SHOWS AND FAIRS TO COME OFF.

Annual Show of the County of Frontenac Agricultural Society, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, October 3rd.

The County of Lennox Agricultural Show at Napanee, on Thursday, Oct. 5th.

The County of Addington Agricultural Exhibition at Newburgh, on Thursday, Oct. 12th.

The Camden Cattle Show at the village of Centreville, on Saturday, Oct. 14th.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

LECTURE on the Cause of the Scarcity of Money, the Interest, Currency and Trade Question this evening at St. Patrick's Hall.

ENGLISH PAPERS.

By the "Scotia and "Peruvian" we have London papers to a late date. The Morning Star has four columns of close type on Canadian affairs. Our politics and our politicians are better understood in England than formerly. We clip the following :—

"We have intelligence from Quebec to the 10th inst. On the 8th the Canadian Parliament was opened by the Governor General in a speech marked by a very hopeful tone with respect to the uncompleted scheme of a federal union of the colonies of British North America. The Parliament, said His Excellency, had been called together in order to complete that important business which had been left unfinished at the close of the preceding session. On the following day the address in reply was agreed to with only one division, and that by a majority of more than two to one approved the hope expressed by His Excellency that the maritime colonies would ere long concur in the plan of Federation. We print the interesting report of the deputation from the Canadian Government which recently visited this country upon that business, and a letter from our correspondent on the recent Ministerial changes."

Kingston, Canada, Aug. 11.

For one whole week we have labored in the throes of a Ministerial crisis, and have at last emerged from it without being one whit the worse for what we have undergone. In the present instance the crisis has arisen from the death of the Premier, Sir Etienne Tache, who retired from the political arena some years ago, and only re-entered upon public life at the earnest entreaty of his party, when the effort to bind together all the British provinces of North America into one nationality became the dream and the hope of our more advanced politicians. Five or six years ago Sir Etienne Tache visited the locality in France from which his ancestors in a previous generation had come to settle in Canada. He told me on the occasion of his taking that journey that he desired before he himself lay down to rest, to visit the tombs of his ancestors, and to seek out their descendants who remained in France. He was as loyal to the country from which his ancestors came, as he was to the one to which he owed allegiance. Sir Etienne Tache first attracted notice in the war of 1812-14. He obtained when he was only eighteen years of age an ensignecy in the 6th Battalion Canadian Militia, and was at once assigned to active duty on the frontier. He was afterwards transferred to the regiment of Canadian Chasseurs, and ultimately attained the rank of colonel. He was also appointed to the honorary rank of colonel in the British army, and was made aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was a sympathiser with his countrymen who rose in 1837-38, and was nevertheless the author of the declaration that the last shot fired in America for British rule would be fired by a French Canadian. When the war closed he studied for the medical profession, obtained his degree, and became a successful practitioner in his own locality. In the first Parliament of united Canada he was elected to represent the county in which he lived. In 1846 Colonel Tache resigned his seat in Parliament to fill the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, which he exchanged in 1848 for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and in 1849 for the office of Receiver General. In 1854 he was leader of the Lower Canada section of the Government, and on the retirement of Sir Allan M'Nab, became Premier and Speaker of the Upper House, which was then a ministerial office, although now an elective appointment. It will be seen from Colonel Tache's antecedents that we follow to some extent in the wake of our American neighbors in importing into political or military service talent wherever we can find it. The medical practitioner in the remote village of St. Thomas lived to be twice Premier of Canada, Minister of Militia, President of the Legislative Council, and aide-de-camp to the Queen. His honors were well won, and have been worthily worn.

Sir Etienne Tache has been succeeded in the office of Premier by Sir Narcisse Belleau, who as President of the Legislative Council was knighted at the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Hon. John A. Macdonald resumes the office of Minister of Militia. The Hon. W. Macdougall takes charge of the Educational Affairs of Upper Canada, and the other Ministers retain their respective place. The Ministry remains as it was organised, to carry, if it can be carried, the Confederation of the British Provinces in North America. It has been the fashion among certain classes of politicians to sneer at responsible government on account of the frequent ministerial changes in Canada and Australia. The satire would be without point as regards Canada in this instance, the necessity for filling up the vacancy caused by the death of the Premier being clear enough to the dullest comprehension. From the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the shores of New England, the Anglo-Saxon races have shown their capacity and fitness for self-government. It has been said that the mistrust, the jealousy, and the suspicion with which a large portion of the people view the administrators who are drawn directly from their own ranks will always make it difficult to carry on government in the outlying provinces of the empire. It has been said of Canada and Australia that, as they have no hereditary legislators and but few persons of wealth, station and leisure who can give their undivided attention to the study of statecraft, they lack an important element of good government under a free constitution, and that offices of state become the prey of demagogues and unprincipled politicians. This is a very false estimate of the social condition of the colonies, and emanates from those who desire to belittle the working of institutions which they do not either appreciate or understand. The educational systems carried out on this continent, the spread of intelligence, and the love of travel, which enable men to correct any false impressions which they have obtained from books, will always mature a race fitted as their fellow-men quickly discover, to be their leaders under a free constitution. The periodical press, too, as the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, remarked at the Detroit Convention, exercises a powerful influence in preparing men for political service. He had himself been a member of the craft, and owed his introduction to public life to its instrumentality. Our newspapers are numerous, and young men in the colonies prepare themselves for the public service by preliminary labour on the press. And Mr. Howe might well be justified in saying that he saw, in the large attendance of members of the press at Detroit, the future governors of States ambassadors, judges, and legislators. To convey an idea of the number of newspapers in Canada, I may mention that we have here in Kingston three daily papers three weekly papers, and some sectional or religious papers. Kingston on the St. Lawrence is about the same size as Kingston on Thames. I do not know how many political or sectional papers the latter possesses, but I do not think it is likely to be better supplied with political literature than its younger sister on this side the Atlantic. The present Government in Canada, which is admitted on all hands to possess a large proportion of the taking and writing talent of the country, has among its members more than one Minister who is or has been a proprietor or writer in newspapers, and who has acquired his reputation and reached political eminence through the press. And it is a safe thing to affirm that, through this and other instrumentalities, we shall always have a supply of politicians equal to the demands made upon us. Of course there will be rivalries, and jealousies, and bickerings, but these are by no means peculiar to colonies under responsible government. And that our statesmen in Canada can master and put aside personal feelings and interests is apparent from the facts made public by the late changes. Sir N. Belleau was not sent for to form a Government on the death of Sir E. Tache; the Hon. John A. Macdonald, as the senior member of the Government, was selected for this duty. But neither Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Cartier, nor Mr. Brown, who had all filled the office of Premier, thought their personal or party feelings should stand in the way of the selection of the proper man. A member of the Government was needed in the Upper House to replace Sir E. Tache, who had been a member of that House, the three ex-Premiers in the Lower House gracefully gave way, and Sir N. Belleau, peradventure somewhat to his own surprise, attained the coveted distinction. Let the critics tell us if they can where in all this is the mistrust, the jealousy, and the dissatisfaction which our satirists say are the inevitable concomitants of responsible Government in the colonies.

The answer to the speech from the throne was passed in the House of Assembly on the 9th August with only one division on the paragraph which expressed a hope that the confederation scheme would receive the approval of the maritime provinces. The vote on this question was 57 to 28, or more than two to one in favor of the proposition. At a meeting of Liberal members of both Houses, held the same day, Mr. Brown entered fully into explanations as to the measures and proceedings of the Ministry. His explanations were quite satisfactory to all present, and the Ministry will meet Parliament in the same strength as they parted with it before the prorogation. The report of the Ministerial delegates to England was laid on the table the same evening. The debates on this mission will follow immediately, and will form the most important episode in the short session. The delegates had every reason to be satisfied with their reception. The project of Confederation received every possible encouragement from political parties in England. The provinces of Australia are awaiting with interest the development of the scheme; and the tact, the wisdom, and the loyalty of the Government and the Legislature will be shown in bringing the project to a successful issue.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 5.

The Speaker laid before the House a return from the Buffalo and Lake Huron and Grand Trunk Railways, showing the respective amounts of their local and through freight.

Mr. Dorion asked when the report and evidence in Judge Coursol's case would come down. He saw some of the papers published in Montreal.

Mr. Cartier said the papers were very voluminous and the evidence was being copied. Judge Coursol had applied for and received copies of the report.

The following bills were introduced :—

Mr. Currier—To incorporate the Canadian Institute of the city of Ottawa.

Mr. Macdougall—A bill respecting the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

On motion of Attorney General Cartier, the bill to explain certain enactments of the acts of incorporation of the city of Montreal, was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were considered in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading at the next sitting of the House :—

For abolishing the punishment of death—Mr. Cartier.

To incorporate the Montreal St. Bridget's Refuge—Mr. McGee.

To amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Association of the Dioceses of Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe—Mr. Langevin.

In reference to the qualification of Justices of the Peace—Mr. Cockburn.

The following bills were read a second time :—

To authorize the Coburg and Peterboro' Railway Company to construct a tramway or railway from the Marmora Iron Works to the River Trent or Rice Lake—Mr. Cockburn.

To amend the Acts relating to the Coburg and Peterboro' Railway Company—Mr. Cockburn.

To incorporate La Caisse Depargne, St. Roch, de Montreal—Mr. Cartier.

To incorporate the Montreal Licensed Victuallers Protection Society—Mr. Cartier.

To incorporate the Bank of Northumberland—Mr. Cockburn.

To provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals—Mr. McGee.

To incorporate the Tadousac Hotel and Sea Bathing Company.—M. Langevin.

On motion of Mr. Galt the House went again into committee of supply.

On the item for rents, insurance and repairs of public buildings, including the two years' rent of the Rideau Hall, $5,300,

Mr. Holton thought the House should have explanations. He had heard that the Rideau Hall was leased by the government very shortly after they came into office at $4,000 a year, which rent we had been paying ever since, although it was not occupied. He thought the rent was extravagant under any circumstances, and it was entirely useless that the public should have been exposed to it so long before occupancy.

M. Chapais said that in the spring of 1864 it was decided by the government to prepare a residence for the Governor General. Persons were sent to select a proper site, and the government decided to take a piece of land belonging to the heirs of the McKay estate. The government would lease the place for twelve years at a rate of $4,000 a year. There was a house already on the ground, and the lot was a splendid one of nearly 78 acres. In the lease there was a condition by which the department would be at liberty to buy within three years the whole lot for $70,000. The contract for additions to the house had been given lately at $29,301.

M. Dorion thought we were unfortunate with our Governors' residences. First we had Cataraqui, and here we had just such another contract, except that it was much worse. From the moment the government came into office they rented this property, and we had been paying this rent in addition to what was paid here.

M. Chapais said when the land was leased the government was determined to go on immediately with the work, and did not do so only because they could not get a clear title to the land.

M. Dorion—It appeared to him that if the property could not be delivered over with a good title, the government should only pay rent from the time that they got a title. (Hear, hear.) It was only within a few weeks they had got such title as enabled them to give out a contract. Then there was permission to buy in three years, at the rate of £17,500. This seemed a large sum to pay, after the government shall have expended upon it about $46,000. They would have to pay by arbitration, not only the present value, but also the value of improvements made by the government. He had no doubt that at the end of twelve years we should have to give it back in the same state as received, or buy it, as we had the Cataraqui residence. This would cost us the small sum of £17,500, plus £11,730, plus £2,000 for two years' rent; making in all £31,000.

Mr. John A. Macdonald said that in the original plan there was to have been a governor's residence, but as it became problematical when that could be carried out, some place had to be obtained, and most persons would agree that a most proper one had been secured.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald said the only expenditure entered into for years which had not exceeded the contract was Spencer Wood. When his government took office numerous attempts were made to alter the complexion of the contract, but they resisted these and secured for his Excellency a comfortable residence. He hoped we would not be disappointed in the present case. But there was something very remarkable in our hearing nothing of this till fifteen months after, and only now on enquiry. (Hear, hear.) Two sessions had been held and yet we heard nothing of this expenditure.

Mr. John A. Macdonald—An explanation has been given last session.)

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald—If that was the case he had not heard it, and he stood corrected.

Mr. Holton—It was quite immaterial, gentlemen opposite would mention the high reputation they had acquired whilst in office before in regard to these buildings at Ottawa. There was a feature of the affair to which he wished to direct attention—that was the peculiar period at which this arrangement was entered into by the late Sir Etienne Tache. It was at that interesting interval, between the appointment of the present government to office and the reassembling of Parliament. We remembered something of the state of parties at that time, and knew how much depended on the good feeling of the Ottawa members, and how much doubt was begotten in the minds of the people of Ottawa by the preponderance of Quebec influence in the new government. Well to make sure of this Ottawa support, gentlemen go to Ottawa and make this arrangement. No report of it was made to Parliament. No estimates were brought down. The House was not bound to take cognizance of the gentleman's (M. Chapais') report until the estimates based upon it were submitted; and the House learned for the first time to-day that it was practically committed to the expenditure of 40 or £50,000 for it and it would come to that in the end. He repeated that this was just in keeping with the whole of Ottawa affairs, and the Commissioner of Public Works was in a fair way to emulate his predecessor. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John A. Macdonald said the report of the Commissioner of Public Works spoke for itself, and the explanation of the arrangement was given in June, 1864, in reply to a question by Mr. McConkey.

Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton) believed the government had acted quite openly, but he dreaded what might come out of these contracts. The awful expenditure which had prevailed at Ottawa was something that had not been paralleled in any country in the world, and it all arose from mismanagement.

Mr. Powell thought the government made an admirable bargain; to-morrow, if the ground were divided up into lots and sold, they could make a fair profit.

Mr. Brown had been over it and it was a magnificent piece of land. We had to consider the circumstances that there were two persons to a bargain. It was difficult to find a piece of land suitable. The owner was not bound to sell whilst the government had to buy. It was expressly agreed that there should be no extras.

Mr. Dorion—The President of the Council would lead the House to believe that this was the only lot to be had, and that we had to pay no more than the value of the property. The government had here given a contract for $29,000 without consulting parliament, and the question was, whether they had a right to do this. We had two sessions and the vote had never been asked. He maintained that it was only in cases of extreme necessity that contracts should be given before asking parliament for supplies. In this case there was no such necessity.

Messrs. Hillyard Cameron, Currier and Bell all spoke in favor of the site chosen. The latter thought it had been proved that a residence for the Governor-General was necessary at Ottawa, and the chosen was most eligible and every way suited to the purpose. When completed the building would be well adapted to a residence for the Governor of Canada, or of British North America.

The item was then agreed to.

On the item for colonization roads,

M. Chapais entered into some explanations. Where the roads now in progress in Lower Canada were completed, he intended to change the system and stop small branch roads, and construct roads of another character. He also mentioned that the exploration of the road from Quebec to Lake St John had been very successful. 40 leagues were nearly completed.

The government had appropriated a small sum for the winter roads.

After recess,

M. Cartier introduced a bill respecting the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada. He explained it was to enable the Court to appoint judges to sit in banco in place of those who were disqualified.

Mr. Galt submitted a message from the Governor General, transmitting supplementary estimates of the expenditure of the Province for the year ending 30th June, 1866.

Mr. McKellar said that before the orders of the day were called, he desired to draw attention to the fact that the chief of police of Toronto, had been suspended by the police commissioners, on the ground that he had sent him (Mr. McKellar) certain suggestions respecting government police forces in cities. It was true Capt. Prince had sent him the suggestions, but it was at his (Mr. McKellar's request, and if there was any offence in doing so, he was responsible for it. It appeared to him the step the commissioners had taken was a most arbitrary and unwarrantable character, (hear, hear,) and he desired to call the attention of the government to it, because one of the commissioners who adjudicated in this case was an officer of the government. So far as he (Mr. McKellar) was aware, Capt. Prince was a most efficient officer, in fact one of the best in the province, and he trusted the government would see that such unwarrantable conduct against him was not persisted in. (Hear, hear.) The Committee of the house on municipal affairs were most anxious to get information concerning the police, and everything that pertained to their duties, and look for it to practical men such as Capt. Prince, and in every case they had obtained most valuable information. He thought it was only just to Capt. Prince to state it was at his (Mr. McKellar's) request this information had been transmitted, and he thought the government should take immediate steps to call upon Mr. Boomer to say on what grounds he had proceeded in this manner against such capable and efficient officer as Capt. Prince.

Mr. John A. Macdonald said he was glad the gentleman had alluded to this matter, although, of course, it would not have been proper to have made any motion. His attention had been called to the conduct of an officer of the government, charged with the administration of criminal justice in Upper Canada, and he must say he had read this report of the proceedings of the Toronto commissioners with equal surprise and regret.—(Hear, hear.) The gentleman had stated that it was at his request Captain Prince had furnished him with information, and certainly Capt. Prince would have been blameable if he had not given it when asked, and in that case the committee could have summoned him to give it in a viva voce examination.—Then, even, if Capt. Prince had acted on his own mere motion, and given this information without request, surely it was quite competent for him, and every British subject resident of Canada to make suggestions for the improvement of the criminal law of the country. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. John A. Macdonald) could not understand by what course of reasoning the commissioner had arrived at the conclusion that to do so was an offence. He was utterly at a loss to know by what process of reasoning they had reached this conclusion. Capt. Prince's opinion as to what amendments were required in law, was no affair whatever of the commissioners, and it occurred to him that they committed a high-handed and oppressive act. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to see the press had condemned it, and he doubted not the public agreed with it. Capt. Prince was not an officer of the government, and if he were he never would have been displaced for such a reason. As to what should be done in the matter, the government would restore him if it had power to do so.—It was quite true Mr. Boomer was an officer of the government. He was engaged in the administration of justice in Toronto, but in was doubtful whether, as a Commissioner of Police, the government had any control over his acts. The commissioners were a tribunal of a quasi judicial character, and as such might be beyond government influence. However, as his friend had called the attention of the government to the subject, he would put himself in communication with Mr. Boomer and ascertain from him what had induced him an officer administering justice, to reprove a person for making suggestions to amend the criminal law of the province, and he fancied, or at least hoped, the commissioners would be prevailed upon by what had been said by his friend and himself to retrace their steps and restore Capt. Prince to the place from which he ought never to have been removed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald read an article from the Toronto Globe, making grave charges against the Police Magistrate of that city, and called upon the government to investigate the truth or falsity of them. If untrue, Mr. Boomer ought to be exonerated; but if true, it was a shame and a disgrace that such an officer as Mr. Boomer was declared to be by the organ of the government should retain such an important position.

Mr. John A. Macdonald said the member for Cornwall was right in bringing this matter before the House. The charge against Mr. Boomer was specific in its terms and his attention having been called to it the ordinary course would be pursued. The charges would be transmitted to Mr. Boomer, and he would be called upon to answer them.

Mr. Brown said he had no knowledge of the article alluded to, nor was the government in any way responsible for it. Mr. Boomer was an old resident of Toronto, and whatever his faults were they had been screened as long as possible by the public. With regard to the case of Captain Prince, he was a most excellent officer, who had faithfully discharged his duty, and it was a most extraordinary thing that he should have been turned out of his office. He did not think an officer of the government should have acted in the manner Mr. Boomer had done.

M. Dorion agree with the Attorney General West that the government ought not to seek to control the Commissioners of Police, which would have the effect of making the police force worse than it was now. Mr. Boomer might deserve dismissal for other reasons, but the House should take care how the government interfered with an independent tribunal of quasi judical character. He had no doubt it was an arbitrary act to suspend Capt. Prince, and whatever could properly be done to restore him ought to be done.

The subject then dropped.

M. Cartier moved the third reading of the bill to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases.

Considerable discussion ensued,

M. Berrault moved to have executions private.

The motion was withdrawn after some debate

The third reading of the bill was carried by 94 to 6. Nays—Messrs. Ault, Magill, Chambers, Ross (Prince Edward,) and Poulin.

On motion for the House to go into committee of supply.

Mr. Holton said that before the recess he had asked whether it was the intention of the government to invite any action of the House this session in reference to the order in council upon the postal subsidy. Since then the supplementary estimates had been distributed and the question was partly but not entirely answered by them. That part of the question with regard to the earnings of the Grand Trunk for transmission of mails subsequent to the passage of the arrangements act in June 1863 was he repeated, answered by the supplementary estimates and other papers in the hands of members. But what he (Mr. Holton) now desired to ascertain was whether the Finance Minister proposed inviting any action during the present session on the allowance awarded by the report of commissioners on postal subsidy and by order in council. During the former period it would be remembered it had been considered sufficient to allow the company $70 a mile, but now it was recommended to give them $116 per mile. It would be well to know all about the period for which the company was to receive a larger rate.

Mr. Galt did not think the government could be asked such a question on going into committee of supply. Explanations could be given when the item was under discussion.

Mr. Holton said there was no item having connection with the question he put. Gentlemen might refuse this information, but the House and the public would put its own construction on their conduct. The papers submitted disclosed most extraordinary conduct on the part of gentlemen opposite. The government had a memorandum from the Postmaster General, dated only yesterday, going to show an unwarrantable and unauthorized transaction of theirs, which formed the subject of discussion in this House in committee of supply the other day; yet they said they would not give information on other branches of the subject. The public would draw their own inferences from the refusal.

Mr. Brown said the government were prepared to give the fullest possible information at the proper time.

The House then went into committee and resumed consideration of the item for colonization roads.

Considerable discussion ensued.

On the item for provincial steamers, it being 12:30.

Mr. Holton hoped the government would not press on the items at such an hour.

The item passed, and on the next one, Trinity House, Quebec,

Messrs. Holton and Dorion again protested against the indecent haste with which the items were hurried through. It was the 29th day of the session, and we had only got the supplementary estimates to day. Yet gentlemen insisted at this hour on forcing votes.—But the President of the Council shrinked from a discussion of this Trinity house job, which was worse than any of those he had formerly denounced—worse than what he called the Baby job, and he (Mr. Brown) desired to put it through at midnight without discussion. He (Mr. Holton) therefore threw on him all the responsibility of taking the vote through, if he insisted on preventing a discussion in the light of day, and in the face of the country.

The item then passed.

On the next item of the Trinity House, Montreal, another protest was made against continuing the proceedings with such a thin house. Mr. Holton observing that the government wished to stifle debate and hide revelations made in the committee of public accounts.

On the item $50,000 additional for removal to Ottawa.

Mr. Holton asked why this sum was required in addition to the $100,000 voted last year, and none of it had been expended.

Mr. Galt said some of the appropriation of last session had been expended. It was necessary the government should have sufficient for the purpose of removal, which would take place before the winter, and the House might depend that no excessive expenditure would take place.

The remaining items were then passed.

Mr. Galt stated it was the intention of the government to take up next government day the items that had been left over before the supplementary items were taken up.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to three.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 6th.

On motion of Mr. Bosse the McCallum Hypothec Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Private Bills Committee reported with an amendment, the Bill to relieve the Rossin House Hotel Company from the payment of taxes for five years.

Mr. Ross moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Currie moved in amendment, the three months' hoist.

Mr. McMaster could not see on what grounds the Bill could be justified. The proprietors of the Rossin House were in possession of all the privileges of the municipal laws, and should pay towards them their proper share. If the Bill was passed, it would give undue advantage to that establishment over others, and would, moreover, interfere, more or less, with private interest.

Mr. Ross explained that it had been made a condition previous to subscribing for stock in the company, that the city had agreed that the portion used as a hotel should be exempt from taxes for five years.

Mr. Currie said the Bill had been previously before the House. It must be gratifying to its opponents when they saw one of the shareholders a member of the House.

Mr. McMaster opposed the measure. He (Mr. Currie) had the honor of being the exponent of the feelings of 600 of the taxpayers of the city of Toronto in this matter. In a petition against the Bill which he held in his hand, many of the petitioners, to their credit, said they were shareholders in the company. Both the city members were opposed to the Bill.

Mr. Dickson produced a counter petition from citizens of Toronto in favor of the measure. He proceeded to argue that the re-building of the Rossin House was a great advantage to the city and a source of revenue to the municipality.

Mr. Sanborne understood that at least two-thirds of the rate-payers of the city were opposed to the arrangement.

Mr. Ross denied the correctness of the assertion.

Mr. Christie said the House should consider the interests of the rate-payers who would have to account for the $5,000 saved by the Company. (Hear.)

Messrs. Alexander, McPherson, Belleau and Campbell spoke in favor of the Bill.

The hoist was carried. Yeas 26, nays 25.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The entries of live stock for the approaching exhibition in London have now closed, and a statement of the numbers is given below. From these figures we judge that the expectations of success of the next show will be fully realised. In most of these sections the entries are largely in increase of former years. On the whole the same gradual advance is apparent which has been the prevailing feature of all the Provincial Shows for the past many years. The following are the entries

HORSES.—Blood horses, 23; agricultural do. 112; carriage do. 207; heavy dray do. 27. Total 369.

CATTLE.—For Prince of Wales' prize, 22 entries. Durhams, 106; Devons, 16; Hereford, 25; Ayrshire, 78; Galloway, 65; Angus, 10; grade cattle, 75; fat, 39. Total, 495.

SHEEP.—Leicester, 333; Cotswold, 102; Southdown, 13; Shropshire, 14; Cheviot, 30; Spanish merino, 44; French, 12; Saxon and Silesian, 18; fat sheep, 35. Total, 665.

PIGS.—Yorkshire pigs, 16; large Berkshire, 17; other large breeds, 12; Suffolk, 43; improved Berkshire, 73; other small breeds, 37. Total, 198.

POULTRY, 285 of all kinds. Total in these classes, 2,012.

We announced yesterday that the Government had appropriated $5,000 for the purpose of providing suitable accommodation for the distinguished visitors who will be here on the occasion of the Exhibition. This has been obtained, to a great extent, through the exertions of the city member, Hon. J. Carling, and will be duly appreciated by his constituents. But the question will arise: How can that sum be best used for the purpose contemplated? Some have thought that private citizens should register their names, stating the amount of accomodation they could afford. Others seem to think that one of the largest hotels should be secured for these gentlemen, seeing that the private houses will, for the most part, be filled as usual with friends. Besides, by using a hotel, the visitors would find themselves in a more central position, would be nearer of access to each other and the public, and possibly find themselves much more at their ease.—London Free Press.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New York Evening Post publishes a letter from Captain Anderson of the Great Eastern, concerning the failure to lay the cable. He says he was at first a doubter, but seeing the means adopted became hopeful.—Then, with the actual experience, he has become sanguine. He briefly details this experience which has already been stated, and earnestly urges another; first, in laying a new cable, with additional machinery, and the then picking up of the old one. He suggests that the new cable be laid next May, because the Great Eastern and the necessary machinery cannot be got ready under two (not ten as telegraphed) months. His letter shows that he is very sanguine as to ultimate success, and says Mr. Field and all on board share his hopefulness.

The Great Eastern arrived at Sheerness, on Sunday, Aug. 20th. Thousands of spectators were assembled on the beach to witness her entrance of the port. Her anchors were safely cast, and not the slightest accident happened. The several boards of the companies interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable held meetings on Monday to consider their position under the temporary disappointment which has occurred, a spirit of the utmost confidence in the realization of a great success during the spring of next year prevailed in every quarter. The necessary overhauling of the Great Eastern's boilers, the construction of new hauling-in gear, the manufacture of new rope, and other work, it is found, would occupy too much time to allow of another expedition being sent to sea this year with a certainty of success.—Immediate and energetic action will be taken, not only to complete during next spring the laying of the present cable, but to lay a second cable simultaneously with the completion of the first.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The following appeared in the London Times of Monday, August 21st:

London, August 19th.

Sir,—Late intelligence from America of the recent capture of American ships in the Pacific by the Confederate States ship Shenandoah in that sea, leads me to address you this note. As soon as it was known in Europe that the war in the United States was ended, by the final surrender of all the Confederate forces in the field, immediate measures were taken by the proper Confederate authorities here to arrest the cruise of the ship by orders issued to her commander, directing that on their receipt he should immediately cease all hostilities and bring his ship to the nearest convenient port, to have her there forthwith disarmed and her crew discharged; and those orders were sent through channels most likely to insure their speedy and certain delivery to every point in those distant seas, where the Shenandoah would necessarily touch, and with which she would be in communication. It is to be presumed, therefore, that her hostile cruise has long since ended. In the condition of the Confederate Government at the termination of the war, the duty of doing this promptly was fully recognised by its representatives in Europe.

Your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN TORONTO.—Jim Robinson and Jim Brown, two of the most experienced burglars in the United States, broke into the dwelling house of Felix Drouillard, tobacconist, George street, Toronto, on Tuesday evening. The police received information of the affair and surrounded the house, awaiting the coming out of the burglars. Every avenue of escape was closed and the police saw their movements. Robinson was found by the detectives hidden in the side house, breaking open the drawers, whilst Brown was in the street ready to give the alarm in case of danger. The burglars evidently intended to blow open the safe in Drouillard's store, but their plans being obstructed, they attempted to enter the house. When arrested they were armed to the teeth, but offered no resistance. The capture of these scoundrels will probably put a stop to the blowing up of safes in this city for some time to come.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER WATERTOWN.

The news that the ferry steamer Watertown was burned yesterday morning at Cape Vincent was received during the day. The word was brought by some gentlemen who came over in a small boat, and their statement was confirmed by a telegraph from Capt. Hinckley, which stated that the steamer was a total loss. The particulars we have heard are very sparse, the steamer Gazelle, which went over with Mr. Kinghorn, part owner of the Watertown, not having got back late in the afternoon, but all accounts agree that the Watertown took fire at her dock about two o'clock, the flames gaining great headway in a very short time, thus making it necessary to cut her adrift to save the Railroad depot and wharf from catching fire. Two of the crew were seen to save themselves by jumping off the burning steamer and swimming ashore, and there is a report that the steward, a young man named Kerr, had been burned to death, but there is some doubt as to the truth of the story, as he was paid off the night before and left the steamer. However, he was not in the city or at the Cape yesterday. The Watertown, when she was cut adrift, floated down the river, and grounded on Feather Bed Shoal, three miles below Cape Vincent. The steamer, as she drifted from the wharf, was one sheet of flames, but those who brought the news saw her from the Cape, with her smoke stack and pilot house above water, and if such is true, she has been scuttled, (as attempts were made by Capt. Hinckley to do so,) and thus only partially burned. The Watertown was built last year at a cost of $20,000, which will be a total loss to Mr. Kinghorn and Capt. Hinckley, who were her owners, as she was uninsured. Her absence from the Cape route will be felt by the travelling community, as she was a most convenient boat for the business.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held at Brockville on Wednesday. The attendance of the members of the Press, principally those from the Weekly Journals, was very large. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—M. Bowell, Belleville Intelligencer, President; Thos. Seller, Montreal Echo, 1st Vice-President; James Campbell, Whitby Gazette, 2nd Vice-President; W. G. Cox, Goderich Signal, Secretary & Treasurer; Wm. Buckingham, Stratford Beacon, Honorary Secretary. Executive Committee—Messrs. White, Wylie, Siddons, Somerville and Nicholson. The members started by the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad on Thursday morning on a visit to the future Seat of Government, then to run the rapids to Montreal in the Royal Mail line of Steamers.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON ITEMS.—The Fall Assizes will be held at Napanee beginning on Wednesday, the 25 th day of October. It is intended that the new Court House will be all ready for occupation previous to that time. The Quarterly Fair held at Napanee on Tuesday was very largely attended. There were very few cattle offered for sale, fewer than at any September fair for a long time, and the prices asked were enormously high. This was to be expected, as the number of cattle to be disposed of in the country at present is very small.

EXCURSION FROM CLAYTON.—Yesterday afternoon a large Excursion party arrived from Clayton in the steamer Pierrepont, having chartered her for the day. They had three or four hours before returning to stroll around the city, and seemed to enjoy themselves very well.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Police matters are very quiet. There was no business to engage the attention of the Court to-day.

THE HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—In reply to Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Galt said that under the notice for abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, no authority was given to the American Government to continue its provisions for any period beyond the 14th of March. Mr. Gibbs said it was stated at the Detroit Convention that authority would be given. Mr. Galt said the authority could only be given by Congress, and no more definite answer could be given until Congress met. Mr. McConkey moved a series of resolutions in favor of the free grant of the public lands of the Province to actual settlers, and recommending the Government to resume and throw into market all lands held for purposes of speculation by absentees. The discussion on this motion continued till six o'clock when it went on the orders for a future day. The House continued in Committee of Supply until the ordinary estimates were got through. The consideration of several items was postponed.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 6.

We have had a repetition in the House of the arguments advanced in the Council in favor of free grants. On the motion of Mr. McConkey, the whole land policy has been pretty fully ventilated, and doubtless the Government will be benefited by learning public sentiment. The bulk of the public lands in Upper Canada are now sold at twenty cents and seventy cents per acre, cash, which really does not cover cost of survey and management. The only price at which the United States public lands are sold is one dollar twenty-five cents an acre, cash. Their only free grant system is under the homestead law, which, like our free-grants, demands 5 years continuous settlement. Maine and other States on our border have public lands which they are not very successful in colonizing. Under Confederation, Upper Canada will doubtless revise her whole land management. The debate was adjourned.

In the Railway Committee to-day, the subject of the Georgian Bay Canal was taken up. It was postponed until Friday next.

The Contingency Committee report that the number of extra writers and messengers in the employment of the House this session is small.—Globe's Special.

A LECTURE

WILL be delivered at the St. Patrick's Hall, Kingston, on "The Scarcity of Money, Interest, Currency and Trade Questions,"

ON FRIDAY EVENING,

The 8th inst, at 7½ o'clock,

BY MR. FRIZZELL.

☞ Admission to the Lecture, together with a Phamphlet on the above Subject, to be had at the door, price 25 cents.

Kingston, Sept. 8th, 1865. 209

AUCTION SALE

BY G. BRAND.

THE Subscriber will Sell at his Sale Room, King Street, next door to the City Book Store, on

SATURDAY NEXT,

The 9th Instant,

A Quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

CONSISTING of Black Walnut Hair Seat and Common Sofas, Whatnots, Centre Tables, Cane Seat, Dining and Common Chairs, Rocking and Nursing Chairs, Book Cases, Bureaus, Wire Safes, Cooking Stoves, Bedsteads, Carpets, Pembroke and Kitchen Tables, &c., &c.

Also, Barrels Pearl Soap, and a quantity of White Lead in Cans.

☞ Sale at 10 o'clock, A.M.

G. BRAND,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Sept. 7th, 1865. 209

GEORGE BRAND,

Auctioneer, Appraiser & Commission Merchant,

KING STREET,

Next to the City Book Store.

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LOST.

A BROWN AND WHITE SPANIEL, with a bushy tail, answering to the name of "Ruff." Any person finding it and leaving it at Mr. W. Geo. Draper's, will be suitably rewarded.

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THE

KINGSTON REGATTA BALL

WILL BE HELD

AT THE CITY HALL,

ON

Thursday, the 14th September, 1865,

(The day after the Regatta.)

STEWARDS.

Major Bernard, R.C.R.	Jas. O'Reilly, Esq.
S. T. Drennan, Esq.,	J. Moore, Esq., M.S.D.
C.F. Gildersleeve, Esq	S. M. Britton, Esq.
Dr. Barker.	James Harty, Esq.
Major Burt, R.A.	R. W. Barrow, Esq.
A. M. Brown, Esq	M. Flanagan, Esq.
J. K. Macaulay, Esq.	R. Price, Esq., R.E.
T. D. Taylor, Esq	T. Briggs, Jr., Esq.,
Jas. Falconer, Esq.	S Smith, Esq. D.A.C.G.
L. W. Hartshorne, Esq.	Jas. Wilson, Esq.
John McKay, Jr., Esq	Jas. Fried., Esq.

Gentlemen's Tickets $3 Each.

Subscribers are entitled to any number of Ladies' Tickets they may require, free, upon application (giving names) to the Secretary.

W. R. MINGAYE,
Sec'y Ball Committee.

Kingston, 5th Sept., 1865. td208

Wonder of the Age.

THERE WILL BE ON EXHIBITION AT

MARTIN'S HOTEL,

From 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.,

A CELEBRATED HORSE

In Perfect Health

With a Living Snake In His Eye!

VISIBLE Ten Yards distant, and may be seen Rolling and Coiling rapidly, in the most wonderful manner.

This Natural Curiosity has excited and astonished the learned and scientific of the age.

This is a rare chance for those fond of viewing the Great Freaks of Nature to see one of the greatest living phenomena ever exhibited on this Continent.

Admittance 15 Cents. Children half price.

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