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 4.20 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.

The Annual Show of the Sophiasburg Agricultural Society at Demorestville on Saturday, the 7th October.

The Show for the Township of Hallowell at Bloomfield on Saturday, October 7th.

The Annual Show of the Pittsburgh Agricultural Society at Barriefield on Tuesday, October 10th.

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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

G. & D. S., Montreal.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

BOARD OF TRADE meets this evening in the City Council Chamber.

CAMP SCENES AT LAPRAIRIE.

(Correspondence of the British Whig.)

Tent Tribulation, Camp Coercion, Lonely Hollow, Laprairie, Sept. 19th.

DEAR WHIG,—

"Arma virumque cano."

What the mischief the old man of antiquity meant when he made the above the caption of a canto I can't see; no doubt though he was a mere feather-bed soldier and was captivated by the dazzle and glitter of a legion on parade. He evidently never camped under canvass with nine other spirits all more wicked than himself in a bell tent on Laprairie common. "The pomp and circumstance of glorious war" is all a mith, a delusion and a snare—a mere invention of the fancy. There is no doubt about it; our fellows here decided so last night after two days' experience. We convened a corporal's court martial, and the evidence taken before it proves the vicissitude of a soldier's life. Jack was arrested by the outlying picket for an attempt to break the lines and knocking over a French sentry, and sent to the guard room and confined to barracks for one day, a punishment 'tis true rather slight fo such a grave breach of military discipline, but influenced by a fear of the commanding officer, that if a heavier one was inflicted it would be resented on Frenchy. Harry, for being a little screwed on parade, and G., for disrespect of the habitans rights of proprietary, sent up for two and three days respectively; the former culprit like the boys had nothing to say, but G. pleaded earnestly the influence of example and an empty stomach, no avail, though, before a fellow who had breakfasted well. The natives were ordered the next day to drive their geese and poultry three miles from the commen, implying that their safety there could not be guaranteed.—There are about 1,000 cadets in camp on Laprairie common, divided into three Battalions—Western, Central and Eastern. Our fellows are attached to the Central, which was specially selected by the Adjutant-General last night for complimentary remark. He expressed himself most agreeably disappointed with the drill and steadiness of the cadets in general and their soldierly deportment, relating several instances of it, one was where a field officer in plain clothes tried to pass the lines by telling the sentry that he was Major So-and-So. The cadet who was on guard told him he did'nt care a d—n who he was, in that blackguard old hat, he should'nt pass, nor did he, until an officer in uniform returned with him and passed him through. Great disappointment is felt at being encamped in this dismal place, about ten miles across the river from Montreal. The general expectation of the cadets was that the camp would be made at Logan's Farm, and numbers of the cadets attended here in that belief, who would otherwise have remained at home.—The site of the camp is inland, about two miles from Laprairie Village, and to it we have access, but on no account across to Montreal. Various and ingenious are the pretexts to obtain leave to pass over to the latter place, but they are generally transparent, and refused. We must however be let over on Sunday, for surely the Adjutant General, who I believe is a Protestant, won't violate our consciences in the matter of religious consolation, by compelling us to stay in our tents that day, or go to the Roman Catholic Church here, the only one in the place. Campaigning isn't what it's cracked up to be after all; the duties of the private soldier in the tented field are felt to be very onerous. Reveille at half-past five on a cold morning, after a too limited sleep, is not calculated to promote equanimity of mind in a naturally excitable temperament; then after the morning parade to return to tent and find your breakfast spoiled by some lazy, ignorant vagabond, is to my mind sufficient cause to provoke a hostility it would be dangerous to gratify on the delinquent, seeing that we are under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, and amenable to its penalties. The drills are the easiest part of our duties, and are are submitted to with resignation by the men. The sum total of the drills doesn't exceed five hours a day; but the fatigues guards, &c., are mortifying annoyances. Our Battalion is commanded by Colonel Smith, of the Victoria Rifles, and a great favorite. He looks every inch a soldier, and must have been born in a siege and rocked to sleep with the music of a drum. He visited our tent to-day on an inspection, and must have gone away with a queer opinion of our notions of internal economy. Boots, beds, brushes, pots, pans, flasks, bottles, loose straw, trunks, pipes, matches, candles, cards, and a general assortment of groceries and old clothes were heterogeneously scattered about inside the tent. We of course apologized for our want of system, but the Colonel ordered us to strike our tent and promulgated a general order to remove all tents to new sites next day, and remove all luggage to the store room in the Barracks. The monotony of our position is relieved by various devices. A favorite one is foraging. We cast lots at night who shall venture, and the selected one applies himself at once to his task, and generally succeeds. This source of amusement has been cut off to-day by the order to the habitans before referred to. Our tent is admitted to bear the bell in the Knights' encampment; at night you would swear it was a side show at a circus, so thronged is its immediate vicinity with the curious:—Still this sort of thing palls, and its very sameness tires, although when the lights are out we sometimes kick up a row with the inmates of some other tent by way of variety. There is a general feeling here (in our tent at all events), that it is a little too great a sacrifice to ask one to offer up at the shrine of his country, to serve in such a place, under such difficulties, for 50 cents a day and rations. A rhyming rascal among us, while under the influence of strong coffee last night, got off the enclosed villainous doggerel, as expressing his feelings in verse. It's not for publication, however:

Broken faith and bread and beef,
Cadets will be more chary,
Again to camp in such a place
As Lonely Laprairie.

Knee deep in dirt, wet feet and shirt,
Disconsolate and dreary;
Shoulder arms and right about
From Bloody Laprairie.

Cut off from town, we can't run down
To see the city merry;
I'll skedaddle on a log
From scaly Laprairie.

To some the field may charms yield,
For me it hasn't nary,
If tented fields are always such
As Dismal Laprairie.

To-day we were exercised in castrametation, and I am told off for guard to-night, outlying picket. I have promised to bag a lot of Frenchies if the opportunity occurs, and it is pretty sure not to be wanting.—There is to be some Jeans Crapauds before the Regimental Court to-morrow I'll bet in the meantime.

VALE, C.W.

THE EXHIBITION.

LOWER PROVINCE GUESTS.

CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE.

SIR MORTON PETO AND PARTY.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

London, Sept. 20th, 1865.

Another beautiful day. There is a great crush at the grounds and buildings.—About 25,000 tickets were sold to-day, besides some thousands already in the hands of members of the Association. There is a perfect jam in the Exhibition Buildings, and at the same time the whole of the grounds were crowded with people. Owing to the delays previously spoken of, the judges were busy all day in most classes, and some have not returned their decisions yet. During the day, the guests from the Lower Provinces, who are here were driven to the grounds and they visited the Exhibition. The Canada Company's first prize for wheat is taken by J. Sullivan of Campbellford, township of Seymour, Northumberland county. A good many of the prizes for grain go east of Toronto. The meeting for the discussion of agricultural subjects, announced for to-night, did not come off. The Board or committee of the Association at its meeting last night resolved not to hold an agricultural meeting to-night. Nevertheless, the hall was lighted up at the proper time, and shortly after 7 o'clock about fifty persons assembled. While they were waiting for the meeting to begin, a gentleman from the Association came in and said there would be no meeting. The people dispersed, grumbling a little at the turn affairs had taken. Sir Morton Peto and party are expected here from Detroit shortly after to-morrow noon.

To-night His Worship, Mr. Mayor Glass, proceeded with a party of the City Council, and the members of the Board of Agriculture, to the Grand Trunk Railway Station, to await the arrival of the Delegates from the Lower Provinces. A few minutes after eight o'clock the mail train arrived, bringing with it a number of the Lower Provinces Guests. Their arrival at Tecumseh House was the signal for the torchlight procession, comprised of the members of the fire brigade, all in uniform, marching in front of the house, headed by the Ingersoll band. Fireworks were sent up in great profusion, and that portion of the city in the vicinity of the Tecumseh was splendidly lighted up for the time. After the fireworks were exhausted the chief of the fire brigade called for three cheers for the delegates from the Lower Provinces, and his call was handsomely responded to—the crowd taking up the cheering, and cheer after cheer rent the air. The crowd numbered about 2,000, and they were most enthusiastic. The band now played several airs, when the torch-light procession marched off and paraded the streets of the city, with the band playing and the firemen singing. At half-past nine a number of the guests and the citizens proceeded to the City Hall, where the ball was to take place. The Hall was exceedingly brilliant and beautifully decorated. Everything passed off pleasantly and well. The proceedings of this night will long be remembered by all who were present. Shortly before eleven, the Mayor again proceeded to the Grand Trunk Railroad and met a special train in which were the following guests:—Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Solicitor General of Nova Scotia, Mrs and Miss Ritchie; Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Executive Council, N.B.; Mrs. Wilmot; Hon. J. C. Pope, Prime Minister, P.E.I.; who were accompanied by Hon. George Brown, President of the Executive Council of Canada; Hon. Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary; A. Walsh, M.P.P., Norfolk. The party was escorted to Tecumseh House in carriages. To-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p.m., the address is to be presented by the Mayor to the delegates from the Lower Provinces. The banquet is looked forward to with every anticipation of pleasure.

MR. C. BUXTON ON OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

The electors of the Hundred of Wellington invited the members for east Surrey, the Hon. P. J. Locke King and Mr. C. Buxton, to dine with them at the King's Arms Hotel, Croydon, on Wednesday, the 30th ult. Mr. G. Leverson Gover, M.P., presided.

Mr. Buxton, in the course of his speech, observed that it showed what rapid vicissitudes took place in human affairs, that in the interval since he had addressed an audience at Croydon, a considerable change for the worse and come over the aspect of affairs. At the period of the election the prospect in every direction was a brilliant one; there seemed to be nothing before us but prosperity and peace. Now, he did not mean to say that the scene had been over cast by any very black thunder cloud, but still its brightness had become dimmed. The trade of the country had fallen off by considerable amount from that of last year the harvest had been materially injured by the heavy and repeated rains, the cholera was threatening Europe with its dread visitations, while a frightful plague had actually broken out among the cattle throughout the land, causing inexpressible misery and ruin to individuals, and tending greatly to lessen the supply of meat and milk for the people. As if to add another dark touch to the picture, murders and crimes of violence were never more rife than during the last month. And last, but far from least, (continued the hon. member,) we may note the continuance, or rather the renewed violence, of the strange feeling of exasperation entertained towards us by our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, a feeling, as we are well assured by impartial witnesses, which might only too easily hurry them under very slight provocation into war. (Hear.) It is extremely painful to find this feeling surviving the restoration of peace in North America. We might naturally have hoped that, at any rate, in the moment of victory, with their pride gratified not only by success, but by the consciousness of the perseverance, energy, and ability which had been displayed on both sides in the great struggle, the Americans would have been disposed to rest satisfied, and to feel little irritation against others. [Hear, hear.] That is not so; and, although I, for one, certainly feel under no apprehension of our being plunged, for the present, at any rate, into a war with that country; still I do think there is no subject which, at the present moment, demands such anxious and careful thought, as the question how we can most effectually remove every possible inducement or temptation to our North American neighbours to draw the sword against us should any cause of dispute arise. [Hear, hear.] Now, it cannot be denied that such an inducement is actually presented to them by our position in Canada. We cannot doubt that, in case any quarrel arose between us and North America, nothing could be a greater temptation to them to plunge into war, than the fact that we had some 10,000 or 15,000 British troops in Canada, upon whom they might fall with a force incomparably greater in point of numbers, and still more disproportionately powerful in artillery and munitions of war. In keeping that handful of troops in that country, we are offering a glittering prize to their ambition; we are holding out before them a great temptation to fly to arms, should any case of quarrel arise; while for ourselves we are incurring a most serious risk of disaster and disgrace. [Applause.] This question ought just now to take precedence of every other;—not that I have the slightest fear of any speedy outbreak of war; but I do think we ought now, while time allows, to be cutting away the roots, as it were, of anything that might grow into a risk of war with our American brethren—a war the most detestable, as well as the most ruinous in which we could possible engage. (Applause.) I will not, therefore apologize if I briefly allude to the urgent question whether and by what means it would be possible to lessen the dangers that lurk in our present relations with Canada. The Government of the country last session made an attempt to grapple with that question. They offered their solution of it, and this is that we should spend some hundreds of thousand of pounds in fortifying one or two points of the Canadian territory, on the condition that the Canadians should do the same elsewhere. The repeated debates on the question demonstrated beyond the denial that without an outlay of millions upon millions, and without maintaining an armed force much beyond what England could possibly spare, we could scarcely hope to defend even the eastern end of Canada; and no one attempted to show that we could hold Upper Canada, incomparably the most attractive portion to the Americans. I cannot think, therefore, that this solution was sufficient or satisfactory. Another solution of this problem has been recently suggested, viz.: that an agreement should be entered into between England and America that Canada should be neutralized; in other words, that in case of war neither party should set foot upon her territory, any more than if she were an independent country. That suggestion comes from a quarter of much weight, and demands full consideration; but it seems to me that in case of war, such an agreement would at once drop into abeyance, and the only effect of it to be to give the Americans the first start in using Canada as their basis of operations. (Hear, hear.)—Then, again, it has been proposed that we should get rid of the really fearful risks involved in our connexion with Canada by bringing that connexion to a close, I think that that is the only effectual method; but on the other hand, it would be disgraceful to this country if she were either to refuse to give aid to Canada in case of her being attacked, or if we were to insist, under cause of an alarm, however well founded, on severing the connection in that colony. (Hear, hear.) The time is not yet ripe for any sudden or violent division, but yet, I think, the mind of the people, both here and in Canada itself, ought to be turning more and more to the consideration whether it would not be for the benefit of both of them that the Canadian Confederation, when it is consolidated, as we may trust that before long it will be, should become a completely independent nation instead of remaining a mere branch of a still greater one. (Applause.) I think the portenious loans and guarantees which Canada is exciting from us, and against which the Times has to-day rolled its thunders—not, I trust, in vain—may well open our eyes still wider to the momentous question whether it really is for the good of either of us that we should remain thus bound together.—(Applause.) The gentleman concluded by referring to the union of the French and English fleets as superinducing the dream, that the present system under which every nation armed herself cap-a-pie against her neighbours was not one that would for ever hang its grievous weights upon the onward progress of the human race.

FIGHT FOR THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.—The last deposit for the great fight, which is to take place on the 1st November, between Mace and Wormald for the champion's belt and £200 a side, was made on the 31st of August at a sporting house in Whitechapel. Mace is in training in Yorkshire, and Wormald intends to pass the interval between the present time and the day fixed for the fight by the sea side. The betting on the two men is about even.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

NAVAL FORCE STATIONED ON COAST OF IRELAND.

New York, Sept. 20.

The steamer Australasian, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here to-night.

The Kind reached Liverpool on the 8th.

The China arrived at Queenstown on the 9th.

The Cork Reporter announces that the government had ordered a number of gunboats and two men-of-war to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other stations on the west coast of Ireland.

Cyprus W. Field is a passenger by the Australasian. He was present at one of the meetings of the British Association, and made a brief speech expressive of increased faith in the accomplishment of the Atlantic cable double line next year.

The New York correspondent of the Daily News points in strong colors to the ugly look the negro question is assuming in America.

Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, the poet, is dead.

The Paris Patrie says:—A monument is to be built at Portsmouth to commemorate the visit of the French fleet.

The Bourse is firm at 69f. 40c.

It is rumored that a matrimonial alliance has been formed between Duke Aosta, son of the king of Italy, and the Princess Isabella, daughter of the Queen of Spain. Another rumor points to the Prince Amadus as her probable husband.

The Italian chambers is dissolved.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—Breadstuffs—The weather continued dry and hot. The harvest was nearly completed, and the English corn markets generally were dull and lower.—Flour inactive at about late rates. Wheat—very little doing, and prices about 3d per cental lower on the week. Corn in fair demand, but at 6d per 480 lbs decline.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

THE OTTAWA TENDERS.

Quebec, Sept. 20.

The Commissioner of Public Works to-day decided to accept the tender of Craig & Valliere, cabinet makers of this city, to pack and transport the departmental and Legislative effects to Ottawa, for the sum of $15,800. The tenders ranged from $12,000 to $39,000, and there were fourteen in number. A couple were lower than that accepted, but the sureties offered were not satisfactory. At this late period of the season, it would be unfortunate if contractors failed in their work. The removal of the effects from Toronto cost over $20,000, and the material to be moved is greater than it was then. The Commissioner of Public Works has been instructed to direct the commencement of the removal of the Crown Lands Department on the 25th instant of the Post Office Department on the 1st of October, and of the Finance Department on the 9th October. The removal of the other Departments will follow. The Council and Secretary's Department being among the last, Hon. Mr. Howland hopes to be able to open the general Post Office in Ottawa by the 15th October.

The mails to Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, are now carried by a sailing vessel. The steamer Wanbuno will commence her trips between Collingwood and Parry Sound on the 1st October, and will then perform the mail service.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Montreal, Sept. 20th.

The Synod, after a long discussion upon giving the House of Bishops power to veto an election of a Bishop, have refused to pass a canon, owing to the thinness of the House and lateness of the session. This attempt of the Bishops to control the diocesan election will not succeed. The delegates in the diocese are the best judges as to who should be Bishop. The Synod, after lasting seven days was prorogued to-night. The Metropolitan expressed gratification at the harmony existing the whole time.

THE CHEESES AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The Cheeses were arranged in the tent by counties.—There was but a small representation from family dairies, some forty cheeses from Erie and Wyoming counties, and one from a central county. The competition was principally confined to the factory products. Herkimer and Oneida being in the centre, the eastern counties on the right, and the western counties on the left. As to numbers, Herkimer county takes the lead, showing one hundred. Oneida comes next with ninety-eight, then follows Erie with sixty, Jefferson forty-one, Wyoming forty, Lewis thirty, Otsego eighteen, Madison nine, Oswego seven, St. Lawrence six, and Onondaga six—making a total of five hundred and sixteen. The big cheese from Canada, weighing 4,000 lbs was the chief feature of the fair. It was exhibited by Mr. Smith, of Norwich. The monster received the greatest share of attention, and laid the Yankees as flat as pancakes. After the Exhibition concluded the great cheese was boxed for London, C. W., where it will be shewn at the Provincial Exhibition. Afterwards it will be shipped for England, there to spread the name of Canada Dairies.

THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL.—This new Bill introduced by Mr. McDougall, passed both Houses without a division. Dr. Ryerson has endeavoured for years to amend the Grammar School Law, but did not succeed till educational matters were placed in charge of a Minister. The leading features of the Bill are: it makes cities, counties for Grammar School purposes; authorizes the county council and village council to appoint each three trustees, making a board of six. It provides for a dissolution of joint grammar and common school boards, and requires a sum to be raised locally, equal to half the Government grant. It apportions Government money on the bases of the daily average attendance of pupils, and allows no grant less than 300 dollars to a school. None but graduates of British and Canadian Universities are to be head masters, but present teachers will continue to be eligible. A new feature was introduced a class in military instruction, and granting fifty dollars per annum to each school when such class is formed. Should we hereafter establish a school like the American West Point, this will be a preparatory step. The plan is approved by the Adjutant-General.

A PIECE OF RASCALITY.—A respectable-looking person called at Savage & Lyman's at Montreal, on Tuesday, and gave his name as Herman, who resided in the St. Lawrence Hall with his wife and two daughters, for whom he wished jewellery. He ordered gold watches, chains, and diamond rings to be sent that they might make selections. The clerk went with the articles, worth about $800.—Herman invited him into the room, took the jewellery, put his hat on the table, and went into an adjoining room to show his wife and daughters the articles. The clerk heard him speaking in the next room as if to them. This continued some time, then silence followed. The clerk getting impatient, knocked at the door; no answer. He opened and found no one there; and seeing a door to the passage open, he feared the worst, and found to his grief that the gentleman had disappeared, and that the wife and daughters were imaginary beings. The villain evidently secured rooms convenient for the purpose. He had recorded in the register, "Herman, wife and two daughters, N.Y." He has since been arrested.

SHOCKING INFANTICIDE.—Infanticide is not an Irish offence, yet it has been reserved for an Irish woman to surpass all English women who have committed it and raise at a bound to the wretched supremacy of crime. Mary Darby left the Dungannon Workhouse with an illegitimate child of a year old, and took service in a farmer's house. The baby was a weariness to her, and she devised a plan of disposing of it, which, in its slow, deliberate atrocity, surpassed anything ever committed by slave traders. Through a period of three weeks she continued breaking the baby's bones one by one, till when it died, the surgeon found eight broken ribs, a broken shoulder, a fracture of each bone of the left forearm, another of the thigh bone, another of one leg below the knee, and of the upper and lower and bones of the right arm, and another of the jawbone. The only external appearance was a black lump over each fracture, and the woman had calculated that she could explain the death as caused by these swellings. It is difficult for ordinary men to believe such acts performed by reasonable beings, but no suggestion of insanity, for the sake of human nature, we trust may be established.—London Spectator.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The Fall Show of the Electoral Division Agricultural Society was held in the King Street Skating Rink yesterday afternoon and evening. The building was thronged throughout the day, and in the evening the crowd was swelled very considerably. The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles was present in the evening, and added much to the charms of the Exhibition. The show of articles was very good, and the numbers of entries quite satisfactory. The various departments appeared to be well filled, and the show of flowers, notwithstanding the dry season, was very fine, though perhaps the number of entries was not so great as those at the previous show. What the flowers were wanting in numbers they made up in excellence. There was a very fine display of dahlias, verbenas, coxcombs, and phloxes, and a good display in all the other classes. The vegetable show was the best of all. Some very fine cabbages, carrots and onions were displayed, and the fruit show was equally good. The show of poultry was not so good as the last show.—However, there was one live Poll Parrott which carried off the first prize, and a stuffed one, equally successful. In the Ladies' Department there were a few additions but then there is the same thing over again at almost every show. The Miscellaneous and Fine Arts Department were very well made up. In the latter some very fine drawings and paintings, shown before, were exhibited, and Mr. Sheldon had on exhibition an excellent selection of photographs, among which was a case of 'funnygraphs' of children, beautifully colored, and much admired. Among the miscellaneous articles was a very nide sample of rustic work, made of roots, now becoming popular, which was much praised. There were also four cases of nicely arranged moths, beetles, butterflies and stuffed birds, which received a share of attention. Both of these have not been shown before. The manufacturers was poorly supplied, but we noticed a new Patent Pendulum Spinning Wheel, to lessen the labor attending spinning on the old-fashioned wheel. It will be of great benefit, as a new invention. The show may be said to have passed off successfully. The Judges done their work impartially, and everything took the right turn.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Max Strakosh opens in Quebec on Monday night with Mme. Ghioni and Sig. Susini's Grand Italian Opera Troupe. He intends to give five Grand Opera nights, commencing on Monday with Verdi's great Masterwork "Ernani." Tuesday night "Lucretia Borgia" will be performed. The following eminent Artists from the New York Academy of Music constitute the Company:—Signor Angiolina Ghioni, the famous Dramatic Prima Donna, from the Italian Opera, New York Academy of Music, and the Theatre Tacon, Havana; Mme. Patti Strakosch, the favourite Contralto; M'lle. Canissa, Prima Donna Grover's Grand Opera; Signors Maccaferri and Tamora, first Tenors of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies of Music; Signor Manenusi, the eminent Baritone, from the Grand Opera, Theatre Tacon, Havana; Signor Augustino Susini, the great Basso Profundi; Mme. Parozzi and Signora Barzani, Second Donnas; Signor Ximenes and Signor Perni, Second Tenors; Signor Locatelli and Signor Massio, Second Basso.

A CAB NUISANCE.—Quite early yesterday morning, on the arrival of the steamer Bay State, a very respectable woman, unaccompanied by any person, got off the boat with the intention of going to the Railroad Depot. She was quickly surrounded by a whole posse of cabmen, and pulled about everywhere, with "i'll take you missus." One seized her trunk, and then a scuffle ensued to see who would get it. After a great deal of trouble she got away from them, and then took the choice of a cab, but before she could get away from the wharf, she was blackguarded in a manner which ought to make the cabmen ashamed of themselves. This is not the only instance of the rowdyism of certain hackmen, but one of the very many which have occurred lately. There are some who are very good members of society, and make more by their politeness and attention than their noisy brethren do by their acts. It is a pity that the whole of the cabmen should be classed down as nuisances. If a few of the noisy ones are punished by the forfeiture of their licenses, travellers might be treated in a better manner. To guard against any future rowdyism a policeman or perhaps a couple of them should attend every boat on its arrival, particularly those after night or early in the morning.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA IN FRANCE.—This dreadful scorge has broken out to a great extent in Marseilles. On the Friday previous to the sailing of the Damascus, the number of deaths was 64, of which 24 were from cholera. In the forenoon of the following day, 34 deaths were registered of which 18 were from cholera. A poultry disease, a similar one to that raging among the cattle in England, is reported to have broken out near Paris. All the antecedents to an epidemic have been clearly shewn in parts of Europe, and there is little doubt that the plague will extend over the better of the whole continent.

NEW BANNER.—Lodge No. 136, of the Royal Black Preceptory of Canada, have just received a new banner which was ordered a short time since and painted by Mr. McMahon, Painter, of Barrie street. The banner is about four feet wide by eight feet long, of black silk, and bears the devices of the order, all in gilt. It is a fine piece of workmanship, and altogether a credit to the Lodge.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. James Ferguson and Mr. A. Walmsby of the Canadian Ocean Mail Service, for fyles of late Liverpool papers per Damascus. The mails of this steamer reached Kingston yesterday morning.

DEATH OF AN M. P. P.—Wm. Notman, Esq., M. P. P. for Wentworth, died at Dundas on Tuesday night last. He has been a sufferer for some time, and his death was not altogether unexpected.

THE CHALLENGE TO CANADA.—In the names of successful competitors at the Provincial Exhibition in London, was that of Mr. George Creighton, of the Frontenac Brewery, who was awarded the first prize for the best four dozen quarts of Porter.—Creighton still takes the lead for Porter!

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—The only prisoner before the Court yesterday was Mary Brown, who was charged with larceny by a person named Ross, who lives near the corner of Bagot and William Streets. Ross, it is said, keeps a house which does not bear a very good name, and Mary Brown frequently visits it. Yesterday Ross had about $30 stolen from the place, and rests his suspicions on the prisoner, who was remanded till more evidence may turn up.

BIRTH.

In Kingston, on the 20th instant, the wife of Sydney Smith, Esq., Commissariat Staff, of a daughter, prematurely.

DIED.

In Kingston, yesterday afternoon, the 21st instant, Eliza Wilson, wife of Mr. Alexander Abernathy, and second daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, aged 23 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral from her mother's residence, Clarence Street, to the Waterloo Cemetery, on TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON at half-past TWO o'clock.

In Kingston, on the 20th instant, Augusta Rosa, the only child of Sydney Smith, Esq., Commissariat Staff.

NEW BELT RIBBONS.

BLACK & COLORED.

ALSO,

JET, GILT AND STEEL BUCKLES.

W. FERGUSON & Co.,

Corner of King and Princess Streets.

Grey and White Cottons and Prints,

GOOD VALUE.

☞ Batting, Wadding and Cotton Wick for sale by

W. FERGUSSON & Co.

WE would direct attention to our large stock of Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Nevs, and Moscow Cloths, Fancy Coatings, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Union Cloths, &c., &c.

WILLIAM FERGUSON & Co.

Kingston, Sept. 21st, 1865. 221

Valuable Property For Sale.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, known as Jackson's Buildings, consisting of five first class Dwellings, built of Stone and covered with Tin; Stabling attached; also

3 Vacnt Lots on Bagot Street,
1 do. do. William Street,
1 do. do. Earl Street,
1 do. do. Ordnance Street,
2 do. do. Collingwood Street.

Apply to

THOMAS A. CORBETT.

Kingston, 21st Sept., 1865. 4:221

MONEY! MONEY!!

THE Subscriber requests that all parties indebted to the late firm of A. & S. Chown, either by Note or Book Account, will call and settle the same immediately to save costs.

ARTHUR CHOWN,
No. 7, Bagot Street.

Kingston, 21st Sept., 1865. 221

FRESH ARRIVALS AT A. CHOWN'S.

HARDWARE,

STOVAS, PAINTS, OILS.

&c., &c., &c.,

Cheap for Cash!

THE Subscriber has received a large addition to his Stock, among which may be found the following, viz, Anvils, VICES, SLEDGES, BAR IRON, STEEL, Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, and Zinc; Shot, Powder, Chains; Canada Plates, Tin Plates, Wires; Cut, Wrought, Horse, Pressed and OTHER NAILS; Nail Rod, Spades, Axes, Cutlery, Plated Ware; MECHANIC'S TOOLS, House-furnishing, Builder's and Cabinet Maker's Hardware; Cooking, Box, Parlor, and Dumb Stoves; Pipes, Plain, Japanned and BLOCK TINWARE; Paints, Colors, Oils, Putty, Turpentine, Benzole; Brushes: Paint, Scrub, Horse, Stove, and others. WINDOW GLASS, LOOKING GLASS Plates; Ropes, Twines, Door and Table Mats, &c., &c.—All of which he is prepared to sell LOW FOR CASH.

A. CHOWN,
Sign of the Cross Cut Saw,
No. 7, Bagot Street.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S Cannister Powder; best do., and English Shot, Caps, &c., cheap at

A. CHOWN'S.

Powder and Safety Fuse.

A VERY Superior Quality of English Powder and Safety Fuse for sale at

A. CHOWN'S.

IMPROVED

PAINTED-BACK Looking Glass Plates—all sizes—a very nice article;—cheap at

A. CHOWN'S.

GUNS.

A VERY Nice Assortment at

A. CHOWN'S.

126 No. 7, Bagot Street

TWINES, TWINES.

GILLING Twine, Seine Twine, Seaming Twine, Shoe Threads, Tarred Cords, &c., &c., at

A. CHOWN'S.

MOWING MACHINES, REAPERS, &c.

JOSEPH HALL'S Celebrated Combined Mowers and Reapers, Threshing Machines, Seed Drills, Repairs for Machines, &c., supplied cheap by

A. CHOWN,
No. 7, Bagot Street.

Kingston, Sept. 21st, 1865. 221

GEORGE BRAND,

Auctioneer, Appraiser & Commission Merchant,

KING STREET,

Next to the City Book Store.

Kingston, 8th Sept., 1865. 1m209

FALL GOODS FOR 1865!

IN ANTICIPATION OF A LARGE FALL TRADE,

JAMES DAVIS,

OF THE

MONTREAL HOUSE,

Has received one of the Cheapest and Most Extensive Stocks ever offered in this market,

Bought Cheap and to be Sold Cheap.

In point of extent and good value it will excell all his previous purchases, and Wholesale Buyers, either Canadian or American, can have all the advantages of the Montreal Market by buying at his establishment.

New Style Winter Dresses,
Black and Colored French Merinos,
Tartan Plaids and Wineeys,
New Styles in Fancy Silks,
10,000 Yards of Black Glacie Silks,
Yard Wide Gros Grain Silks,
500 Pieces of Factory,
300 Pieces of White Shirtings,
300 Pieces of New Prints,
100 Pieces of Lilac Prints,
120 Pieces of Woollen Tweeds,
50 Pieces of Fulled Cloth,
New Cloaking and Broad Cloths,
8000 Yards Delaines at 7½d,
3,000 Yards New Lustres Cloths 8½d,
200 Pairs White blankets,
200 Pairs Horse Blankets,
Coburgs and Alpacas,
New Wool and Tapestry Carpets,
100 Dozen Linen Napkins,
40 Pieces Linen Sheetings,
30 Pieces Table Linnen, Damasks,
80 Dozen Linen Towls, various,
Twilled and Plain Cotton Sheetings,
Scarlet and Fancy Flannels,
Paisley and Woollen Shawls,
New Gauntlett Kid Gloves,
Jet Buttons, Trimming, Braids, &c.,
New Plumes and Feathers,
Tinsel Velvet Ribbons,
Wide Tartan Velvet Ribbons,
Wide Belt Ribbons and Buckles,
Linen Towels.

The attention of American Wholesale Buyers is particularly directed to this Stock.

JAMES DAVIS,
MONTREAL HOUSE,
Kingston, C.W.

Kingston, Sept. 21st, 1865. 221

EXTENSIVE SALE

BY AUCTION

Of Piano Forte,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE AND HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

JAMES LINTON has received instructions to sell

On Thursday, the 28th Inst.,

At the residence of Mrs. Vardon, Maitland Street, opposite the residence of the Hon. John Hamilton, the furniture &c. therein contained; Comprising 1 Piano Forte (small size), Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Carpets, Centre, Dining and Side Tables, Hair and Cane Seat Chairs, Arm & Easy do. A variety of Pictures, Curtains, Cornices, Sofas and Couches, Ornaments, Glass and Crockery Ware, Electro Plated Ware, Hall, Parlor and Box Stoves, Bedsteads and Bedding, Hair and Straw Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Washstands and Furniture, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, and the usual assortment of Kitchen Utensils, including the large Cooking Stove and appurtenances.

Term Cash before delivery.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Sept. 19th, 1865. 219

NOTICE.

ALL Parties who are indebted to the late Mr. John Kinnear will please make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all parties who have claims against the said estate will present the same for payment to the undersigned.

MRS. JOHN KINNEAR,
Administratrix to the Estate of the late John Kinnear.

MRS. JOHN KINNEAR begs leave to announce to the friends of the late Mr. John Kinnear, and the public generally, that she has resumed the business carried on by her late husband in all its branches, as Merchant Tailor, and having engaged the services of experienced workmen, she hopes to merit a share of support, as accorded the late Mr. John Kinnear.

Kingston, Sept. 18th, 1865. 218

REMOVAL OF FLOUR & GRAIN STORE.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his place of business to

41 Princess Street,

next door to R. White's Drug Store, where he intends to keep a large assortment of goods in his line, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

R. CHOWN.

Kingston, Sept. 1st, 1865. 1m 205

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Kingston Post Office, 15th September, 1865.

Ault Ira M	Killingback R