LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. H. & Co., New York; B. & B., Georgetown; E. F., New York.

THE FLOWERS AND POLL PARROT SHOW ON THE 5TH JULY.

The Electoral Division Society of Kingston, which we have repeatedly shown to be simply an Agricultural Society of the Parliamentary Constituency of this city, holds one of its two annual Shows on the 5th of July in the Skating Rink. Towards the funds of this Society the Government contributes $400 out of the taxation of the country. The purpose for which this money is given (see Statute), is for the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture, and the Arts connected therewith. Let us see how the Act is carried out in Kingston. The public of course recollects, how by a vile fluke, the members of the defunct Kingston Horticultural Society got possession of the books and money of the Electoral Division Society, after it had been in legal existence a couple of years! Well, the Prize List is before us. For Flowers, not provided for in the Act, the Board offers $147! For Fruits $17 50! For Vegetables $34. For Dairy Produce $17 25. For Poll Parrots, Singing Birds, Poultry and Gold Fishes, $48 50. For Ladies Work and for Penny Daubs $79 50. For Domestic Manufactures $42 25, and for Miscellanies $24 25, irrespective of Extras. Now, of these grants of money, offered as Prizes, only Fruit, Dairy Produce and Domestic Manufactures are legal. All the others are mal-appropriations of public money, to be recovered by law from the Directors, by any one who will give himself the trouble to sue. And see how disproportionate are the Prizes. For trumpery Flowers, the Society offers $147—for Fruit only $17 50. For Dairy Produce $17 25, and Poll Parrots, Singing Birds and Gold Fishes, $48 50. For Vegetables $34, and for Ladies' Work and Penny Daubs $79 50!

We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the people of Kingston to this shameful abuse of a public trust. If those who like Flowers and Poll Parrots would pay these Prizes out of their own pockets, no one would say a word, but when the money comes out of the public purse, it is time to cry out. And we all know into whose pocket the greater part of the $147 for Flowers will go.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Friday, 10th June.

A communication was read from E. J. Barker, complaining that the Finance Committee had cut down his account for printing.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted.—News of Saturday.

*** The News may well be termed the skunk of the Canada Press. It is ever doing some mean, dirty, stinking thing, such as no respectable journal would be guilty of. Witness the exhibition of its petty malice touching the few trivial errors of the City Financial Statement. And now again it shews its venom. It says nothing about the Finance Committee's cutting down its own account, but would make the public believe that Dr. Barker had sent in an exorbitant bill to the Council. The simple facts are these. The British Whig and the News did certain work for the Council. The bill of the British Whig was $53, that of the News $49. The Finance Committee, in its cheese-paring policy, thought this too much, and in their report, which was not adopted when received, recommended that $30 should be tendered to each of the two newspapers. Dr. Barker happened to hear of this, and as the report was not adopted, he wrote a note, not to the Council, but to one of its members, saying that he would not accept of $30 in payment of his account. The reading of this note, when the report came up again, induced the Council to add $10 to its former offer, making $40. All this the News, skunk like, omits. Whether this $40 will be accepted in payment of an honest claim is another thing.

Lennox and Addington Items.—The arms and accoutrements belonging to the Volunteer Companies of Napanee, lately disbanded, are to be removed immediately unless steps are taken for the establishment of others.—On Friday the 9th inst., a little boy named Mountain, was drowned while playing with a number of others on the saw-logs near Rathburn's saw-mill, Mill Point.—A man named Walter Brisco was severely injured on Saturday last by the falling of a portion of the frame of the agricultural building now being erected at Newburgh.—A few nights ago a helpless old woman named McNeil, who resides near the village of Selby, was attacked by a number of rats which knawed her face and head. A portion of her forehead was eaten to the bone, and her face otherwise badly injured.

Cheese-Paring Policy.—One of the first acts of the present County Council was to reduce the daily pay of the Councillors from $2 to $1.50. Mark the saving. Former Councils (when the business of three Counties had to be transacted) met on the Tuesday and adjourned on the Thursday, each member receiving $6. Now, this Cheese-paring Council, or rather this Stop-the-spigot-and-let-out-by-the-bung-hole Council, to do the business of a single County, met on the Tuesday and adjourned on the Saturday, each man getting his $7.50. A precious saving indeed!

Corpus Christi.—The festival of the Roman Catholic Church, known among Protestants as "carrying the Host" was celebrated on Sunday morning in St. Mary's Cathedral in this city. A Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Horan, assisted by several of his clergy. The Host was carried through the church shortly after twelve o'clock, on the conclusion of Mass.

Sudden Death.—A Miss McCammon, living near St. James' Church, met a sudden death yesterday morning. She left her mother's house quite well, to go her work at sewing, near the Eagle Foundry. She had been at work but a short while, when she complained of dizziness, and before her mother could be brought was dead. We did not learn what was the cause of her death. She was nineteen years of age.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court for these United Counties opened yesterday, His Honor, Judge Boswell, presiding. A. B. Carpenter and John Fisher, Esqrs., Associate Justices.—Coburg Sentinel.

*** What ret this is of styling Messrs. Carpenter and Fisher 'Associate Justices.' The writer knows, or ought to know, that every Magistrate in the Commission of the Peace has a right to sit at Quarter Sessions, if he please. The fact is, it is sometimes hard to obtain the attendance of Magistrates at the trial of Criminals, and in order that the business of the Court may not be retarded for want of them, the Chairman (the County Judge) usually asks a couple of comparatively idle Justices to give their attendance. And this is all that makes them 'Associate Justices.' What a long tail our cat has!

TRANSFER INSURANCE POLICIES.

Dear Whig,—

Since two certain Insurance Companies doing business in the city refused to pay claims against them about a year ago on transfer policies, on the plea that the property did not accompany the transfers, (notwithstanding their acknowledgment of said claims by taking possession of the property saved to a large amount, selling it and keeping the proceeds), merchants and others (not excepting the legal fraternity) widely differ in opinion touching the validity of a transfer insurance policy, unaccompanied with the property covered by said policy. To set the matter at rest, I enclose the answer to my interrogatories from an old Insurance Agent of nearly a quarter of a century's experience.

M.

Dear Sir,—

In answer to your queries in reference to the validity of a transfer Insurance policy unaccompanied with the property mentioned in the policy. During the 24 years I have been an Insurance agent, I have always carried out the following straight forward principle.

An Insurance policy, when transferred from A to B—unconditionally—whether the property accompany the transfer or not, can have but one meaning, that of the company's endorsed acknowledgment of their responsibility to B instead of to A for loss on the property mentioned in the policy so transferred. It makes not the slightest difference in the company's responsibility to B whether the property is transferred or not with the policy, nor how many times a policy is transferred, so long as the company is in each case a party, the company being simply responsible for the value of property destroyed or damaged to the extent as set forth in the policy to the party to whom the last transfer was made. I should say nine-tenths of the claims we have paid on transfer policies and held by parties as collateral security, were unaccompanied with the property.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

Insurance Agent.

Kingston, June 19th, 1865.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ROAD MURDER EXPLAINED.

The confession of Constance Kent, and the other circumstances brought to light in connection with this extraordinary case, leave the mystery still, in a great measure unexplained. There is an explanation current in the locality which certainly gives a more consistent account of the dreadful tragedy, but which we have hitherto refrained from publishing, an account of the dreadful delicacy of the disclosures it makes. As the story is sure, however, to get abroad sooner or later, we can find no good reason for withholding it. The circumstances, as they are reported to us, are these: Mr. Kent, who is an illegitimate son of H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent, was provided for by an appointment as Inspector of Factories. While going his rounds he formed an intimacy of a factory girl of singular personal attractions, and having her educated as a governess for his children, he made her Mrs. Kent after the death of his first wife. The stepmother, it is said, exhibited even less consideration for the children of the first marriage than is ordinarily expected is like circumstances, humiliating them by requiring of them the most mental domestic duties. Miss Kent was of a most stubborn spirit and rebelled against the regimen prescribed for her. The conflict came to a crisis on the day preceding the murder, when, it is said, Mrs. Kent whipped her severely; and it was while smarting under this pain and indignity thus inflicted, that she conceived the full revenge of murdering her stepmother's darling child. As the story goes a domestic, to whom local suspicion has all along been attached, met Miss Constance after the commission of the frightful crime, and then became aware of what had been done. She was induced to keep the secret, and the father and mother had each, of course, their own reasons for adopting the same course. It is frightful to think that the self accused murderess, known to be such by her own father and two other members of his household, should have been living in the family with them so long after, her presence at table constantly reminding them of the awful secret they held in common; and if this account is true, it certainly cannot be wondered at that they took the earliest opportunity of getting her removed out of their sight.—English paper.

Hon. Mr. McGee.—Private letters of the 2nd inst. were received in town yesterday, stating that the Hon. Mr. McGee was then at Oxford, profiting by the hospitalities and the hived learning of that famous collegiate city. During his stay at Dublin he had long and interesting interviews with the Lord Lieutenant, and (since he has joined his colleagues in England) with the Colonial Secretary, by both of whom he was very cordially received, and his views on immigration and other subjects were very fully stated. He has been, in London also, since his arrival, a partaker with his colleagues in the honors shewn them. After leaving Oxford he will visit Paris, and proposes to sail for Canada during the present or next week, either by the Canadian steamer of yesterday, the Cunarder of to-morrow, or Montreal steamer of next Thursday.

Freemasonry.—The London Prototype informs us that "a question is now before the Wesleyan Conference, the object being to denounce Freemasonry. It is nothing less than the passing of a law to prohibit any Methodist clergyman from becoming a Freemason, and to compel those who are already members to renounce all claims on such an institution." The man who proposes such a resolution is a fit subject for the Asylum, or a Cardinal's hat, as it is only the Church of Rome that interdicts Freemasonry.

THE COURT OF IMPREACHMENT.

In Re Judge Smart, County Judge of Hastings.—It appears that complaints have been formally made by certain practioners of Belleville, against the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and that the petition embodying the same has been transmitted by the Governor General to the Court of Impeachment. The petition is signed by G. E. Henderson, and others, and charges the Judge with habitual intoxication, rendering him unable to discharge his duties, sale of offices by loans, &c., and general misbehavior in his office, as County Judge. The learned Judge has answered the petition, denying or explaining the specific allegations, and charging upon the petitioners, with one or two exceptions, resenting and ungentlemanly conduct, "whose proceedings in making applications before him are well known, and any remarks he may have made, or censures he may have passed, were in each case called for by the occasion."

The Court of impeachment will meet this day, to determine the mode of procedure in this case.—Globe of Yesterday.

THE GALLIC COCK.

A French poem of victory—Waterloo wiped out.

Cockadoodledo, Jean!
Ha! mon. Bull cheri
Ciel! je ne moque pas mal
Des Anglais sans esprit.
Vanquished on your proper ground,
N'est-ce pas, mon chou?
Cockadoodledo, Jean,
Cockadoodledo!

Que je suis content, Jean!
Heureux dans cette chance,
Vive le Gladiateur, Jean,
Vive toujours La France!
Enfin she avenge herself,
Ce sacre Waterloo!
Cockadoodledo, Jean,
Cockadoodledo!

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Mr. Grant Duff, on the 31st ult., asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangements had, in compliance with the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, been made with reference to the See of Rupert's Land?

Mr. Cardwell said it was in the knowledge of the House that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had decided against the validity of the jurisdiction conferred by letters patent to the bishops of the colonies, and it was the opinion of the government, after that decision, that the whole subject of the letters patent to the colonial bishops ought to be carefully considered, and that no letters ought to be issued to colonies having independent legislatures. With the assistance of the law officers of the Crown, that subject had been fully considered. It was, however, important that no delay should take place in the appointment of a successor to the Bishop of Rupert's Land. The course, therefore, which had been pursued was that, under the advices of the law officers of the Crown, a letter had been addressed by the Archbishop to him (Mr. Cardwell), and in consequence of that letter Her Majesty had been pleased to issue a mandate to the Archbishop authorizing him to consecrate a Bishop, and no letters patent would be issued purporting to convey jurisdiction conferred by the Crown.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CLAIM.

The Montreal Herald reminds us that the Globe used to be "powerful" upon the topic of "the utter invalidity of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter." It is most true that we did hold the opinion that the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company were invalid, and that we urged our view of the matter as strongly as possible. It is also true that our opinion upon that point is entirely unchanged. We think as little as ever of the pretenses upon which the great monopoly of furtraders has been permitted so long to keep a vast and valuable territory closed against settlement. But the difficulty lies here. In England, the policy of recognizing what are termed vested rights—which in reality, are often vested wrongs—is carried to such an extreme, that no English Government can be get to ignore or set aside the claims of the Hudson's Bay monopolists. There have been different Governments in office here, and different Governments in office in England, since the agitation of the question of the validity of the claim. Yet, we have never had a Colonial Secretary whom the representations of the Canadian Government could persuade to adopt the Canadian view of the matter. Tacitly, at least, the claim of the company has all along been acknowledged. So well has it been understood in England that, whoever was in office, the Company's "vested rights" would be sustained. The old Company was a few years ago—we believe, during the official career of a Canadian Government which the Montreal Herald warmly supported—able to sell those rights to a new company for a very large sum of money. If anything were wanting to put the matter beyond all doubt, however, we have in the announcement of Mr. Cardwell to the House of Commons, that, as the Herald puts it, the British Government fully recognizes the Hudson's Bay Company's most extreme "pretensions." This phrase, of course, is somewhat stronger than Mr. Caldwell's language, but the Herald fancied that in strengthening the Colonial Secretary's statement, he was strengthening his point—whereas he was simply showing that it is utterly useless longer to hope for the setting aside of the Company's claim. The Herald notes that Mr. Cardwell made this statement with "the Canadian delegation close at his elbow." We suppose even the Herald will not insist that the delegates induced the Colonial Minister to speak as he did, and we are sure that the public of this country will be ready to believe that the Canadian Ministers used any influence which they could wield, in the contrary direction. So far as the presence of the Canadian delegates affects the argument at all, it must also strengthen the conviction that no other decision could possibly have been obtained from the Imperial authorities.

This being admitted on all hands, and by none more clearly than by the Herald, what remains to be done? Will editorials in Canadian newspapers change the minds of British Ministers, or induce them to reverse their decision? If the Herald can show us any method by which we can induce the British Government to dispossess the Hudson's Bay Company—even in part—and to give us possession, most heartily will we set to work.—We promise him to be as "powerful" as ever. But, if our cotemporary can see no other way than submission to a decision from which there is no appeal, he must excuse us from reviving an agitation that must be utterly useless. Our time and space are occupied with living issues, and we cannot waste our energies in fighting dead ones.

The unfortunate determination of the authorities in England to maintain the validity of the Hudson's Bay claim, in no way affects our anxiety for the opening up of the North-west territory. We still deem it as much as ever a question of the most vital importance. In no small degree the future greatness and prosperity of British North America depend upon the opening up of the North-west. Confederation would lose half its value if it were not to include at an early date the annexation of the North-west. The vested rights of the company being recognized, it becomes a practical question for us, what are the best terms upon which the Hudson's Bay territory can be obtained? The delegates to England will probably be able to give more information on that point to Parliament than has hitherto been afforded.—Globe.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec Canadian having given the letter published in the Globe, said to have been sent to the Contractors for the Departmental Buildings, now states that it was not a correct copy of the letter, and gives the following as the official text. The Canadian says it is a translation, and we have been obliged to re-translate from the Canadian:

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 19th May, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I am instructed by the Hon. Commissioner, to inform you that it is the intention of the Government to transfer the employees of the Civil service to Ottawa in the approaching autumn, and consequently it is absolutely necessary that the work under your direction should be pushed on in such a manner that the building may be in a state to be occupied by the middle of October at the latest.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
F. Braun,
Secretary.

Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Co.,
Contractors, Ottawa.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 17th June, 1865.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

John Higginson, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Prescott.

John McIntyre, of Kingston, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

James Ross, of Elora, to be Agent for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the county of Wellington, U.C., in the room of Andrew Geddes, Esquire, deceased.

Quebec, 16th June, 1865.

Militia General Orders.

No. 1. Lieut Colonel A. de Salaberry, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada, having obtained three months leave of absence, his duties will be performed during that period by Lieutenant Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, U. C.

2. From henceforth no candidate will be admitted to the Schools of Military Instruction under the age of Eighteen years.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIDON.

New York, June 18.

The steamship Sidon, from Liverpool on the 6th, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Sidon reports on the 7th to have passed the steamship Virginia, on the 12th passed the steamship China, on the 18th passed the steamship Bremen.

The Sidon has nearly 300 passengers, and a large number of emigrants. Her advices are two days later.

There were 50 wrecks and a great loss of life from a storm in the Baltic.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

New York, June 18.

The steamship Bavaria, from Southampton on the 1st, has arrived. News anticipated.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

Father Point, June 18.

The steamship Hibernian, which left Liverpool at 2:30 a.m. on the 8th and Londonderry on the 9th, passed this point for Quebec at 5:30 this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

New York, June 18.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 7th, arrived to-night. News anticipated.

The London Gazette contains the following:

Copy of a letter from Earl Russell to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

Foreign Office, June 6th, 1865.—My Lords,—I have the honor to state to your lordships that since the date of my last letter of the 11th ult., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the southern Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe, and that the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States has for the most part surrendered or dispersed. In this position of affairs Her Majesty's government are of the opinion that foreign nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America as at an end. In conformity with this opinion, Her Majesty's government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America, before the commencement of the civil war were in possession. As a necessary consequence of which recognition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, will henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter any such ports, harbors and waters, and must require Confederate vessels of war, which at the time when these orders reach Her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters, may have already entered therein on the fact of proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which having complied with the provisions of such proclamations may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from thence. But Her Majesty's Government directs that a due regard for national good faith be required, that Her Majesty's authorities should be instructed as regards armed Confederate vessels, that they should have the benefit of the proclamations heretofore issued against pursuit of them within 24 hours, by any cruiser of the United States which may be lying within any such ports, harbors, and waters, and that such proclamation should then for the last time be maintained in their favor. If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor, or waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by her Majesty's authorities, or may enter any port, harbor, or waters, within a month after these new orders are received, should wish to disarm her to remain without the Confederate flag, the authorities may allow the commander to do so at his own risk in all respects, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The rule as to 24 hours would not be applicable to the case of such a vessel.—I have addressed a similar letter to Secretaries of State, Home, India, and War office, and to the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, requesting them, as I do your lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of her Majesty's government to the several British authorities at home and abroad who may be authorized to act in the matter.

"I am, &c., Russell."

The Chancellor.—Chancellor Vankoughnet, who has been seriously ill for some days past, is somewhat improved.—Leader.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, June 17.

The Herald's correspondent in the Gulf department furnishes interesting accounts of the incidents attending the occupation of Brownsville, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the national troops under Gen. Brown.

The rebel troops, previous to evacuating the place, mutinied, pillaged the town, and made prisoners of some of their officers until their demands for the payment of their back dues were complied with.

The rebels left the day previous to Gen. Brown's arrival, not wanting to be paroled, or to comply in any manner with the terms of Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender. Large numbers of them moved across the Rio Grande into Mexico, taking with them their arms.

It is said that the last of the rebels were driven from Brownsville by Mexican residents who organized a home guard for the preservation of order, soon after the evacuation commenced.

Washington, June 17.

The Secretary of State to-day addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:—

Department of State,
June 17, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that it has been made known to this Department by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the Imperial Government in that country have removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it on the naval intercourse with the United States. I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have also learned in the same authentic manner that the Imperial Government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents, which heretofore that Government had conceded to them and their proceedings by the Government of France, who have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations whose interests the traditions constantly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations.

Wm. H. Seward.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy.

New York, June 16.

Jamaica dates to the 6th state that a severe drought is prevailing.

Gov. Murray, of Texas has ordered the sheriffs to seize the Confederate property of the State and divide it among the people.

Gen. Brown has occupied Brownsville, the rebel garrison under Gen. Slaughter having withdrawn, after a row about their pay, which resulted in the arrest of Slaughter until the money is forthcoming.—Slaughter had sold a battery of six pieces to the Mexican Gen. Mejia for $6,000.

DAY & MARTIN'S
REAL JAPAN BLACKING,
97 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN CANADA AND THE COLONIES,
In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
CAUTION.
D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious Imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.
*** Orders through Mercantile Houses.
April 4th, 1865. w1y87

IN CHANCERY.

Clapp vs. Clapp.

SALE of REAL ESTATE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree on further directions made in the above cause, will, with the approbation of James Alexander Henderson, Esquire, Master of this Court at Kingston, be sold by Public Auction, at the Town of Napanee, on

SATURDAY, 15th of July Next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

By M. C. Whitcomb, Auctioneer, at his rooms in the Town of Napanee aforesaid, the following valuable Freehold Property, being the residuary Real Estate belonging to the Estate of the late John Clapp, that is to say:—

Parcel 1.—The west Half of Lot Number Twenty-seven in the fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres, more or less, subject to the payment to the Crown of the sum of $380 or thereabouts, being the amount still due thereon.

Parcel 2.—The south end of the east Half of Lot Number Twelve in the third Concession of Fredericksburg Additional, containing twenty-five acres, more or less.

Parcel 3. The west half of Lot Number Twelve in the said third Concession, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Parcel 4.—The south end of the east half of Lot Number Thirteen in the said third Concession, containing fifty-six acres, more or less, subject to the life estate of Sarah Clapp therein, and excepting thereout four acres at the north end.

Parcel 5.—The right, title and interest of the said Estate in a small House and Lot on Stone Mills Hill, containing one quarter of an acre or thereabouts, situated on Lot Number Seven in the first Concession south of the Bay of Quinte, in the Township of Marysburgh, formerly the property of one John S. Hill.

Also will be sold at the same time, a Mortgage held by the said Estate on Block Number Thirteen, between the second and third Concessions of Fredericksburg Additional, made by Allen Clapp in favor of John Clapp, deceased, and the amount due on which has been fixed by the said Master at the sum of $1457:92.

Parcel 1 above mentioned is situated about eight miles from Belleville. About seventy acres are cleared, the remaining thirty acres being covered with beech, maple and ash timber. The soil is good. A Frame House, about twenty by twenty-six feet, and a small Stable, are erected upon the premises.

Parcel 2 is situated close to Hay Bay; is all cleared and under cultivation, with the exception of about five acres of elm timber at the north end.

Parcel 3 abuts on Hay Bay. The Bay Road crosses it near the middle of the Lot. The north end is thinly timbered with pine. On that part lying south of the Bay Road are barns and outhouses. The Section School House is built on this Lot. The soil is good.

Parcel 4 is composed of very good land. On it is built a comfortable Dwelling House. There is a good Orchard of apple trees on this Parcel. Sarah Clapp, the present life tenant, is now over seventy-two years of age.

The House on Parcel 5 is built of logs.

Block Number Thirteen, between the second and third Concessions, on which the Estate holds the Mortgage above mentioned, contains by Surveyor's calculation about fifty-four acres, and has been estimated to exceed in value the amount due upon the Mortgage to be sold. The Mortgage is now overdue.

One-tenth of the purchase money of each Lot must be paid down by the purchaser at the time of sale to the Vendors' Solicitors, and in cases where arrangements for an extension of the time for payment may not be made, the balance of the purchase money must be paid in one month from the day of sale.

The Vendors shall be bound to produce or account for only such Deeds or papers relating to title as are in their custody.

A plan or sketch of that part of the premises to be sold which forms the Clapp Homestead will be produced at the time of sale.

In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars, conditions and terms of payment, apply at the Office of Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, Solicitors, Ontario Street, Kingston.

JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Master.

KIRKPATRICK & KIRKPATRICK,
Vendors' Solicitors.

Kingston, 15th June, 1865. 141

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant Oil is universally is high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Ornamental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronized and Ladies-esteemed Specific realizes a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness.

Sold by all Druggists and Store-keepers.

*** Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

CABBAGE PLANTS FOR THE MILLION!

A No. 1 CABBAGE PLANTS,

CONSISTING of the following kinds, viz.: Early and Large York, St. Denis, Sugar Loaf, Drum Head, Quinton, Savoy, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes, Peppers, &c., &c.

Can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Garden of the Vicar General.

A variety of Annual Flowers, consisting of double 10 weeks Stock, double White and Scarlet Balsams, Petunias, Zinias, Marvel Peru, Golden Coreopsis, 10 sorts best German Asters; double Indian Pink, Marygolds, Portulacca, Dahlias, started in a hot-bed, with different other Flowers.

B. O'DONNELL.

Kingston, May 1st, 1865. 1mw 99

Ayer's Ague Cure.

$1 Gold and Silver $1 WATCHES.

Sets Silver Ware, Diamond Sets and Rings, English Silver Cruet Stands, Butter Coolers, Dinner and Tea Services, Pianos, Sewing Machines, Vest Chains, Bracelets, Lockets, Gold Pencils, Sets of Jewelry, &c., &c.

WORTH ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,

AND NOT TO BE PAID FOR TILL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TO RECEIVE.

CATALOGUE

OF RICH AND VALUABLE ARTICLES AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.

100 Fine Gold Chronometer Watches, each	$200
100 Fine Gold English Lever Watches	150
200 Ladies' Gold Enameled Bijou Watches	150
500 Solid Silver Hunting Lever Watches	$40 to 80
200 Silver Dinner Sets	100 to 150
150 Silver Tea Sets	100 to 150
3,000 English Silver Cruet Stands	20 to 30
3,000 Silver Fruit Urns	15 to 30
2,000 Silver Butter Coolers	20 to 30
1,000 Silver Ice Pitchers	50 to 75
5,000 Silver Goblets, gold lined	15 to 20
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Pencil Cases	8 to 12
5,000 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	15 to 20
5,000 Dozen Silver Dessert Spoons	20 to 30
5,000 Large Size Magic Spring Lockets	10 to 20
150 First Class Sewing Machines	40 to 80

All the above list of goods will be sold for one dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put in envelopes, sealed up, and mixed; and, when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

SINGLE CERTIFICATES 25 CTS. EACH.

One Certificate may obtain you a Gold Watch, Service of Silver Plate, or any other valuable article.

THERE WILL BE NO BLANKS.

PACKAGES OF CERTIFICATES

will be sold to Clubs, Schools, Agents, &c., at the following rates.

One Certificate, sent to any address by mail	$0 25
5 Certificates	1 00
11 Certificates	2 00
30 Certificates (with premium)	5 00
65 Certificates (with premium)	10 00
100 Certificates (with premium)	15 00

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods not pleasing the taste or fancy of our customers will be exchanged free of cost.

Agents and others will be allowed 10 cents on each certificate ordered at a time. Agents will collect 25 cents for each certificate and remit 15 cents each to us.

Address all orders to

S. C. RICKARDS & CO.,
102 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED. w4i141

AMERICAN WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH Co.
OF WALTHAM, MASS.,

Having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing Watches, by large additions to their buildings and to their force of workmen, are desious of introducing their products into Canada, a market which they have hitherto been unable to supply, owing to the large demand for their Watches in the United States.

The reputation which these Watches have acquired in the States, may be judged of by the fact that since the Company began their business, nearly 150,000 Watches of their manufacture have passed into use among the people, and have given, with rare exceptions, the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried them. They have superseded in this market all other Watches coming within the range of their prices.—The Company have attained this result solely by making

GOOD WATCHES,

AND SELLING THEM AT MODERATE PRICES.

At the present rate of Exchange between the two countries, American Watches can be sold for Canada currency at about one half of the currency prices in the States; and as we have not advanced the prices of our Watches since the war commenced in proportion to the rise of gold, this state of exchange renders them cheaper, in reality, than they were before the war.

The Company do not solicit orders for single Watches, but will be happy to furnish every one with full information respecting them, and to fill such orders from the Watch Trade as they may be favored with.

Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents of the Company,
182 Broadway, N.Y.

Or ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
110d&w6m 158 Washington St. Boston.

TAKE NOTICE.

STEWART MONTGOMERY, French Dyer & Scourer,

BEGS leave to return thanks to his friends in Kingston and its vicinity, who favored him with their patronage, and would, while asking for a continance of the same, inform them that he is now prepared to do whatever work may be intrusted to him in a very superior manner.

He has just received a large stock of the Best Dye Stuffs, &c. With increased facilities he will do his work on

THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

IN A SUPERIOR MANNER,

AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Any article that can be colored or dyed at any other place can be done by him in a very superior manner.

☞ Do not forget 122, Princess Street, second block above the Scotch Church, two doors above Mr. G. Brown's Lumber Yard, nearly opposite Mr. Jenkins' Blacksmith's Shop; that is the place where you will find.

STEWART MONTGOMERY,
The French Dyer.

Kingston, Feb. 15th, 1865. 6md&w37&

Paying Employment For All.

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY want Agents in every Township in Canada for a complete HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Now is the time. Apply soon. Terms very liberal. Address

E. G. STORKE,
Auburn, N.Y.

Auburn, N. Y., May 27th, 1865. 3w122

CAUTION.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by any person or persons without my written order.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

Birmingham's Corners, Township of Pittsburgh, May 29, 1865. 123

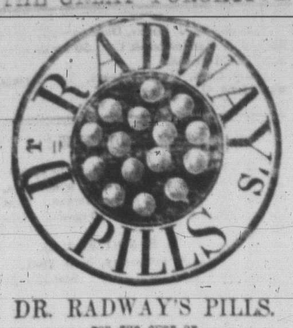
For Sale or To Let.

SIXTY acres of excellent land, well fenced, with new Stone Building thereon, beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte, about seven miles from the city.

Apply to F. Bartlett on the premises or to E. WILMOT & Co., King-Street, Kingston.

March 18th, 1865. 56

THE GREAT PURGATIVE.



DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera.

ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.

DR. RADWAY'S

PILLS

ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS PREPARED IN VACUO;

Superior to all Purgative, Cathartic, or Alterative Medicines in general use,

COATED WITH GUM,

Which renders them very convenient, and well adapted for children, and persons who have a dislike to take medicine, and especially pills. Another great superiority of Radway's Pills over all other pills in general use, is the fact of their wonderful medicinal strength, being highly concentrated. One to six of these pills will act more thoroughly, and cleanse the alimentary canal, without producing cramps, spasms, piles, tenesmus, etc., than any other Pills or Purgative Medicine in use.

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

It is a well known fact that Physicians have long sought to discover a vegetable purgative as a substitute for Calomel, and that would cleanse the Alimentary Canal of all diseased and retained humors, as thoroughly as Lobelia will the stomach, without producing sickness at stomach, weakness, or irritation of the mucous membrane.

In Dr. Radway's Pills, this very important and essential principle is secured. A dose of two to six (according to the condition of the system) of Dr. Radway's Pills will produce all the positive alterative change—from a sluggish or torpid, to a healthy action of the Liver—as the physician hopes to obtain by a dose of Blue Pills, or Calomel; and will as thoroughly cleanse the Stomach, and purge from the bowels the diseased and retained humors as the most approved emetic, or cathartic without occasioning inconvenience or sickness to the patient.

Professor Reid.—College of Pharmacy.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE.

The celebrated Prof. Reid, of New York, Lecturer on Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, styles Radway's Pills as "the great Purgative," and the only Purgative Medicine safe to administer in cases of extreme Debility, and in Erysipelas, Small-Pox, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, their action being soothing, healing, cleansing, purifying, instead of griping, irritating, debilitating, and nauseating. "After examining these Pills," writes the Professor, "I find them compounded of ingredients of GREAT PURITY, and are free from Mercury, and other dangerous substances, and prepared with skill and care. Having long known