SHOWS AND FAIRS TO COME OFF.

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 annual Fair of the Township of Tyendinaga at Melrose on Thursday, the 3rd of 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 Barrifield 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 15th October.

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

E. C. & Co., New York.

THE TIMES ON CANADA

We give elsewhere an article from the London Times on the feeling in Canada towards confederation. The statements upon which this article is founded are contained in a recent letter from Dr. Mackay, the Times correspondent in Canada, which is too long for our space, but the sense of which is reproduced in the article. Both "leader" and letter drew forth the severe animadversions of the Hon. Mr. McGee, in a speech he delivered in Montreal last Wednesday, and which is fully reported elsewhere.

CANADA AND THE CONFEDERATION.

(From the London Times, Sept. 14.)

It is not without a certain sense of disappointment that we observe the apathy of the Canadian people on the question of Confederation. The interest which it has excited in this country may be traced to several motives. The most obvious is a belief that a union of British North American Provinces would greatly promote their material prosperity, stimulate the development of their internal resources and increase their trade with Great Britain. There is, moreover, the conviction that if would give them a political unity, which is now wanting, concentrate their strength for purposes of self defence, and thus constitute the best security against external aggression. Lastly, there is a pardonable sentiment of pride which makes us welcome the creation of a new nation, for such it would be, independent in all essential respects, but owing its existence to ourselves, and attached by a golden link to the British Crown. We had been led to expect that these feelings were shared by a great majority of the Canadians, who are, after all, far more directly concerned in the success of the scheme than we can possibly be. If it would tend to open new markets for Canadian products, to call out manufacturing energy, to attract emigrants and extend commerce, the first fruits of these benefits would be reaped exclusively by the colony. If it would silence rumors and discourage projects of annexation, it is Canadian credit and enterprise that would profit by the relief from a contingent liability, however remote. If the foundation of a great North American State in nominal dependence on Great Britain be an inspiring idea to English statesmen, who can play but a secondary part in realizing it, surely it should appeal far more strongly to the patriotic ambition of a Canadian? It appears, however, that such is not the case. We must look facts in the face, and the fact is that in Canada few people care very much whether the plan breaks down or not. The Government is, doubtless, in earnest about it, but to the mass of the population it is a peculiar question. "If England wants confederation let her pay for it; we have not the least objection to comply with her wishes, but it must be for an adequate consideration."—Such is the language openly held by a great many Canadians, both French and English, and it is language which argues a degree of indifference to their political destinies which cannot but shock us.

Much has been said, and justly said, of Canadian "loyalty," and public spirit is supposed to be a virtue of indigenous growth in Anglo-Saxon communities. But it would be vain and mischievous to conceal from ourselves, that loyalty and public spirit in colonies are qualities very different in their nature and force from those which are known to us at home under those names. If we analyze the reasons which attach an educated Englishman to his country, which makes him jealous for its honor, a little blind to its faults, and willing to live in poverty rather than quit it for life or lose the character of a British subject, we shall find that association is the main element in them. There are many, no doubt, who are deterred by family considerations, affecting their happiness and interests in a thousand ways, from becoming citizens of the world; but there are many others who have no ties of family, and few of friendship, yet who would not for all they possess transfer their allegiance to a foreign sovereign. It may be very irrational and shortsighted, but so it is in an old country like our own. When the Patriarch commanded his bones to be carried up out of Egypt and buried in the cave of Machpelah, he yielded to a like instinct. "There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife; and there I buried Leah." Such was the influence of association in primitive times, and it is heightened indefinitely by civilization. Half the pleasures of life are derived from a tissue of associations, and among these are the pleasures connected with loyalty and patriotism. The Englishman would resist to the death annexation to France or Germany, because it would outrage his sense of national identity; because, it would cut short the threads of English history; because it would tend to modify English manners, habits and ideas; because, in short, it would be so contrary to all his memories, hopes, aspirations, and conceptions, that he cannot bear to think of it. He would feel almost equal repugnance to it though England were grievously misgoverned, hopelessly sunk in debt, and reduced to the second or third rank among European nations. Utility has nothing to do with a sentiment of this kind, any more than it has with a love of art or maternal affection; but it is a sentiment which operates very feebly in a colony. The act of emigration rudely breaks asunder many associations, and the children of emigrants retain comparatively few. The class in which the traditions of the past are most faithfully treasured is almost wholly wanting among them; the necessities of the present do not bring home to them a consciousness of their nationality. The great drama of European politics, the vast majority of subjects that engage the attention of Parliament, interest them but faintly, while their own daily occupations are little calculated to foster sentimental tendencies. Experience shows that the English character transplanted to a colony undergoes a marked change which may be for the better or the worse, but which certainly does not refine or soften it. Colonists are the last people in the world to do or suffer anything for an idea, and must have something more solid to reward them for their devotion. They like to be affiliated to Great Britain well enough, so long as we pay for the privilege of fathering them; but when it comes to sharing the burdens, colonial loyalty begins to waver. In Canada, especially, an 'ignorant impatience of taxation,' combined with an implicit faith in the good nature of British taxpayers has always been conspicuous. There are probably few Canadians, except the leading politicians, who have ever seriously asked themselves why the mother country should submit to such terms, and whether it is likely that we shall do so much longer. They really seem to have thought the scheme of confederation was our affair, and not theirs, and that we should be prepared to guarantee all the expenses of it. Finding the Canadian Parliament thus minded, the government has been compelled, after all its negotiations with the Colonial office, to postpone the matter until next year.

It must not be inferred, however, that Canada is ripe for annexation to the United States, or even disposed to entertain such proposal. On the contrary, our correspondent particularly assures us that hardly any one ventures to broach it, except in confidence, and that at present the popularity of the British connection is as general as the objection to pay anything for its maintenance. In estimating the significance of this objection, we must remember that the Canadians are no less averse from spending money on their own public works, unless they can be sure of immediate returns. It is not only the cost of fortifications and the militia that they grudge, but the cost of widening the St. Lawrence and Welland canals, which could not fail to be remunerative, and is absolutely essential to the trade of Canada. While they are contemplating the purchase of the Hudson's bay territory, of course by means of a loan from Great Britain, they are allowing New York to divert, and almost to monopolize, the corn traffic from the Western States. Is this superiority of energy on the part of their American neighbours, rather than any political necessity, that explains and partly justifies the view of the minority who are in favor of annexation. They regard that event as inevitable, whether the plan of confederation take effect or not, simply because they do not see in Canada the spirit to follow out an independent career. They know that the same enterprise and capital which are rapidly undoing the work of war in the South would soon perfect the canal system of the lakes on the St. Lawrence, and make Quebec the New Orleans of the North. For our own part, we are aware of no good reason why Canada should not accomplish for herself all that would be accomplished for her if she were a State of the Union. She would then assuredly have to submit to heavy taxation, and if she will submit to the same taxation now, her fortunes are in her own hands. Nothing but the unscrupulous profligacy of her financial administration limits the supply of British capital, and unless this were effectually reformed, American capital would not be forthcoming. This issue, however, lies with Canada, and with Canada alone. This country will go no further in concessions and subsidies for the sake of retaining her allegiance. We have a duty to ourselves as well as our colonies, and the time has come for remembering the former. Whether Canada be a source of strength or a source of weakness to England is not a military question; it depends on the value which the Canadians set on our protectorate. Let them show their appreciation of it by making the needful sacrifices, and we shall never be the first to put an end to it. If, on the other hand, they steadily decline to do this, it will indicate such a state of opinion in Canada as to render a continuance of it impossible.

SPEECH OF THE HON. T. D. McGEE TO THE VISITORS AT MONTREAL.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:—I am very happy that the engagements of a rather busy week happened so to fall out as to enable me to be with the sons of St. George to-night. This is an era of reciprocity and return visits. The Spanish and French sovereigns, we are informed, have just been exchanging such visits, and what is even more remarkable, is the recent exchange of courtesies between the French and English navies at Cherbourg and Portsmouth. In the midst of machines and missiles of death they exchanged doxrines of good will among men, and we also, as you are aware, Mr. President, are honored with the presence of a large party of our fellow colonists, who are at present the guests of Canada, and many of them at this moment, I am happy to say, your guests. (Cheers.) No one feels more acutely than I do, sir, the inconvenience and discomforts they braved in order to be with us at this season. Under all the circumstances of the case, so far as I can, I beg to apologise to them one and all for those inconveniences; but now that they are with us, I hope the citizens of Montreal will, as the Mayor very properly observed at the public reception this morning, endeavor to make them feel that sense of common cause and common country which is essential to be cultivated if we are long to remain subjects of a common sovereign. I am proud, sir, at the growth of practical liberty among our people, and I am proud also that we should have so many guests to observe and record the gratifying fact. (Cheers.) Better, I say, without exaggeration, better that the river should rise year by year to submerge half the city—better that the great bridge itself which spans the river should be swept away—than that true tolerance, which makes Montreal a happy home for every man who comes into it, should cease to characterize its population. (Loud cheers.) With these and perhaps a few other remarks I should, Mr. President, have thanked you all and taken at once my seat; but an unexpected duty to this country at large, and to Canada particularly, has been imposed upon me by a newspaper which a friend has this day placed in my hands. (Hear, hear.) The paper to which I refer is the London Times of the 14th September, containing a most extraordinary letter, dated Montreal, August 28th, and an editorial article founded on that letter, and relying almost implicitly on the accuracy and completeness of the correspondent's statements. The correspondent, it is well known, is Dr. Chas. Mackay, a worthy and gifted man, against whom, even if it were fit to be said, I should not on personal grounds say one harsh word. I have a sincere respect and regard for Dr. Mackay, but my public duty to this city and the Union cause must be discharged without delay or reservation. I hold the paper here in my hand, and I shall not trouble you with many extracts. I think I give fairly the sense when I say that we are represented to England and the world as a people wholly without patriotism, as placing the most sacred interests at a money value, as wholly indifferent whether our future shall be annexation or confederation, as willing to bear with the imperial connection only on condition that England does all the fighting for us and pays all the bills. I think this, without disguise, is a fair summary of the case made out against Canada in Montreal, and passed off on my friend Dr. Mackay for a genuine undeniable sketch of Canadian feeling and Canadian policy. No wonder, believing it to be genuine, that the Times should be shocked and that every Englishman should be indignant, but is this in any respect a true precis of our politics in Montreal or any where else in this Province? Now, a plain duty to this city and the Union cause imposes upon me the task of saying that I believe this informant of Dr. Mackay's was false to the city and false to Canada in the views he imposed upon the Time correspondent. (Cheers.) I regret that Dr. Mackay should have been so imposed upon and that he in his turn, as was perhaps natural, has misled the greatest organ of English opinion on questions so vitally affecting the public credit—nay the very existence of this Province as a British possession; for if, as the 'Times' editorial says, and as every man here will say as emphatically as any English editor—"if the sentiments of the Montreal memorandum supplied to Dr. Mackay be those of this country, then the British connection is and ought to be for ever at an end." (Hear, hear.) You will observe, fellow-townsmen that no individual authority is given for these extraordinary statements in the "Times," but now here, in your name, if you agree with me, I ask who are these discontented men who only utter such sentiments in the confidence of business or friendship? I think the public have a right to now who these men are, and will not rest content till they do know. (Loud cries of "hear.") Sir, I deny that there is no popular feeling for confederation in these Provinces. I deny that there is no disposition to make all the sacrifices and perform all the duties which devolve upon us as members of the empire. If my much-deceived friend, Dr. Mackay, had been through Upper Canada last week with our guests he would been thoroughly undeceived on the first point; if he were here this day, and had visited the vast military camp at Laprairie, he could not have failed to observe the deep zeal, attachment for our own institutions, which could alone have brought together and kept together such a concourse. (Cheers). He would have seen these fifteen hundred of flower of our young men from Upper Canada and Lower Canada, from the city and country, devoting themselves with a deal and diligence which does then the highest honor to the acquirement of that skill and system by which alone a free people can maintain themselves in safety in the presence of more powerful neighbours. (Cheers) Gentlemen of the Maritime Provinces, you may say to your militia, if it is again alleged as it has been falsely alleged formerly, that we sought union with you to use you in our own defence, you may say that if Canada has the heaviest stake to risk in the great game of war, she will at least proportionately to her stake be represented in the field whenever necessity requires it. (Cheers.) Our stock will be equal to our stake whenever the Canadian militia is called upon to put into existence the lessons which they are so patiently and patriotically acquiring on the other side of the river. (Cheers.) Let me not, however, even in defence of our city and province, be misunderstood as to the motives and objects of that camp of instruction. They are, every one sees, strictly defensive; they are capable of no other interpretation. We have in the province no other feeling as a people at present than friendly feelings towards our Republican neighbors. There is not a sane man among us who would raise against them the cuckoo cry of Cato, "Carthage must be destroyed," but on the other hand we one and all natives and new comers, Catholic and Protestant, do join in one cry "Canada must be defended"—(cheers) and Canada must for that defence, in men and in money, pay to the utmost farthing and the last life. (Loud cheers.) Pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, for the introduction of so serious a matter on so cheerful an occasion, but first and above all things the character of our city and the credit of our country must be maintained and no time can be ill chosen for such a duty. (Cheers.) I am much mistaken if this matter can end here. For one I think it cannot be settled until it is sifted. It is on every account most desirable for us all to know whether or not this minority among us, not much affected by so local a sentiment as patriotism, are more or less numerous, who are leaders, and what are their plans. "The Times'" letter and article of the 14th of September have called attention to the fact that there is such a minority with well defined views confidentially diffused through the city. Who are they and where are they to be found? Do they congregate on the exchange? Do they frequent the courts of law? By what plea or pretext do they pretend to speak for Canada and to desecrate this great city as having no other politics but pounds, shillings and pence? These are all questions to be asked, and in your name I ask them, expecting sooner or later from some quarter a reply. (Cheers.) Mr. President, I will no longer detain either those who are to follow me from fulfilling their parts, nor this good company from hearing them—a company to which I think you ought to be doubly indebted for coming together in exhibition week. I thank you all very cordially for the very kind reception you have given me, and I beg to commit to those of my personal friends who may be present the particular charge of our maritime guests, who are with us this evening and for the remainder of the week. (Loud cheers.)

INTERCOLONIAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Montreal, Sept. 27th.

At noon, a meeting of delegates from the Boards of Trade of Canada and the Lower Provinces, was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of organizing an Intercolonial Board of Trade. Delegates were present from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Kingston and Montreal. The committee appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting, reported resolutions as to the organization of the new body. They proposed that it should be named "the Intercolonial Board of Trade of British North America," and that all Boards of Trade, Corn Exchanges and Chambers of Commerce, should be invited to send delegates to it; that it shall meet annually, or oftner if occasion required; and that the first meeting be held at Montreal. The committee also recommended the establishment of a Provincial Board of Trade for Canada. It was moved by Hon. B. Wier, of Halifax, seconded by Mr. Joseph, of Quebec, and unanimously resolved, that the resolutions read be adopted. The constitution will be framed hereafter at a meeting of delegates from the various Boards of Trade. Hon. Mr. Weir, Mr. T. H. Grant, of Quebec, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. But one opinion was expressed, that it would be for the interest of Canada and the Western Provinces to be more closely connected in an ultimate business social character. The first meeting of the Intercolonial Board of Trade was appointed to take place in Montreal on the first Tuesday of June, 1866. Mr. Patterson was appointed secretary pro tem.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Fenian excitement is on the increase in Ireland, and so great has become the feeling of alarm that the government has felt it necessary to make arrests of a number of men in different parts of the country for being connected with the conspiracy. At Dundalk three prisoners had been brought before the petty sessions, and after examination, admitted to bail to appear for trial at the assizes. The sailing of several war vessels to the west coast of Ireland has already been noticed. Most of the Irish papers, whether correctly or incorrectly, speak of this expedition in connection with some anticipated Fenian demonstration. A correspondent of Saunder's News Letter, after saying that the Roman Catholic clergy strenuously oppose the movement, and that the respectable farmers have no sympathy with it, writes:—

"The respectable and comfortable farmers have no sympathy with the conspiracy, but speak of it either with contempt or dislike; and if any have joined it, it is in order to secure immunity from annoyance or violence, believing that the whole affair will blow over when thoroughly friendly relations are established with the American government. The principle districts in which 'Fenianism' prevails to a marked extent are Dublin, Cork, Tipperary, Limerick and Sligo, and 'drilling' at night and at pretended hurling matches is carried on to a great extent. The instructors are easily procured, for the militia always comprise among its members idle fellows who are very ready for mischief, with something of the knowledge of soldiers, without the fidelity that always springs from discipline; and when at the end of a month they are flung upon the country neither civilians nor soldiers, it is easy to get some to act as instructors in the newly organized corps. The constabulary have not been very successful in making arrests; and if, instead of going in uniform, they were to assume a disguise, their military carriage and air—their moustaches and general appearance—would at once expose them to detection. A good many arms are being got together by the affiliated members, but their drilling is as yet very inefficient, as the men do not venture together at any large bodies. However, their organization is becoming better every day, and without there being the least ground for alarm, in mercy to the people themselves, those who have made them their dupes ought to be proceeded against without delay. In many places men from America have returned with the ostensible view of seeing their friends, and well supplied with gold, not greenbacks. I may add that a most intelligent gentlemen who has just returned from Chicago, after being absent from Ireland for eighteen years, informed me that a very strong conviction of the feasibility of an invasion of this country exists across the Atlantic; that money to a very large amount is available, but that the American government is most sincere in its efforts to discourage the whole affair; that every opposition is given to it by the officials, and not without producting a good effect."

Montreal merchants have subscribed $8,100 to entertain the Lower Province Visitors. "Sally for them!"

Capt. Prince, of Toronto, is still under the order of suspension issued by the Police Commissioners. The Recorder is expected next week, when probably the matter will take a decided turn, and Prince will be reinstated. The force has been getting on exceedingly well, and no one has any reason to complain.

Inspection of Cadets.—The military cadets encamped at Laprairie, to the number of about 1200, were inspected, under the direction of Adjutant General McDougall, by the Minister of Militia, Hon. J. A. Macdonald. A considerable number of volunteers, officers and others were present witnessing the proceedings. A few of the Maritime guests, who had not gone upon the Lachine excursion, were among the spectators. The cadets acquitted themselves admirably, and were highly complimented by the Minister of Militia on their soldier-like appearance and the manner in which they went through the various manœuvres.—Transcript of Thursday.

New Post Office at Ottawa.—We have it on good authority that the government will at once proceed to the erection of a new Post Office on the corner of Elgin and Wellington streets, immediately north of the present one.—Citizen.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

New York, Sept. 28.

The Herald's correspondent from Brownsville, Texas, gives advices from Mexico. The heroic city of Matamoras is closely besieged by the Liberals under Gen. Escobedo. There is a garrison of 1800 men in the city, and the attacking force consists of 2,500 or 3,000 exclusive of Cortimas. The Imperial troops should suffice to hold the city, but the Juarests think so meanly of Mejia, the General in command, that they assert that with a little more ammunition they could capture the city by storm. The Republican forces had captured the little town of Catorseh, in Leon, and secured musketry and ammunition; and moreover, quaintly adds the officer in command, the merchants in that city furnished me $18,000 for the use of the troops at the pass of Cabras. The Juarests also claim to have defeated 900 Imperial troops with the loss of 200 men, and are further ready to occupy the town of Caravajal. Matamoras papers make light of, and also deny the success Juarez is at Chihuahua with 5,000 men.

By way of Havana we also have advices from the city of Mexico. The outrages of the guerillas were being checked by an organized campaign against them by the Imperialists.—The Republican forces under Cortinas have fought a deliberate engagement of three hours duration with a column of Mejia's division, at Las Coloras, in the State of Nuevo Leon.—After firing their last cartridge the Imperial troops fell back in good order. Very heavy rains had fallen near the capital. The valley of Mexico being in some places completely flooded, causing considerable damage to the roads and farms. The Stage road between Mexico and Puebla was impassable, and to such an extent at one point, that the passengers and baggage had to be transferred from the stage to another in boats.

New York, Sept 28.

Some swindler is imposing a new swindling dodge. An envelope is used, purporting to be and having printed upon it in large type 'money package,' American Express Co., and properly addressed and endorsed as coming from the navy yard at Washington. The wife of an officer of the navy was induced to pay $7 to the bearer of such a package to-day.—She was allowed to open it and read what appeared to be two telegraph messages of the American Telegraph Co., directing the payment of prize money to her husband. Both the envelope and telegraph blank had been obtained by theft or in some other improper manner. The people should be on their guard against the scoundrel.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.

The steamer Sacramento has arrived from Panama. She brings dates from Acapulco to the 17th inst. A French war ship had landed 300 soldiers and taken possession of the town. Alvarez had previously withdrawn his forces, amounting to one thousand five hundred men, barely equipped and short of ammunition, but very enthusiastic. The majority of the Mexican population had followed him. He was confident of maintaining the cause of Juarez throughout the interior of Queretado.

Annual Clearing Sale of Chown & Cunningham, ☞See Advertisement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald was Lunched at Ottawa on Thursday. Whether he intended to return to Montreal, or come to Kingston on a home visit, we are not informed. If the latter, he is probably in the city at this moment. We have much pleasure in saying, that the severe attack of illness from which he suffered after the Prorogation of Parliament, occasioned by excessive hard work, has considerably abated.

THE CHALLENGE FOR PORTER.

It should be remembered that when Mr. George Creighton exhibited his Bottled Porter at the Great Fair at London, he not only won the Prize, but he beat the whole Province. It is of no use saying that all the Canada Brewers did not compete—that was their own neglect—his challenge was full and ample, and had long and sufficient publicity.

Medical Department of Victoria College.—An advertisement in our columns for some time past announces the commencement of the winter session of this medical school on the 2nd October. Presided over, as it is, by one so highly esteemed in his profession as the Venerable Dr. Rolph, this school has attained an honored position. Its graduates have frequently passed the ordeal of the College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons at Home, in the most creditable manner—a fact which attests the excellence of the training they received in the college here. The present session will no doubt be as largely attended as any that has preceded it.

On a Strike.—The Ship Carpenters of the Marine Railway struck on Thursday afternoon, on account of a couple of men being put to work along with them, who were not journeymen carpenters, and work has been suspended in the yard. It appears that some of the Yankee dodges, such as Tradesman's Unions, have been introduced into the yard, and the men have formed themselves into a 'Ship Carpenters' Union,' and one of its features is not to permit any one but a journeyman to work in the same yard. The sooner these notions are expelled the better, and we hope that the owners of the yard will not meet the desires of the strikers, as they are anything but reasonable.

Canada Company's Prize.—J. O. Sullivan, of Campbellford, in the County of Northumberland, took the Canada Company's prize for wheat at the late Provincial Exhibition. The wheat shown is of the Soule's variety, and splendid.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL.

RAILWAYS AND BARGES TO BE EMPLOYED.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1865.

Craig and Vallière, contractors for the removal of the Government effects to Ottawa, are making satisfactory arrangements for the carrying out of their contract. All the written papers and books of the departments will go by the Grand Trunk and Ottawa and Prescott railways, the papers being protected in iron bound boxes. The office furniture and Parliamentary library go by barges and tow boats via the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. The library is to be insured by the Government. The effects of the Assembly and Legislative Council are now being packed, and all the departments are preparing for removal.

LUNCHEON TO HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Ottawa, Sept. 28th.

A luncheon was given here to-day to Hon. John A. Macdonald. It came off at the Russell House, at 2 p. m. About one hundred sat down, including most of the leading men of the city. All passed off well.

Montreal, Sept. 28.

The Exhibition Yesterday.—The 2nd day of opening—was all that the Committee could desire, and pecuniarily exceeded the most sanguine expectations of that body. The number of tickets sold at the Agricultural gate was 8,000, realizing at the lowest estimate $2,000, while the tickets sold at the Industrial department up to 6 p.m. was 7,000, realizing $7,750. The amount taken at the Horticultural Exhibition, we have not ascertained. Estimating the attendance at 8,000, which is the very lowest calculation, the receipts would be $2,000, which will sum up the net receipts of yesterday, in round numbers, at $5,750. To-day the attendance will scarcely be less.

*** The Exhibition at Montreal is divided into three separate Divisions, at each of which the visitor pays. 8,000 seems to have been the greatest number admitted on the 2nd day, in a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants, while at London, with a population of less than 15,000, on the 2nd day 20,000 tickets were sold.

THE VISITORS FROM THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Montreal, Sept. 28.

There has been another day of splendid weather for the success of the Exhibition, and the entertainment of the Maritime guests.

In the forenoon, the guests in a body visited the Exhibition, being formally received at the Industrial Palace by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Arts, and at the Agricultural Exhibition by Major Campbell, President of the Board of Agriculture, and the Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture. His Worship, Mayor Beaudry, conducted the party.

At three o'clock the dejeuner in honor of the guests came off in the St. Lawrence Hall, and was a great success. The dining room was handsomely decorated, and the entertainment was of the most elegant and recherche description. From 250 to 300 were present. Mayor Beaudry occupied the chair, supported on his right by the Hon. Mr. Macfarlane, chairman of the party from the Provinces, Hon. W. McDougall, Provincial Secretary of Canada, Hon. Mr. Haviland, of Prince Edward Island, Hon. Mr. Shannon, Hon. Mr. McGee, Mr. Eskeegge, Mayor of Stockport, England, and Hon. James Ferrier; on his left by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, New Brunswick, Hon. G. E. Cartier, Mr. Watkin, M.P., of Stockport, England, and President Grand Trunk Railway, Hon. P. H. Moore and Hon. Charles Wilson, M.L.C. The Mayor read a letter apologising for absence, from the administrator of the government, General Sir John Michel, who was unable to return from Niagara in time for the entertainment. He also read letters of apology for unavoidable absence from Major General Lindsay and Hon. W. P. Howland.

[Here follows the account of the Dinner and the Speeches—all secundem artem.]

The press and the ladies were then toasted and the proceedings terminated about 8 o'clock.

The dejeuner was attended by the elite of the citizens of Montreal, and both they and the guests seemed delighted with the successful way in which the affair had passed off.

The Exhibition was again thronged today. Between 13,000 and 14,000 tickets were sold.

The Maritime guests visit the encampment at Laprairie to-morrow. The visit to the water works, fire alarms, &c., being postponed till Saturday.

The grand ball comes off to morrow evening, and promises to be a success.—Globe.

New York, Sept. 29.

Admiral Goldsborough's fleet is still at Cherbourg, and is not to proceed to the Mediterranean until the cholera has left the coast. The French and American ships and officers have exchanged courtesies, and a cordial feeling is maintained between them.

Additional intelligence from Ireland states that the Fenian excitement increases, and grave apprehensions are entertained. It is reported that men in the English army are boasting of their connection with the Fenians and the signs of disaffection in the army cause the English papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline. Fears are entertained that soldiers from the United States will be landed on the coast of Ireland, and a report has gained credit that a body of disbanded United States soldiers had already landed near Galway. Nightly drillings were frequent over all parts of Ireland. The conspiracy was rapidly spreading.

DIED.

At Kingston, on 28th September, inst., Mr. William Coverdale, Senior, Architect, in the 64th year of his age.

☞ The Funeral will take place on SATURDAY Afternoon at TWO o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In Montreal, on the 26th instant, Mary Jane Keane, wife of Nicholas Kinsella, aged 29 years.

In Montreal, on the 27th instant, Mary Anne Ayre, wife of Matthew Gilligan, aged 37 years.

In Hamilton, on the 27th instant, Mary, relict of the late John Bradley, Esq., aged 67 years.

CITY BOOK STORE.

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

SERMONS, Addresses and Statistics of Diocese of Montreal, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan.
The Book of Praise, by Sir Roundell Palmer.
Thomas' Fruit Culturist.
Bannatyne's Guide to Promotion, 1st and 2nd parts.
Musketry Instructor.
Gymnastic Instructor,
Harper's Magazine, Oct.
Godey's Lady's Book, Oct.
Illustrated Times, Sept.
For sale by
JOHN CREIGHTON,
King Street.
Kingston, Sept. 27th, 1865. 226

Queen's University and College,
KINGSTON.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION will be publicly opened on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER. The Classwork in Arts and Medicine will commence on the following day. The Calendar for 1865-6 gives full particulars as to subjects of study, graduation, fees, scholarships, &c., and may be had on application to Rev. Professor Mowat, Kingston.
Kingston, July 17, 1865.

Finance Department.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 27th Sept., 1865.

ALL Accounts, Returns and Correspondence connected with the Inspector General's Office, other than applications for Warrants, must, after the 9th October, be directed to Ottawa.

All applications for warrants may be sent to the Finance Department at Quebec until the 20th October, and after that date to Ottawa.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
D.I.G.
Quebec, Sept. 28th, 1865. 227

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE BRANCH,
Quebec, 27th Sept., 1865.

ALL accounts, returns and correspondence connected with the Customs Excise and Canals of this branch of the Finance Department, must after the 9th of October next, be directed to Ottawa.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Quebec, Sept. 28th, 1865. 227

AUDIT BRANCH

Quebec, 27th Sept., 1865.

ALL returns and correspondence with the Audit Office must be directed to Quebec until the 20th October next, and after that date to Ottawa.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.
Quebec, Sept. 28th, 1865. 227

BOARD or CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND STAMPS.

Quebec, 27th Sept. 1865.

ALL requisitions or stamps and other correspondence with the Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps must be directed to Quebec until the 20th of October next, and after that date to Ottawa.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Chairman.
Quebec, Sept. 28th, 1865. 227

227

Return of Convictions made by Thomas W. Robison, Esq., Police Magistrate, for the Quarter ending 4th day of September, A.D. 1865.

NAME OF THE PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF THE CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF PENALTY, FINE OR DAMAGE.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID TO SAID JUSTICE.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	IF NOT PAID, WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ANY	REMARKS.
Lucy Forsyth	James Meagher	Assault	June 8th	Thomas W. Robinson	Two dollars	Forthwith	Chamberlain		
Thomas Abbott	Alexander Bell	do	June 15th	do	Five dollars	do	do		
Elizabeth O'Brien	Elizabeth O'Brien	do	June 15th	do	Four dollars	do	do		
Mary Hogan	Mary Hogan	do	July 10th	do	Four dollars	do	do		
Henry Phelps	William Jackson	do	July 28th	do	Two dollars	do	do		
Ann Sullivan	Thomas Jackson	do	July 28th	do	Twenty dollars	do	do		
William Allen	John Williams	do	July 28th	do	Eighteen dollars and sixty cents	do	do		
Hugh McGrady	Donald McPhail	Non-Payment of Wages	August 1st	do	Twenty dollars	do	do		
Patrick Meagher	Patrick Meagher	Assault	August 3rd	do	Twenty dollars and costs	do	do		
Patrick Meagher	Michael Meagher	do	August 3rd	do	Twenty dollars	do	do		
John Porter	Michael Keefe	do	August 3rd	do	Ten dollars	do	do		
Police	Mary Ann Bell	Disorderly House	August 7th	do	(Committed to Gaol for Three Months	do	do		
Police	Mary Ann Bell	Inmate of do.	August 7th	do	do	do	do		
Police	John Robinson	do. do.	August 7th	do	do	do	do		
Police	Henry Jarvis	Assault	August 25th	do	Three dollars	do	do		

W. FLANAGAN, Clerk of Recorder's Court.

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE!

CARGOES OF
BEST SCOTCH STEAM COAL,
BEST ENGLISH HOUSE DO.
BEST WELSH DO DO.
BEST DOUBLE SCREENED NEWCASTE NUT,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. & D. SHAW,
Royal Chambers, Common Street.
Montreal, September 26th, 1865. 2w225

Sheriff's Sale.

C.P.
ROLAND KAIN—Plaintiff,
vs.
THOMAS JOICE, WILLIAM HANLAN AND MICHAEL BARRIGAN—Defendants.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of this Court and directed to me, I do offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Saturday, the Seventh day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all the defendant Barrigan's right, title and interest in the Scow called the 'Rough and Ready,' at present lying below the Cataraqui Bridge.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.
Dated at my Office,
the 25th day of September, A.D. 1865. 224

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 21st September, 1865.

THE Office of this Department will be closed at Quebec for the transaction of business, on the TWENTY-FIFTH inst., and re-opened at Ottawa on the SIXTEENTH October next.

All communications to the Department after the 25th instant, should be sent to Ottawa.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
224 Assistant Commissioner.

TO BE SOLD A BARGAIN,

TWO SPLENDIDLY
Framed Engravings,
SUBJECTS—
Trial of Archbishop Land,
Size 32 by 40 in.
AND
Cromwell's Last Interview with his Favorite Daughter,
Size 32 by 18 in.
To be seen at the City Book Store.
Kingston, Sept. 19th, 1865. 219

Bargains! Bargains!

ANNUAL
Clearing Sale.

THE Subscribers will sell by Auction on
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
At their Yard, Corner of Brock and Bagot Sts., Kingston:

Three new Lumber Waggons, One new Spring Market Waggon, Two Second hand Spring Market Waggons, Set Bobsleighs, One Covered Buggy, One Sulkey, Forty Ploughs (assorted Iron and Wooden Beams), Twelve Cultivators, Ten Pairs Harrows, Two Cast Iron Field Rollers, One Wooden Field Roller with Cast Iron Ends, One Large Fanning Mill, Six Small Fanning Mills, Three Dog-powers, One Cornsheller, One Large Dairy Kettle, second-hand, Second-hand Cooking Stoves, Box and Parlor Stoves, One Potash Kettle and Six Coolers Four Pairs Large Iron Gates, Two Cutters, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Under $5, Cash; $5 to $15, 3 months; $15 to $25, 6 months; $25 to $100, 12 months, with Interest at 7 per cent.

CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock, A.M., sharp.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Sept. 1865. 226

Commencement of the Sixth Volume
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE
ILLUSTRATED. 1s. MONTHLY.

"Among the many religious periodicals of the present day this magazine occupies a place of its own. Most magazines of a religious character address the Christian world at large; but this is essentially a Church of England publication, written by Churchmen—which regards the events and the literature of the world from a Churchman's point of view. There can be little doubt that the increasing efforts now being made to render this periodical still more worthy of support will be appreciated. Some of the most distinguished writers of the present day are engaged on it, and they deal in a most felicitous manner with subjects which employ the thoughts of Christian men, and which may be of use and delight in the circle of the Christian family. 'The Clerical Club,' as usual, deals with a variety of topics in a smart style."—Doncaster Gazette.

NUMBER XXXIII., FOR SEPTEMBER, CONTAINS:
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT, No. II.—By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
OUR CLERICAL CLUB.—By the