POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 22nd instant, and until further notice,

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1 p.m; Arrive at 2.10 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 4.00 p.m. Arrive at 5.15 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 2 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12 M.

☞ Office hours, daily (Sundays excepted), from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M.

R. DEACON, Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 19th May, 1865.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:50 p.m. and 4:30 a.m.
Depart at.....5:10 p.m. and 4:30 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2:00 p.m. and 1:15 a.m.
Depart at.....2:20 p.m. and 1:25 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4:00 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

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

The Train from Montreal on Saturday night lays over at Belleville till Monday morning, and that from Toronto lays over at Brockville.

SHOWS AND FAIRS TO COME OFF.

Fall Exhibition of the Electoral Division Agricultural Society in the Skating Rink on Thursday, September 21st.

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

The Frankford Fall Show will come off this year on Tuesday, 3rd October.

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

The South Hastings Agricultural Show at Belleville, on the 5th of October.

The Township of Rawdon Fair on Friday, the 6th October, at Stirling.

Township of Thurlow Show at Thrasher's on the 10th of October.

Annual Agricultural Show at the village of Sidney, on Wednesday, October 11th.

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 North Hastings Show at the Town Hall, Huntingdon, on the 18th October.

Show of the Township of Huntingdon at Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 24th October.

The Daily British Whig

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. M. G. C., Smith's Falls.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday evening at eight o'clock, the Mayor in the chair.

Present:—Aldermen Allen, G. Brown, Davidson, Dillon, Livingston, Cunningham, McKay; Councilmen Allen, Brophy, Falconer, Kane, Livingston, Phillips, Smith, Tomkins, White.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

From Edward Grafton, stating that he had the recipe for a valuable medicine which will give an instantaneous cure of the fatal scourge Asiatic Cholera, which is fast approaching America, if taken when the person is first attacked. He did not want to alarm the people of the city, but would merely suggest to the Corporation that if they wanted the recipe made known, he would not object to giving it on the Corporation paying for the advertisement and posters.—Referred to the Board of Health.

From Mr. Charles Glackmeyer, City Clerk of Montreal, inclosing a copy of the charter and by-laws of that city, a present from Montreal to Kingston.

On motion, the thanks of the Council were returned to the Corporation of Montreal.

Several petitions relating to taxes were referred to the Court of Revision, and a petition of John Tucker, for permission to lay down building materials on Princess Street, was granted on the usual condition.

REPORT.

Mr. Davidson presented a Report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, and reporting the taxes collected to date to be $3,653 14.—Adopted.

THE VISITORS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Mayor stated that in the course of a week or so the Maritime Visitors would be passing by Kingston, and it would be desirable to have them pay a visit to the city. Last year $200 was voted for the reception of the Delegates from the Provinces, but they could not find it convenient to stop here. He thought it would be well to give a similar amount this year, as it was really an international courtesy. Should the Delegates visit the city he would give the members notice, and hoped to see a fair number of the Council at the Station to receive them.

On motion of Mr. Davidson $200 was appropriated for the reception of the Guests.

NEW BY-LAWS.

Mr. Ald. Allen presented a by-law to amend the street by-law.

The Mayor stated that the by-law was intended to amend a clause of the original one which referred to the allowing of carts, boxes, &c., to block up the side-walks and streets on any day. The old by-law was not explicit enough, as it provided that notice to remove nuisances in the streets must be given only by a member of the Council, and that they must be removed in twelve hours after notice, but there was no provision against a second offence, all of which the new clause provided for. The Police on their beats could give notice, and this would leave an opportunity of having the objects of the by-law properly carried out. It also made a second offence liable to be heavily punished.

The by-law was read a first time, and Mr. Ald. Allen moved the Council into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. White opposed the motion, as it would interfere with the farmers attending the Saturdays' markets, and also with himself and other mechanics, who perhaps have not accommodation enough to put waggons or other work they were doing in their shops.

Mr. Ald. Allen wished to have Mr. White barred from voting as he was an interested party.

Mr. Davidson stated that the new clause was too severe, as he had a lot of pot ash kettles in front of his foundry which were not in the way, and it would be anything but liberal to remove them. There was no board walk there, and they were not in the road in the least.

The motion to go into committee was lost and the by-law laid over.

Mr. Cunningham presented a by-law relating to Park Avenue, providing that Bagot street be limited to West street, and that that portion of the street, from West to Barrie street, be in future called "Park Avenue." The by-law received a first reading, and was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. Livingston in the chair. The by-law was passed in committee without amendment, and finally adopted on the Council resuming.

Mr. Ald. Allen gave notice of a By-law to amend the Harbor By-law, which was now in the hands of the City Solicitor. This amendment is proposed to prevent parties depositing nuisance in the harbor during the summer, and on the ice during the winter, and also for cutting holes in the ice in certain places without placing proper protection around them.

THE CITY CLOCK AND BELL.

Mr. Ald. Allen asked the Mayor if anything had been done in reference to the City Bell and Clock, as he would like to see both matters settled before the present Council retired from office.

The Mayor stated that the Clock had already been ordered, and but for the illness of Mr. Coverdale, the report as to the Bell would have been presented long ago. Mr. Coverdale was now recovering, and the matter of the Bell would be his first consideration.

THE CHAMBERLAIN AND COLLECTOR.

Mr. Tomkins moved, seconded by Mr. A. Livingston, that the Chamberlain's Office be vacated.

Mr. Tomkins accompanied the motion with remarks basing his action on the fact that the Chamberlain had lost the confidence of the public, on account of the late deficiencies in the City Accounts.

Mr. A. Livingston, the seconder of the motion, thought it would be better to serve both the Chamberlain and Collector alike, either to sustain or dismiss both. It would be morally unfair to dismiss the one and not the other.

Mr. Ald. Allen said that Mr. Tomkins reminded him of the old adage "give a beggar a horse and he would ride to the devil," for this motion was the hobby of Mr. Tomkins to carry out a pledge given at the last election. He purposed to stop all this hobbying by a motion which he would move, and also to end all petty squabbles on the affair. Here was a member of the Council, without the least standing in the world, charging Mr. Anglin with wrong and fraud, when he had not kept aught from the city, but gave security and made his alleged deficit all right. He presumed, and he had no doubt he was right, that the way Mr. Anglin was wronged was by accepting notes from certain citizens for their taxes, which he afterwards was obliged to pay in the way of a deficit. Mr. Tomkins contended that Mr. Johnston was a servant under Mr. Anglin, and he was responsible for his doings. He might have been liable for all his deficit if Mr. Johnston had had no property, but the friends of Mr. Johnston did not look to this.

Mr. Allen then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Phillips, that the question be not now taken up.

After another short discussion, Mr. Ald. Allen moved in amendment to the amendment that the Council have full confidence in the integrity of the Chamberlain, and see no reason why he should be dismissed.

Mr. McKay said that the whole of the deficit, and the subsequent trouble between Messrs. Anglin and Johnston, was owing to the action of the City Council in postponing the collection of taxes from time to time. The present debate and the action of Mr. Tomkins was not creditable to the Council, and he could not see the least good that could result from them.

The last amendment, voting confidence in the Chamberlain, was put and carried. Yeas—The Mayor and Messrs. Davidson, Dillon, Cunningham, McKay, Allen (Ald.), Brophy, Falconer, Kane, Phillips and Smith—11. Nays—Messrs. G. Brown, A. Livingston, Allen (Coun.), Tomkins, C. Livingston and White—6.

The other motions were consequently lost.

Mr. C. Livingston here read a very long motion, moving that the whole matter be investigated before a committee of seven members of the Council, but which was not handed to the chair. He followed with a long speech, denouncing principally the Chamberlain, and was followed by Mr. Davidson, who was very much opposed to the system of letter writing to the newspapers between the aggrieved parties, and put down Mr. Anglin's loss to the fact of taking notes in place of cash from the inhabitants, and not to any fraud on the city. It was strange if Mr. Johnston with a salary of only $600 a year would not find $1,000 extra slipping through his fingers.

For the satisfaction of Mr. Livingston the Mayor gave an explanation of the whole proceedings since the first discovery of the deficit, but wished to have nothing more to do with the matter. He considered that the demands of the city had been filled by both parties, and they had now to fight it outside the best they could.

Mr. Davidson thought the newspaper writing of Mr. Anglin and Mr. Johnston was very silly and childest from the first and wholly uncalled for. Nothing good could result from an investigation, or even if the whole Council was to debate the matter for a year they could not make it any better.

A motion for adjournment was carried, and the Council rose at ten o'clock.

The Editor's Table.--No. 411.

As the old month wanes so come on 'Our Table' the Magazines for the new. Those already arrived are:—

THE LADY'S FRIEND for October. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.50.

A very capital number indeed.

LONDON SOCIETY for September. W. C. Chewett & Co., Canada Agents, Toronto. One Shilling Sterling.

Contents:—Three chapters of 'Where shall we go to?' Six chapters of 'A Tale of the Scarborough Season,' 'The Queen of Comedy,' 'Five Moments Late,' 'The Playgrounds of Europe,' 'Reminiscences of a Cricketer,' and 'The Merchant Princes of England.'

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for September (London Edition), W. C. Chewett & Co., Canada Agents; Toronto. One Shilling Sterling.

For list of Contents see advertising columns.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION OF LOWER CANADA for August. E. Senecal, Montreal. $1.00.

THE LAW COURTS AND MUNICIPAL GAZETTE for September. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. $2.00.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE for August & September. Halifax, N.S. 50 Cents.

THE PRINTER for August. John Greason & Co., New York. $1.50.

THE SATURDAY READER for the week ending September 23rd. Vol. 1, No. 3. W. B. Cordier, Montreal. 5 cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

This last is a late addition to the Canada Press, devoted to amusing and instructive light reading, novels, tales, &c. It is well printed and got up. It was scarcely complimentary to the British Whig to forward the 3rd No. instead of the first.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL AND RECIPROCITY. Papers written for the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, by J. D. Hayes, Esq., Buffalo, 12mo. pp. 58.

The pamphlet is explanatory of the views of the Buffalo people touching Reciprocity—of course against it. The fate of the measure fortunately is in higher hands.

KAY, MORRISON & CO.'S WRITING INK.

A bottle of this Ink has been left on 'Our Table,' and we are constrained to say, that it is a very superior article, suitable for the counting house as well as the desk, and being of Canadian manufacture, its consumption should be encouraged.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 16.

On motion of Mr. Macdougall, the Bill to legalize certain assessments in the city of Toronto was read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were also read a third time and passed:—

To declare valid certain sales of lands in Upper Canada.—Mr. J. S. Smith.

To provide for an inquiry into the affairs of the Savings Bank of St. Roch, Quebec.—Mr. Hout.

To amend the Act relating to Division Courts—Mr. M. C. Cameron.

To amend the Act respecting Attorneys.—Mr. Cauchon.

The orders of the day being called,

Mr. Brown, in accordance with the arrangement made yesterday, proceeded to explain the policy of the Government respecting the North-West Territory, his speech occupying about two hours. He commenced by saying what he had to bring before the House was a matter which deeply concerned the highest interests of this country, and he was happy to believe it was one which could be approached without any party feelings, but with an earnest desire to reach that conclusion which would be most promotive of the interest. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to refer to the history of the question, since the first agitation of the rights of Canada to the North-West Territory. He alluded to the interest which Lower Canada, and especially Montreal and Quebec, had, in years long past, in the lucrative trade of the North-West until it was cut off by the union between the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies, and said that even during the agitation of recent years, the Lower Canadians had shown that they as well as the Upper Canadians were alive to the special interests as connected with this great question. Personally, he had himself taken a deep interest in it, for nearly twenty years, his attention having been first strongly called to it at the time a deputation proceeded from Red River to urge on the Imperial Government the necessity of something being done to change the position of that Settlement with reference to the Hudson's Bay Company, to break up the rule of that Company which prevented improvements and to place the settlers under a system of popular government. He adverted to the difficulty which they encountered in their approaches to both the great parties of England—the Conservatives and Liberals—who agreed in taking the ground that before the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company was broken up, they must see what was to be put in its place, this objection having been constantly made to the demands of the Red River people. Mr. Isbister, an able and intelligent native of the North West, who had devoted much of his attention to the question conceived the idea that the difficulty would be got rid of, if the Canadian people could be induced to take up the matter, and undertake the task of extending the blessings of civilization into that region. About the year 1848, Isbister having placed himself in communication with him (Mr. Brown), he commenced to obtain information on the subject from every quarter he could, and soon obtained sufficient information to satisfy him that the acquisition of the North West Territory was a matter of vast importance to Canada, not only as a country possessed of valuable mineral resources, but as an admirable field for settlement and colonization. In 1852 or 1853 he brought the matter before Parliament. The Hudson's Bay Company were, of course, very much opposed to any movement on the subject; but an agitation was commenced through the press and on the platform here and in England Boards of trade and other public bodies took up the question. It was carried to the polls. Progress was made from day to day, and the Canadian Government at last moved in the matter in 1856. The McNab-Morin administration being then in office, determined to inquire into the subject, and an exploring party was organised with Mr. Gladman as its head, to examine the country and report. In the course of the next year, a report was submitted. Mr. Brown proceeded to read extracts from this report in which Mr. Gladman and his associates spoke in the highest possible terms of the climate and fertility of the Territory they had explored, and expressed the opinion that there was not in the universe a finer field for colonization. He next read extracts, of a similar tenor, from the report of commissioners appointed by the American Government in 1863, to investigate the character and resources of the North-west Territory, on both sides of the boundary line. The report, of these commissioners also showed that a most favourable route for a Pacific railway was through British territory. He next read copious extracts from what he characterised as an admirable report, made in 1857, by Mr. Cauchon, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, pointing out the value of the North-west. Establishing, with much ability, the rights of Canada to that region, and showing the necessity for our taking possession of it at the earliest moment. The pressure now became so great that the government determined to send a mission to England in order to represent Canada in the discussion of this question which was going on at Home. The advocates of the opening up of the North-West had meanwhile been in communication with the Aborigines Protection Society and other friends of the question in England, and the result of their agitation had been the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the House of Commons. In that year 1857, having read the instruction given to the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Justice Draper, he adverted again to what was being done in Canada, and read passages from the report of a committee of the House of Assembly, of which he was himself a member, who, in 1857, inquired into and reported on the whole subject, after having collected a great deal of valuable evidence. In the same year a number of petitions were received by Parliament on this question, one of them being from the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, desiring to be connected with this country. In that year also, in addition to the expenses of Mr. Draper's mission, $40,000 were voted by the Legislature of Canada for the opening up of a road into the territory. Mr. Brown continued to narrate the history of the question down to the period when he entered the present Government, showing that the opening up of the country and the claims of Canada had been constantly urged by the Legislature and Government of Canada, whatever party was in power. The Government of the member for Cornwall having taken substantially the same ground as their predecessors, the Cartier-Macdonald Government. He then read extracts from a despatch received from Mr. Cardwell about the time he (Mr. Brown) entered the Government and from the minute of Council prepared as a reply, in order to show the position of their Government on the question at that time.—Having proceeded to England shortly afterwards, he (Mr. Brown) was charged with the duty of communicating with the Imperial Government on the subject. He explained how at that time the question had got into rather a dangerous position for our interests. The Colonial Secretary having given a certain acquiescence to the proposals of the New Hudson's Bay Company to construct a telegraph line, on terms which would not have been at all satisfactory to this country. For the purpose of a line of telegraph and road, the company wanted to get a district of five miles in width, through the whole of that enormous territory; although they did not actually commit themselves to the making of a road, but only of a telegraph line. He called Mr. Cardwell's attention to the position of this matter and succeeded in getting a stop put to the proposition. He then requested Mr. Cardwell to obtain from the Hudson's Bay Company a statement of their demands, and they sent in a map, showing the pretensions they set up—which were utterly preposterous, as he proceeded to point out. In no claims preferred by the old Hudson's Bay Company were such pretensions attempted to be advanced. He went on to state what were the claims advanced by this country, the question was, should Canada consent to the ground which had been taken by the House of Commons, that we should endeavour to limit the Hudson's Bay Company within the narrowest bounds, and be content with obtaining the section of country nearest the United States, or whether we should demand the entire possession of the country, and the complete surrender of the whole territorial claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. He proceeded to show the reasons which justified him in taking the latter ground. The most important of these was that if the settlers who went into the country were deprived of participation in the fur trade, which amounted annually to some two millions of dollars, and were left only to agriculture as a means of sustenance and acquiring wealth, the progress of settlement would be comparatively slow; whereas, if the whole fur trade were thrown open in conjunction with agriculture, the most rapid progress would result. He then pointed out the position in which the question of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights stood at that time. The Imperial Government had so frequently given a quasi recognition of the Company's claims, that they deemed it impossible from their point of view to ignore totally their pretensions; and they considered that the question of compensation must come up in consequence of that quasi recognition, even if it were established by legal process that the Company had, strictly speaking, no legal rights. Having argued at some length the advantages to this country of procuring an entire extinction of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company on the continent, in preference to our obtaining from them merely a portion of the territory, he said the Colonial Minister put the question point-blank to the Company—How much they would take in compensation for the entire extinction of their claims, leaving them their posts, &c., but only allowing them the privileges in the country of other settlers. The company did not meet the question directly, but answered that they wanted one million sterling for conceding a large portion of the country, embracing nearly all that we could desire to have. Apart from the fur trade, the claim was a most extravagant one; they having bought out the old company for £1,500,000, and the property they received included a large amount of cash on hand, a large stock of pelts, provisions, &c., through the territory, landed property on the Thames in London and at Montreal, and a claim against the American Government, which had been valued at a million sterling, and for which he believed they had at one time been offered, (but indignantly refused) a million of dollars. According to their own valuation, they had received from the old company assets considerable more than the sum they paid for the whole rights of the company. Their revenue had not been such as to enable them to pay large dividends, and their stock had gone down twenty five per cent below par; so that it was worth now, in the aggregate, only eleven hundred thousand pounds. From these facts it was easy to see that the sum we would have to pay in any case, would be quite inconsiderable, and he thought there could be no doubt that even if we were certain to succeed in resisting at law the pretensions of the Company, it would be better for us to pay something to get an immediate settlement of the controversy with all the benefits to be derived from possession of it, than to enter upon a litigation which might possibly be long protracted. (Hear, hear.) When he (Mr. Brown) returned and reported the progress of the negotiation to his colleagues, they perfectly agreed with him that the course he had indicted for obtaining speedy possession of the country before the Americans flocked into it was the best, and that which would be the most satisfactory to the people of Canada. In this connection he alluded to information he had recently received as to the probability of large numbers going in from the States, by way of St. Paul's, to the gold fields, as showing the necessity for our adopting the speediest method possible of getting a settlement of the question. The Government applied to the Colonial Office for the cession to Canada by the Imperial Government of all the rights of Great Britain in that territory—(hear, hear,)—and the Imperial Government agreed to give us those rights, subject to any rights the Hudson's Bay Company might be able to establish. The Government now proposed to open negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company.—They would say to them—The people of Canada are now in the position hitherto occupied by the Imperial Government. We want a settlement with you. We want you to define your claim, and to send in your bill, and we will have it thoroughly examined, with a view to effecting a settlement with you; and the Government would of course see to it that they made the best bargain they could for the people of Canada.

Mr. S. Macdonald—How can you do it?

Mr. Brown said there were two courses.—One was to ascertain first what really were the rights of the company. For his own part he maintained that we were entitled to every foot of land which the French held at the time of the cession in 1763—(hear hear,)—and he had no idea of buying the country from the company, as if it belonged to them. At the same time we could not go into the negotiations with the idea that they had no rights whatever, and no claims to compensation for surrendering their pretensions.

Mr. S. Macdonald—Expel them.

Mr. Brown said he would not use such language with regard to a company of the highest respectability, which had long been in possession of the territory. But so far, the Canadian Government had given no recognition of the company's claims, and they would go into the discussion perfectly free to protect the interests of Canada in the best way possible; and he assured the House that Canada would be committed to nothing, until the negotiations were submitted to Parliament, and its approval had to any action that might be proposed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald wanted to know how the company were to be forced into terms that might not suit themselves.

Mr. Brown said it was unfair to put such questions. If conciliatory measures should fail, it would then be time enough to use such language. [Hear, hear.] And he thought that, under present circumstances, it was inexpedient to define exactly the course the Government intended to pursue in conducting negotiations of such delicacy as these. [Hear, hear.] It was enough for the House to be assured that it was the policy of the Government to obtain possession of that country at the earliest possible moment, and in the manner most consistent with those just claims which this country had preferred for many years past. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Cartwright—Do you think the cession by the Imperial Government of their rights, entitles you to go and take possession immediately.

Mr. Brown said that was the opinion which some entertained—the British Government having pledged themselves to it in the most formal manner. Although the Act of the Imperial Parliament had not yet been obtained, it had been contended that we should at once take possession of that portion of the country territory; but with the winter coming on, it had appeared to the Government that no time would be lost by allowing matters to remain as they were till spring; and meanwhile, the negotiations with the company would be proceeded with. On the whole, he believed the country would perceive that the Government had brought these negotiations to a most satisfactory point. The case was now very much changed from what it used to be. We are the parties in possession instead of being the parties outside. The whole question was now reduced to this:—What were the rights of the company in the territory? All the rest now belonged to Canada.

Mr. Holton thought the speech of the President of the Council must be regarded as a very disappointing speech to all who expected from the Government any distinct enunciation of policy to the House. He did not intend to dwell on the speech, or to criticise it. He desired only to call the attention of the House to what he conceived to be essential points in the case of the present stage of affairs—1st. How the Government proposed to proceed to determine the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company's claim?

Mr. Holton—I understood you to say that they claimed everything west of the organized parts of Upper Canada.

Mr Brown said the gentleman had misunderstood him. The company did not pretend to any claim to the licensed Indian territories. All this had now been ceded to Canada.

The members here gathered round the Clerk's table while Mr. Brown pointed out on a map the position of these territories.

Resuming his place.

Mr. Brown concluded by saying that he thought the House and country must feel that we had great cause of rejoicing that this great question was so near a settlement, and that we had so much reason to expect that very soon those valuable regions would be thrown open to civilization, and give homes to many of our own population and to large masses of immigrants from Europe who would proceed thither through this country. (Cheers.)

J. Sandfield Macdonald could not say the explanations were of that satisfactory character we were led to expect. Everything was yet to be accomplished, and no definite conclusion had been arrived at. It did not appear to him that the President of the Council had told us anything we did not know before.—They had asked the British Government to agree to give us that country—that was to put us in their shoes. What he had failed to discover was, how they were going to approach the matter. In his opinion the negotiations would end in nothing. The people of this country looked upon it as too great an undertaking for us. He would wait for the denouement of the negotiations which the gentlemen had promised us, but he had very little hopes of their arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Brown intimated that the mode the Government intends pursuing could scarcely be stated at this time with propriety.

Mr. Holton did not complain of what the gentlemen had done, but that after promising to state a policy on the question, they were not now prepared to deal even with the preliminary points. The point to which he had alluded was followed by another as to the measure of compensation. They would call for the Bill. But supposing it to be too much, and that they would not give it, they would have no mode of dealing with this question. Yet they would have the country believe that they had a policy. But supposing they were prepared to deal with these points, it remained to say when they expected to reach any practical result. He would say what he expected would have been done—he thought might have been done—to state what they were going to do with the territory, and what their scheme for colonising it was. These were points in reference to which they might have had a policy. He did not wish to embarrass the Government in any negotiations which might be going on. But he would say that if we were to have a policy at all in relation to this subject, the time had come when Government should declare it. They said there was a portion of the territory ours already. Let them tell us how they propose to open it up. In his judgement, they had submitted nothing in which we did not know before.

Mr. Cartwright expressed with satisfaction the statement of the President of the Council—while agreeing with Mr. Dunkin as to the Imperial co-operation.

Mr. McGiverin pointed out that the opposition given now to the opening of the North-West by the member for Cornwall did not correspond with the action he had taken when at the head of the Government.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. Holton inquired what the Government intended doing in regard to the Collectorship at Montreal. He alluded to rumours of the late Sheriff Delisle being reinstated, and Mr. Bouthelier going back to the collectorship.

Mr. Cartier said newspapers always pretended to know what was going on; but, in regard to the appointment, it had not yet been made. It had not even been considered yet.

Mr. Holton thought, in view of the importance of the office, Government had been remiss in not even taking the matter into consideration, although the office had been vacant three months.

Mr. Cartier took occasion to mention that Government had put itself in communication with the Montreal Telegraph Company, and had requested them to inform Government if Mr. Wood still continued in their employ. The answer of the directors was, that he was no longer in their employ, and had not been for three weeks.

The House then adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

END OF SIXTH DAY.

Monday, Sept. 18th.

Charles Duff and James Deacon found guilty of horse stealing, were brought up for sentence, and Duff sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment in gaol. This light sentence was occasioned by a recommendation to mercy from the jury. The Judge would have added hard labor, but he knew the sentence could not be carried out, on account of the present state of the gaol. The sentence on Deacon was deferred, Mr. Britton moving for a new trial in his case, fresh evidence having turned up.

Bridget Donnelly, charged with larceny by John McLeod, a sailor, was discharged, prosecutor not appearing.

DOGHERTY VS. LYONS, ET AL.—An action brought by the plaintiff, Cornelius Dogherty, against Hugh and Martin Lyons, to recover the amount of a promissory note. The defendants are brothers, and borrowed a sum of money from the plaintiff, in security for which they gave a joint promissory note. When the note came due, the defendants stated that they could not pay it, and the plaintiff consented to accept a renewal note on the same conditions as the original one. The defendants therefore handed Dogherty the renewal note, but being unable to read writing, he did not observe that both of the defendants' names were not on it, and that Martin Lyons' name was signed twice.—Some time after he received the note he discovered this fraud, and at once entered an action for damages against both defendants. The defendants contended that the double name came on the note through mistake, neither the defendants or plaintiff being able to read or write, simply making their marks. Verdict for plaintiff, $179 37. Mr. R. V. Rogers for plaintiff; Mr. T. L. Snook for defendants.

SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Court opened this morning at half-past nine o'clock, before His Honor, Judge Draper.

The first case tried was

SMITH VS. RICHARDSON.—Action to recover payment of a promissory note for $160, made in January last by Richard Martin, a butcher, and endorsed by James Richardson. Mr. Larkenson got the note for payment for some cattle, selling it again to the plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, endorsing it himself to make it secure. Martin left the country, and Larkenson brought an action against Richardson for the amount, but was non suited, and sold the note as above stated. Mr. Smith therefore brings the action. Verdict for plaintiff $167. Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and B. M. Britton for defendant; Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., for plaintiff.

BRITTON VS. TROTTER ET AL.—This was an action brought by Mr. B. M. Britton against William Trotter and James McBride to recover the amount of a promissory note for $156 37, purporting to be made by Trotter and endorsed by McBride, and payable to John McCoy, formerly of Napanee. The defence contended that the note was forged, and that it never had been made by Trotter. McCoy it appears had very heavy dealings with Trotter, and the plaintiff went to show that the note is a good one, and was endorsed over by McBride to the plaintiff. McBride contended that he never had a note of Trotter's in his hands, and did not endorse any over to plaintiff as alleged. Verdict for Plaintiff. Mr. B. M. Britton for himself; Mr. O'Reilly, Q.C., for McBride; Sir H. Smith, Q.C., for Trotter.

KENNAHAN VS. O'GRADY.—Action for damages for the detention of a horse which defendant procured for a trial of speed from the plaintiff. The latter was to allow the defendant a quarter of an hour's drive, but he took a two hours' one, for which detention the plaintiff wanted compensation, but did not get it. The plaintiff was non suited, the Judge not considering the case sustained.—Mr. Snook for plaintiff; Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, Q.C., for defendant.

The Court rose at four o'clock, after a Session of seven days.

THE KINGSTON REGATTA.—The second class yacht race, which came off on Wednesday last among the Regatta sports, remained undecided until yesterday, when the "Water Lilly," of Messrs. Herchmer and Macaulay, and "Humming Bird," of Mr. R. Makins, between which the victory lay, ran the race over, resulting in the latter coming in first and winning the prize. The boats started shortly after twelve o'clock, the course being around Simcoe Island, and reached the winning buoy about 4 o'clock, the Humming Bird rounding a little over five minutes ahead. The wind was rather strong all day, and the boats flew over the course in a very short time.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new Post Offices were established in Canada on the 1st September:—Adderley, township of Inverness; Allan Park (Re-opened), township of Bentinck. Bakersville, township of East Flamboro; Combermere, township of Radcliffe; Denfield, township of London; Fordyce, township of Wawanosh; Parker, township of Peel; Parry Sound, District of Algoma; Shelburne, township of Melancthon. The Post Office at Homer, County of Lincoln, has been closed. The name of the Bentinck Post Office, County Grey, has been changed to "Durham." The name of the Merton Post Office, County Halton, has been changed to "Lothian."

THE VISITORS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The City Fathers on Monday night voted $200 for the reception of the Visitors from the Lower Provinces, should they find time to visit Kingston. It is not at all improbable that a part of the money granted to Upper Canada for the Entertainment of the Guests will also be put by, for the expense incurred in at Kingston, and no doubt with a little pains on the part of the Corporation, a very fitting reception can be got up. It will be necessary for the members of the Council to meet the Guests at the Depot and give them a formal welcome, and a drive to the principal points of interest around the City, as well a trip on the Lake, would be almost a necessity. There is no certainty as to when the Visitors will arrive in Kingston, but it will be sometime in the beginning of next week. They proceed to London first, to attend the Provincial Exhibition, and stop at the other cities on the return home.

PARK AVENUE.—This is the name of a new Avenue, fixed by by-law of the City Council. It properly extends from King street, up West street, alongside of the Park, to the corner of Bagot street, or the late residence of Judge Mackenzie, and from thence along Bagot to Barrie street, between the Cricket ground and the Park. Fine shady trees have been planted on either side of the street and in a few years they will be full grown, if the pigs and geese, which prowl around the streets only leave them alone. In time the Avenue may be something like those of other cities, but at present it bears nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary street. Perhaps the Committee on the Park, will devote a portion of their appropriation every year to its improvement, and there is no reason why in course of time the whole of the streets bordering on the Park might not be formed into a long Avenue.

A HANDSOME BOOK.—The City Council have received a handsome present from the Montreal Corporation in the shape of a very fine volume of the Charter and By-laws of Montreal, and Legislative Enactments relating to the City. The book is beautifully bound in morocco, and was issued from the office of Mr. John Lovell. The style is very grand, and the whole volume is got up with great taste, making it both a credit to the City and to the publisher.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Christiana McLoughlin, a drunken vagrant, was sent to gaol once more for 60 days. Miles Burns, charged with being drunk, was fined $2.

THE PICNIC.—On Monday afternoon last a young man whose name is not known in this city, went into Branigan's tavern on the Montreal Road, and while Mr. Branigan was engaged talking with a friend outside, stole all the cash out of a till in the tavern, and was caught by Mr. Branigan picking that of a store, adjoining the tavern, also kept by Mr. Branigan. Mr. B. took the money from the fellow and kicked him out into the street. He should rather have given him over to the first police officer he met. The thief is lately from the States, and lives with a Mr. Babcock at Red Rock. He made quick tracks for the country, and will not be seen in that neighborhood for a while.

THE PROROGATION.

Quebec, Sept. 18th.

To-day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being present, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

After assenting, in Her Majesty's name, to the Bills passed during the session, the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor-General as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

In reviewing the measures which have engaged the attention of Parliament during the past session, the chief place must be assigned to the Bill respecting the civil code of Lower Canada. This enactment reflects the highest credit upon the skill and learning of the codificators, and will assuredly obtain for the jurisprudence of Lower Canada the distinguished approbation of the learned profession abroad.

Other Bills for the improvement of the law in Upper Canada in relation to the quieting of titles, the law of property and trusts, and the registration of instruments relating to lands, which have received the sanction of the Legislature, are calculated to prove highly beneficial in their operation to the landed interest in that section of the Province.

Contrasted with the amount of public legislation, the number and variety of private bills, which have been entertained by Parliament on this occasion is very remarkable. The promotion of agricultural and commercial enterprise the encouragement of manufacturing industry and the development of the mineral wealth which lies hidden beneath our soil in every direction, are all matters of vital importance to the community at large.

The increasing frequency with which petitions for private Bills have been submitted to Parliament of late years is undoubtedly a striking indication and a very promising sign of the growing prosperity of the country its enlarged resources and progress in industrial pursuits, and affords a hopeful prospect of continued improvements for the time to come.

The important dispatches which have been presented to Parliament by your Excellency's command, concerning the confederation of the British North American Provinces, will doubtless contribute to enlighten and instruct the public mind of this country upon the mementous topic to which they relate.—Although the time had not yet arrived for further legislative action upon the subject, it may, nevertheless, be confidently anticipated that the discussions which have taken place in Parliament, during the present session, will help to forward accomplishment of this great project, upon the success of which the future career of British North America must wholly depend.

I have now the honor to present for Your Excellency's acceptance a Bill intitaled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain expenses of the Civil Government for the financial year ending 30th June, 1866, and for other purposes connected with the public service."

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:—

In her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor-General thanks Her loyal subjects and accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the fourth session of the eighth Provincial Parliament with the following speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to be able to release you from further attendance on your duties in Parliament. The Act which you have passed for Codification and Consolidating of the Civil Law of Lower Canada, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to those who are to live under the provisions of that law. The Acts which you have passed for the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases, and for the improvement of the Registration system and the Grammar School law of Upper Canada will also, I doubt not, contribute to the prosperity and government of the people of this Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public service of the Province and I assure you that it will be the earnest desire of myself and my advisers to administer it with economy.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased a beneficient Providence to bless our country, and I trust that on your return to your homes, you will use your influence amongst the people you represent, so as to cause them to evince their gratitude to the Almighty by a conscientious discharge of their social obligations, on which, no less than on the performance of political duties, the general well-being of the community depends.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 15th September, 1865.

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

John Harris Comfort, Esquire, M. D., Associate Coroner, County of Lincoln.

Vincesias Tache, of St. Louis de Kamouraska, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the District of Kamouraska, in the room of Ovide Mathieu, Esquire, dismissed.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAMASCUS.

Father Point, Sept. 19.—The steamship Damascus, with advices from Liverpool to the 8th instant, has just been signalled, and will pass this point at about 2:30 p. m. en route to Quebec. Her news is one day later than that per the City of Boston at New York.

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