading before the Education Bill was brought down.

After some remarks from Mr. Dorion and others, the matter dropped.

The Attorney General West then introduced the resolutions on the proposed changes in the Province under Confederation, and after a short discussion the House adjourned.

PLENTY OF COAL.

So much has been said about our stock of coal growing short, that it is rather startling to learn the export from Great Britain in the month of May was 851,894, or 40,731 tons more than the same month last year, the increase being caused by the anxiety of the Continental Powers to secure good coal for their fleets. The amount sent from the various ports this May was—Northern, 426,883 tons; Yorkshire, 36,933; Mersey, 75,428; Thames, 6,779; Severn, 256,991; Scotch, 48,880. From January to the end of May this year the total exports were 3,611,202 tons, an increase of 306,870 over the same period last year (1865).

Comforting news comes from the other side of the Atlantic. The papers brought by the Canadian mail steamer state, in reference to the discussion in the House of Commons, that the supply of coal contained in British America—in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and the Valley of the Saskatchewan—is practically inexhaustible; at any rate, it would furnish a greatly increased consumption for centuries to come, and bear an export of nine or ten millions of tons a year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE CAPITAL.—The Hon. Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon George Brown, and other members arrived in Kingston from the Seat of Government on Saturday afternoon, in the Royal Mail steamer, Kingston. A portion return to Ottawa this morning in order to attend to their sessional duties; but Mr. Brown and Mr. A. M. Smith, M.P.P., with a few other members, left by the afternoon train for the West.

SHORT SESSION.—The Attorney General West moved in the House on Friday that there be two sittings of the House on Government days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays; the object being to expedite the progress of the public business, preparatory to the early closing of the session.

CITY COUNCIL.—The Mayor stated at the last meeting of the Council that he would call a special meeting this evening, to consider the Budget for 1866, but as this document is not yet in the hands of the printer, it cannot be taken up for a couple of days at least. Therefore no meeting will be held to-night.

NEW COMPANIES.—A general order in Saturday's Official Gazette authorizes the formation of a new Infantry Company at Napanee, Capt. T. W. Campbell, and another at Tamworth, Capt. H. Douglas.

VOLUNTEERS RECALLED.—The Government have decided to recall all the volunteers stationed on the Niagara frontier, as well as on the western border opposite Detroit. Four companies are still to be retained at Cornwall, and one company at Prescott, but these are the only points that will be guarded. The removal of forces commenced on Saturday.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSION.—At a special meeting of the Jamaica Commission, it was resolved that the Government should be urged to bring Mr. Eyre, the late Governor, to trial in England.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A portion of the Atlantic cable has been insured at Lloyd's at thirty-five guineas per cent. The laying of the cable was to commence on the 10th of July.

A NEW PEER.—A telegram by the Persia brings a report that Lord Monck is to be made a peer of the realm. He is at present an Irish peer.

COL. BOOKER'S ENQUIRY.—The military Court of Enquiry at Hamilton has finished its labors, as far as the examination of witnesses is concerned. The evidence has been summed up, and the officers composing the enquiry had left for their homes.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

Attorney Gen. Macdonald has a bill before Parliament constituting the Regiopolis College, Kingston, a university!!

*** And why not, Mr. Witness? The Church of Scotland, only one moiety of the Scotch Presbyterians in Canada, have a University, (Queen's College,) and so have the larger Church of England (Trinity College). If the people would have been satisfied with one University for all Creeds, (The University of Toronto,) then there could have been no call for any Sectarian Universities; but since the Protestants were the first to procure these distinctive Institutions, it cannot be surprising that the Roman Catholics should ask for them also. Besides, when one of these Universities (Queen's College,) willingly surrenders one of its chief branches of Education (the Faculty of Medicine,) to a mere School, it is high time for another University to step forward and repair the evil.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

New York, July 14.

The morning papers contain the following telegrams from Washington:—

There seems to be a general acceptance to-night of the belief that Congress will at least not adjourn at present.

Leading members since the crisis in the Cabinet are more inclined than ever to prolong the session.

A Times' telegram says: We have again a batch of rumors of cabinet changes.

It is reported that Mr. Speed sent in his resignation to the President yesterday, and yet he was present at the cabinet meeting to-day, and remained to the close, leaving in company with Secretaries Stanton and Seward.

We have no authentic information that Mr. Speed has resigned, as stated last night.

There is good authority for saying that both Speed and Harlan will be out of the cabinet in a few days.

It was rumored that the President has notified Secretary Stanton that his resignation would not be accepted, and that he as well as Mr. Speed would send in their letters of withdrawal to-day.

Mr. Harlan will not resign until compelled to.

Governor Randall is believed to be the successor of Mr. Dennison.

Gen. Grant will take charge of the war office, and Judge Browning will have the Interior Department.

New York, July 14.—The steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool on the 19th, has arrived. News anticipated.

The steamer for Europe to-day took out $1,292,003 in treasure.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14.—Two deliberate murders were committed in this city last night. Edward Harping, from Gordon, Ohio, was murdered—for money, and a laborer, named Kelly, by a neighbor for revenge.

The Post's special says: Atty.-Gen. Speed has sent his resignation to the President. Secretary Harlan has also written his resignation, but it has not been received by the President yet.

New York, July 14.

Much excitement exists in financial circles, caused by alleged frauds in connection with the North River bank of Hoboken. It is said worthless notes, bonds, stocks, &c., have been taken to the bank and deposited, for which certificates of deposit bearing interest were received. With these certificates of deposit purchases have been made of real estate, merchandise, &c., in this city and various parts of the country. It is thought Wall street is flooded with this paper.

Washington, July 14.

The President this afternoon nominated to the Senate A. W. Randall, now first assistant to the Post Master General, in the place of Dennison, resigned. No other resignation of Cabinet officers had been received by the President up to noon to-day.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 13th instant, the Wife of B. M. Britton, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Toronto, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Mary Barnes.

At Lampton Village, on July 12th, Mr. Richard Knapp, aged 48 years.

In Toronto, on the 12th instant, Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Grand, in her 15th year.

In Ottawa, on the 12th instant, Alexander Scott, aged 50 years.

In Quebec, on the 11th instant, Marie Philomene Norman, wife of Roch Dugal, Esq., aged 25 years.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Cost not the Sanhedrin.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Will prevent hair from falling off.
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Will not stain the skin.
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Does not stain the skin.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Restores hair to its youthful condition.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Makes the hair soft, glossy and beautiful.
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Is clear, transparent and fragrant.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Will not furnish linen or jewelry.
PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
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Is sold everywhere.
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166

ALBUMS.

PLENTY,
GOOD,
and
CHEAP,
AT THE
SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, July 13, 1866. 165

27th Annual Tour
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY
BELL RINGERS.
AT THE CITY HALL,
KINGSTON,
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23rd.
Positively for One Night Only!
BEAUTIFUL NEW BELL MUSIC
Upon our New SILVER BELLS, manufactured by Mears & Co., London, expressly for the PEAK FAMILY.
Admission 35 cents; Children 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 P.M.
D. A. KEYES,
Agent.
Will exhibit at Brockville SATURDAY, July 21st.
Kingston, July 13th, 1866. 165

MEADOW FOR SALE.
WILL be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, 21st JULY, at 4 o'clock, P.M., the GRASS now growing on the Crystal