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.

UNITED STATES MAILS,

(Via Cape Vincent) will close at 2 P.M., and arrive at 1.30 P.M.

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

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 19th May, 1865. } week.

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.

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 Barrefield 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

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

FRONTENAC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Show will be held at the Crystal Palace

THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND TRUSTS.

The measures specially mentioned in the address of the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, on the closing of the session, as "calculated to prove highly beneficial in their operations to the landed interest in this section of the Province," are the Bills "in relation to the quieting of titles, the law of property and trusts, and the registration of instruments relating to lands." Alive to the importance of these laws, we have already given a brief synopsis of the Registry Bill and the Act for the quiet of titles; the remaining measure relating to trusts we propose to discuss now.

This Act, like the Bill for quieting titles, was introduced by the Attorney-General. Its provisions, whilst highly important, are more of a technical character than those of the other two, and require a little explanation to show the public the changes effected by them. For instance: Landlords who have been engaged in litigations have probably discovered that where they had been more than usually careful to tie down a tenant, not to do some particular act, under pain of forfeiting his lease, that perhaps by a slight exercise of good nature, in permitting and licensing an infringement of this stipulation in some particular and trifling instance, they divested themselves for ever of all benefit of the condition, and the right of forfeiture of re-entry was gone from them. This was a state of things, the effect of which it was almost impossible for the most careful to guard against and was by no means conducive to good understanding between landlord and tenant—whether it really was sound law has been questioned, but by long established precedent it had become settled as such, though spoken of with disapproval by judges. The present measure corrects this anomaly, and enacts "that every such license shall, unless otherwise expressed, extend only to the permission actually given, or to any specific breach of any proviso or covenant made," &c., and all rights under the covenants and powers of forfeiture and re-entry shall remain in full force."

It was also formerly understood to be law that a license given to one of several lessees waived the forfeiture of a right of re-entry as against co-lessees, to whom no permission or license had been given. This is also altered by the Act.

Another class of cases in which the existing law worked hardship was in regard to insurance cases, when the lessees had covenanted to keep insured—a party might have, through accident or mistake, neglected to insure when he had covenanted to do so; and although he afterwards, perhaps, on discovering his oversight, insured—his lease was, nevertheless forfeited in consequence of his former default. The Court of Chancery, obliged to follow the law, was inoperative to relieve against so express a covenant. The Act provides a remedy under such circumstances, and enacts "that the Court of Chancery shall have power to relieve against a forfeiture for breach of covenant to insure against fire where no loss by fire has happened, and the breach has, in the opinion of the court, been committed through accident or mistake, and there is an insurance on foot at the time of application.

The soundness and good sense of these changes will be obvious to all business men.

Again, a great deal of litigation has sprung out of defective execution of powers. The clause relating to this explains itself, and suggests very clearly the evil it is enacted to remedy:—

"A deed hereafter executed in the presence of, and attested by two or more witnesses, in the manner in which deeds are ordinarily executed and attested, shall, so far as respects the execution and attestation thereof, be a valid execution of a power of appointment by a deed, or by any instrument in writing not testamentary, notwithstanding it shall have been especially required that a deed or instrument in writing, made in exercise of such power, should be executed or attested with some additional or other form of execution, or attestature, or solemnity."

Powers are given to devisers in trust and executors to raise money for payment of debts or legacy, although not express provision is made in the will. This will have the effect of removing an inconvenience frequently arising from the absence of such express provision, and the doubts that otherwise might occur as to whether any such power is given by "implication."

"The fraudulent concealment of deeds or falsifying pedigrees" is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

A very useful provision is also introduced, enabling married women to authorise by power of attorney (executed with the formalities usual in cases of married women) the execution of a deed barring dower, or conveying land. The want of this right has sometimes occasioned a great deal of inconvenience. The usual principle is, that what can be done by any one, he can authorize another to do by power of attorney. Such, however, has not hitherto been the case with regard to the married women.

Some important clauses follow respecting the distribution of assets; the object and effect of which are to facilitate and expedited the winding up of estates, and the protection of executors or administrators desirous of faithfully fulfilling their trusts, and adopting the same principle introduced into the Registry Law—right is given to any trustee, executor or administrator, without the institution of a suit, to apply by petition to any Judge of the Court of Chancery, for the opinion, advice, or direction of such Judge on any question respecting the management or administration of the trust property, or the assets of any testator or intestate. It will be readily seen that this is a great boon to any one burdened with the responsibilities of a trustee or executor.

A change is also made in the law respecting mortgages on the lands of deceased persons passing to heirs or devisees. Our law, following the English policy, which made it an object to protect the real estate and keep it as much as possible intact, obliged the executors to pay off encumbrances on the real estate from out of the personalty for the benefit of the heir or devisee. Here, where land generally forms the bulk of a testator's estate, such a rule worked unfairly, and the present Act enacts that "in case of persons dying, after 31st December, 1865, mortgages on his real property shall be paid out of such property, and not out of his personal estate."

We do not pretend to give to our readers every clause that effects changes in the law in this important measure, but we have pointed out some of its principal features; there are others of much interest to professional men and practitioners of which they of course will see the importance. We have said enough to establish for it the right to be classed, as it has been, with the other two bills we have mentioned, among the leading efforts of the legislation of the session.—Globe.

The Editor's Table.-No. 412.

As the evenings grow longer and longer, so does the charm of reading nightly increase. Happy is the man or woman, sitting by a wood fire, enjoying this, the supreme delight of civilization. Such is the low price in America of the most popular and most costly works in Europe, that few persons on this continent are unable to indulge in reading, if in no other literary pursuit.—A guinea and a half novel of England is republished in New York for fifty cents, and books of a higher class at a proportionate price. Take as a sample the under mentioned work now lying on 'Our Table':—

LYRICS OF LIFE. By Robert Browning.—Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 16mo. pp. 102. With Illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jun. 50 cents.

This is the 4th volume of the Companion Poets of the People, now in course of publication by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. Not being an admirer of Mr. Browning's poetry (exhibiting, doubtless, a very bad taste), we cannot feel in raptures in seeing the gems of his various poems, culled and bound together as a 'Companion Poet,' but we have the candor to say, that the gentleman has many enthusiastic admirers, more especially in the United States, and to them this edition will be most welcome. The little volume is well got up, and profusely illustrated by one of the best artists of the day.

THE MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL. A compilation of the Law relative to the duties of Justices of the Peace. By John McNab, Barrister at Law. W. C. Chewett, Toronto: John Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 658. Bound.

This is a book much wanted and long desired. Since Mr. Keele published his work on the Duties of Justices of the Peace in Canada, the Law has been greatly altered, and it became imperative that something like the present volume should be at hand for the instruction of country gentlemen, who have neither time nor opportunity to run up to town to consult the County Attorney, when required to execute the duties of a Magistrate. There are so many legal shirks abroad, ready to pounce on any unhappy functionary who mistakes the law, that it is dangerous to act as a Justice of the Peace, except in the most trivial cases. This book of Mr. McNab (the County Attorney at Toronto,) will remedy the difficulty in a great measure. It has lain upon 'Our Table' a full week, giving us ample time to examine into its merits, and as far as we are capable of judging on a legal matter, we pronounce it a good and reliable work, being furnished as it is with the plainest of directions and a complete set of legal forms. In fact, a justice of the peace who will act, will find this Manual exceedingly valuable and useful.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION OF LOWER CANADA for 1864. 8vo. pp. 299. A Blue Book.

The improvement in the education of the Masses of Lower Canada is one of the marvels of the day. A quarter of a century ago Lower Canada was one of the most illiterate provinces of the British Empire, and it can now take its place among the most enlightened. All owing to the system of universal education adopted in every county of this large and widely extended country. Not only in the English speaking townships, but in the most remote French municipalities. Allowing for the difference of population, Lower Canada has nearly as many Common Schools as Upper Canada, while the higher class seminaries of learning are in full proportion. Take a dip at random into this heavy tome:—

COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.

'This county has an academy for girls' four model schools, 43 elementary schools under the Commissioners, eight dissentient (Protestant) schools, one independent academy, and two independent elementary schools. And this independently of the Town of Iberville which has schools of its own.'—Page 83.

Are there many counties in Upper Canada which can say more, and how many are there that can say less? To which add the number of Pupils who in 1864 attended the Normal Schools—213, and we have said enough.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for October. O. Judd & Co., New York. $1.50.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for October. Fowler & Wells, New York. $1.50.

A very capital number of a most entertaining and very cheap Magazine. 'Life Illustrated' is now embodied in the Phrenological Journal.

JOURNAL DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE DE BAS CANADA pour Septembre. E. Sentenal, Montreal. $1.

TO THE OCTOGENARIAN OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

Simcoe, Sept. 28th, 1865.

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood!"
—(SHAK.

Out upon you for an audacious imposter! Did you imagine that because the "British Whig" was rarely seen in the West, that you might with safety impose upon the credulity of its simple-minded inhabitants, by making them believe that the "Whig" had "shifted into the lean and slipered pantaloon, with spectacles on nose, and pouch on side," and that now he was merely a spectator and not an actor in the world's follies? Audi alteram partem! Did I not see you with mine own eyes at the London Ball? Did I not gaze with wonder and admiration at your piruettes, double-shuffles and pigeon wings, as you tript along like a young gorilla through the mazes of the dance, while your glazed eyes sparkled with fun and frolic?

Did I not hear your insiduous whisper to the tall and lovely girl, with whom you opened the Ball, when you told her, that altho' you danced but seldom, you invariably selected the handsomest and best dressed girls for your partners? Did I not see you standing on the supper table, one foot in a dish of trifle, t'other on a bunch of grapes, waving vigorously a very empty champagne glass in your right hand, while your left gracefully supported the tails of your dress coat? Why, your hip, hip, hips, sound in my ears, even yet, and in my imagination I still see the excited visages of the *Blue-noses*, as their hearts thrilled to your eloquent eulogies on the many wonders they were to see when they visited that glory under Heaven—old Kingston! Out upon you, I again say, for thus attempting to deceive the simple citizens of old Regiopolis as well as those in the West.

Did I not accompany you to make a call upon an old and mutual friend, to taste his lush and to exchange friendly greetings? and did I not hear you express your admiration of the picture of domestic bliss, he and his young wife and lovely baby presented? And did I not hear you, with "a sigh like a furnace," tell our unsuspicious friend, that were it not that you had a nice little girl at home who laced your boots, you would at once propose to the tall girl with whom you flirted so abominably at the ball, and endeavor to get up a similar tableau?

Your account of the banquet, and the speeches too! Oh tempora! oh Moses! you well know that you cribbed every word of it from the pages of the Free Press, for did I not see your venerable head reclining upon a vol au vent, while thundering snores proclaimed that you were "wandering in dreams" beside your own beloved Penitentiary, and yet you unblushingly assert, that you remained entranced with the eloquence of five of the speakers, and then—that amid expressions of general regret at your early departure, you returned to your hotel! I I would not wish to insinuate that you were carried home on a shutter, or that I, your Fides Achates, saw you safely deposited on your shake-down, minus your boots (verb sap). My strong sense of moral rectitude prompts me to a fuller disclosure of all your doings, but I forboar, for which be grateful; and although I feel that I run some risk in writing to one who commands a press—yet I boldly say—print this if you dare! If you do I will blow your brains out, with the best green seal I can procure, the first time we meet!

Now I feel easier in my mind, the furor scribendi has abated, but—magna est veritas, &c. May you be happy, and when you in reality arrive at the distinguishing title of 'An Old Fogy,' may your many friends be able to speak of you in the language of that charming old writer when he says:—

"Though old, he still retained
His manly sense, and energy of mind,
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe,
He still remembered that he once was young,
His easy presence checked no decent joy,
Him even the desolate admired; for he
A graceful looseness, when he pleased, put on,
And laughing could instruct."

There, don't say I never gave you nothing!

Yours, ever,
SNOOKS.

Editor's Note.—Our correspondent is in error in confounding the 'Octogenarian' of the British Whig with our humble selves. They are two distinct personages, as may readily be seen from the difference of their style of writing.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 1.—The steamship America from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived to night. Her news is four days later.

The steamship City of Limerick arrivek out on the 18th.

The cattle plague was increasing. The London cow houses were decimated.

The Army and Navy Gazette says Donald McKay of Boston is in close communication with the admiralty on the torpedo subject.

The authorities intend laying torpedoes in the channels leading into the harbors.

The police blockaded Parliament street Dublin, taking possession of the Irish People newspaper office. Twenty persons were arrested.

Several arrests were made at Cork.

The English squadron was off the corst.

The Prussian Government issued a proclamation announcing the assumption by King of Prussia of the title of the Duke of Lauenberg, and annexation of Lauenberg to Prussia, and the King promises to carry on the Government of the Duchies in conformity with the existing laws.

THE CHOLERA.

THE DISEASE AT MARSEILLES, BARCELONA, NAPLES SUEZ—WORK ON THE SANAL SUSPENDED.

From Marseilles the news of the cholera does not show the hoped-for diminution.—On the 8th there were thirty-four deaths from this cause, and on the 9th forty had been declared at mid-day. It is stated that a case has occurred at the village of Cabries, asserted to arise from some linen which had been used by a cholera patient which had been sent there to be washed. This fact, if established, would be most important as tending to prove that in certain conditions at least, cholera is contagious. At Barcelona the disease is increasing. On the 29th there were twenty-eight fatal cases, and on the 2nd there were forty-eight. A fatal case has occurred in Bologna, and at Lucera, near Naples, there were on the 3rd nine cases and five deaths.

The Marseilles papers publish accounts from Suez, which state that the cholera was making numerous victims there. A general panic had arisen among the men employed at the canal and the docks, and three-fourths of them had fled. The company were making great exertions to fill their places, but the works will be delayed for at least three months.

VISIT TO LAPRAIRIE ENCAMPMENT.

Friday the guests from the Maritime Provinces embarked at 11 o'clock on board the Steamer Beaver, for a trip to the encampment of Cadets at Laprairie. It was a delightful bright, sunshining day perfect summer weather and the voyage up the river was delightful.—Passing up the broad St. Lawrence, under the famous Victoria Bridge, the Steamer soon reached the landing, one mile below the Camp, where the passengers landed. Some chartered waggons, others the rudest of carts, while others trudged off on foot toward the rows of white tents appearing in the distance. The Cadets, in number about 1,000, were drawn up in line; and when the visitors arrived the order was given for a general salute. The whole command was then marched up line a few hundred paces, halting and firing a feu de joie, after which they were put through a variety of evolutions, which were executed with remarkable skill and precision. Soon after the men were dismissed to their tents, the guests receiving an invitation to lunch at the Officers Quarters. After partaking of the good things provided for the occasion, the Hon. A. MacFarlane, of Nova Scotia, rose and asked permission to propose a toast. He referred to the unexpected treat which had been afforded the guests in visiting the encampment and spoke in the most complimentary terms of what they had witnessed. Such a camp was a novelty in these Provinces, and he was glad to find the young men taking up with such spirit, a movement for the defence of the country. He referred to the military ardor of the young men in the Lower Provinces, and was glad to find the same noble and patriotic feeling displayed in this, the larger province.—He had seen to-day young men performing the humblest duties, in order to perfect themselves in military routine and duties. In conclusion he begged to propose 'Lieut.-Col. Macdougall and the officers of the camp of instruction.'—Col. Macdougall rose and said: that, as his name had been mentioned, he felt that he must say a few words. He felt that he was not a fit person to respond to a toast. Although the idea of a camp of instruction might be due to him, he felt that the greatest credit was due to Col. Wolseley and his officers, whom he trusted would respond to the toast which had been proposed in so kindly a manner. Col. Wolseley replied. He said he was quite taken by surprise. He said the idea of establishing the camp of instruction was entirely due to Col. Macdougall; while for his part, and that of the officers under him, they had only carried out the orders they received to the best of their ability. The camp had proved a complete success, in all respects. The officers had done their best; and all orders had been carried out with alacrity. The visitors had an opportunity of judging of the discipline of the cadets on parade, and he would only say, that in their interior economy, they were equally deserving of praise. After lunch was over, the visitors inspected the camp, returning to the boat about half-past four o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the lines were cast off, the planks drawn in, the paddle-wheels commenced their revolutions, and the Beaver sped homeward. As she left the wharf, the cadets, who had assembled to witness the departure, gave three hearty cheers.—Transcript.

THE CITIZEN'S BALL.

The Citizens' Ball to the visitors from the Maritime Provinces, came off last evening in St. Lawrence Hall. The entrance to the ball-room was from Craig street, and up stairs a series of apartments were appropriated for dressing and reception rooms. The large dining hall was used as the ball-room, and was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags, wreaths, and richly-ornamented screens and banners. The room was brilliantly lighted and well ventilated; while the floor was in capital dancing order. In the gallery was stationed the quadrille band of the 25th Regt. which discounted the sweetest of music, to whose dulcet strains the graceful dancers moved harmoniously. Among those present was a fair sprinkling of the military element,—the scarlet, gold lace and polished scabbards, contrasting agreeably with the gauzy fabrics worn by the ladies, and the sober, orthodox black vestments of the civilians. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was kept up with spirit till an early hour this morning. The ladies (dear creatures) looked charming, and wore the most becoming of costumes. Halifax Nova Scotia was represented by two young ladies, Miss Lynch and Miss Weir, nieces, of the Hon. B. Weir. The supper arrangements were most superb, and the whole affair was a most undoubted success.—Transcript.

PRESENTATION.

The visitors from the Maritime Provinces made a presentation to Mr. Joseph H. Daley on last evening at the 'Donegana,' of a handsome Silver Claret Jug, Goblet and Salver. A large number of the visitors were present on the occasion in the ladies parlor of the Donegana. Hon. Mr. McFarlane made the presentation with the following address:—

Mr. Daley:

It affords me much satisfaction to be made the medium of presenting to you, on behalf of the Ladies and Gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces, these articles of plate, the intrinsic value of which is unimportant, as a slight token of our appreciation of the extreme courtesy and kindness which you have evinced to the party during our sojourn in Canada.

We trust that in the future this testimonial may, on many a festive occasion, prove a memento reminding you, it may be, of some pleasing associations connected with this visit, and of your many friends in the Maritime Provinces.

REPLY.

Mr. McFarlane and Gentlemen

Believe me, I am overcome and overjoyed by this unexpected act of kindness on your part. If I have succeeded in my efforts to contribute to the comfort of the ladies and gentlemen forming your party, I must attribute it rather to the patience and kind consideration of the ladies of your party than to myself. The pleasure I have derived from associating with you has been much as amply to repay me for any time or trouble arising out of the necessary arrangements for your comfortable sojourn in Canada. I shall cherish this testimony, as shall my family after me, as a kind memento of your friendship.

J. H. DALEY.

Upon the goblet is Mr. Daley's monogram, and upon the jug this inscription:—'Presented to Joseph H. Daley, Esq., by the Visitors from the Maritime Provinces to Canada, as a token of their respect. Sept., 1865.'

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 30th.

All except about thirty of the visitors left to-day at two o'clock for the White Mountains. The Mayor and a number of the citizens saw them off, and cheered them at their departure. Lunch was given them at the Hotel Dieu, and the water works were visited in the forenoon. All felt highly delighted with their reception in this city.

Sir John Michel was sworn in as Administrator to-day by Judge Aylwin. A meeting of Council was held afterwards. Present: Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, McDougall, McGee, and Galt.

The troops under General Lindsay marched off this morning at six o'clock, with bands playing. A halt took place at Chambly to-night, 18 miles distant. Next week, at Laprairie, there will be a grand field-day along with the cadets.

A flour dealer absconded to-day, taking in those who sold to him over $10,000 worth.

A correspondent of the Witness states that the Fenians held a meeting on Monday night in Bonaventure Hall here, and raised $2,000.

A large quantity of counterfeit silver is in circulation.

Our beautiful weather ended this afternoon by raining.

Barreau's trial for the third day is to be resumed on Monday. His full confession of the crime to the detective when arrested, was related to-day.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 30.

Craig and Vallière to-day commenced shipping by the Grand Trunk Railway.—About two hundred packages of written records of the Crown Lands Department were to-day placed on the cars.

The Post Office and bureau of Agriculture closed to-day. The Audit branch of the Finance Department will remain open here till the 20th; and the Customs, Excise, and Warrant branches until the 9th October.

The only Ministers in town to-day are Sir N. Belleau, and Mr. Langevin. There has been no quorum of the Cabinet here since Tuesday, and consequently no meeting of Council.

Official notification has reached here that Sir John Michel was sworn in as Administrator at Montreal to-day.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Hon. Wm. Macdougall are expected to arrive here to-morrow from Montreal.

Sir John Michel, Administrator, has appointed Busses, Parent and Meredith, Assistant Secretaries, East and West, his deputies for signing money warrants. Thomas Ross, Esq., is appointed his deputy for signing marriage licenses.

Bituminous slate continues to be found at Point Levi. It extends over a width of forty feet in the trench dug for one of the forts at the Levi fortifications, in the rear of the Grand Trunk terminus, on the opposite side of the river. Some parties have already secured mining rights in anticipation of making a strike.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND

THE "IRISH PEOPLE."

Of this Fenian newspaper, which was suppressed in Ireland by the Government, the Dublin Evening Mail says:

We have with some difficulty, procured a copy of the seized number of the Irish people. Its first article is headed 'Priests of Politics,' and the strain of it will be manifest from the single sentence—'Liberty must be won by force, or not at all. Therefore, we must either give up our country in despair, or teach the people to disregard politico-ecclesiastical dictation.' The next is headed "The Fenians and the Fakins," and is an attempt to ridicule certain articles in the Irish and English journals on the extent of the Fenian organization. 'The Sister Islands' is in a style of composition with which we have been so familiar in Ireland that if the seizure of the paper had not taken place, nobody would have been struck by its anti-English spirit as anything unusual. A page on 'Infantry and Cavalry,' and the 'Poet's Corner,' are calculated to cultivate the same feelings of disaffection. But, as usual, the correspondence is the striking feature of the journal. It extends over nearly three pages, and is so pungently written that it is impossible to class it with ordinary newspaper letters, sent to an editor by voluntary correspondents. It is remarkably pervaded by that opposition to ecclesiastical influence in politics which has been the leading feature of the paper. These communications, however, also contain such phraseology as this. 'Liberty they (the Irish) will have, and when they seek it, it will be in a different place (than the Parliament of their oppressors," and they will use different and more forcible arguments.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION—MOVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FLEET—SIX VESSELS ORDERED TO THE COAST OF IRELAND—OTHERS BEING PUT IN COMMISSION.

From the London Times, Sept. 13.

The Channel fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, K. C. B., consisting of the Edgar (flagship,) Captain Brandreth; Hector, Captain Preedy, C. B.; Defence, Captain Phillimore; Black Prince, Captain Lord E. Kerr; Achilles, Captain Vansittart, and Prince Consort, Captain Willis, C. B., sailed from Spithead at 4 P. M. yesterday for Bantry Bay and other ports in Ireland. The fleet left Spithead by the east of Nablight channel, all under reduced boiler power. The Edgar led, with the others following at equi-distance intervals, and in order as they are named, the Prince Consort closing up the line. Wind east south-east, light, with thick banks of fog setting in on the land from the channel. The Research, Captain Wimshurst, and the Terrible, Captain Napier, remain at Spithead.

Her Majesty's screw frigate Bristol, 3,600 horse power (nominal,) fitted for the first division in the steam reserve in the Medway, is, according to orders received at Chatham, to be finished with all possible dispatch.

The paddle-wheel steamer Virago, 6,300 horse power, belonging to the Chatham steam reserve, is to be taken in hand, and brought forward for a four years' commission at sea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Board of County Audit met at the Court House yesterday, but had to adjourn until Friday next in consequence of the neglect of those interested to put in their accounts. They have now by gracious indulgences, an extension of time. We were happy to see on the Bench a third Auditor in the person of William Hewitt Griffin, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The appointment has been made specially, in order that the business of the Board may be proceeded with, the Warden, D. D. Calvin, Esq., in his excessive love of economy, throwing undue and unnecessary obstructions in the way of the public accounts being audited. We congratulate Mr. Griffin upon his honorary appointment. He is both honest and intelligent.

THE COUNTY SHOW.

To-day the Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac holds its Annual Show in the Crystal Palace Grounds. A great many Entries have been made, and the Show is expected to be a very good one. The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will play in the Palace in the afternoon, instead of in the Park.

MONTREAL THE SEAT OF GOVERMENT.

Until the return of Lord Monck to Canada, Montreal will be the Seat of Government. The Administrator of the Government, Sir John Michel, with the Governor's Secretary and Staff, will reside there; the Executive Council will meet there; the Warrant Office will be located there; and the Adjutant-General of Militia will hold his Office there. The Departments will be at Ottawa, but the Executive power at Montreal.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—We are pleased to learn, that the endeavour to raise a Subscription of $50 000 in favor of the Stock of this new Bank is likely to prove successful in Kingston. Capital is what is wanted in Canada, and the more Banks the more capital. The establishment of another Bank in Kingston can do no injury to those already here, while it may prove a benefit to dealers and others who want accommodation. The new Bank is chartered like the other Banks, and each shareholder is liable only to an amount equal to the value of his share. The Stock must be subscribed ere the 20th of this month, or the Bank cannot go into operation. Many of the rich men of Toronto have taken shares in the stock of this Bank.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.—On Sunday night a French sailor, almost a stranger in town, was brought to the Police station in a waggon, in an almost dying state, having apparently received a very severe mauling. It appears that he had beaten by some human brutes, near Ward's tavern in Williamsville, the same evening and was found in a field in the rear of Hibbard's, by whom he was cared for and brought to the station. On returning to consciousness yesterday morning he could not say who beat him, and all he could recollect was that he had been pretty drunk during the day, and had likely got into a squabble. He could not say how he got to the field, or did not suspect any one of illusing him. The affair is a little mysterious, but a short investigation may clear up the case.

CITY COUNCIL.—Owing to the serious affliction in the family of the Mayor, there was no meeting of the City Council last evening.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—(Before Dr. Robison.)—An interesting list this morning. Jules Bayalld, not Jules Gerald, the African traveller, but a travellee for all that, was charged with drunkenness, and was told to travel on and not be seen within the precincts of the Police Station again.—Catharine Murphy, an inveterate vagrant, was given the alternative of going to the States or to gaol for 60 days. Ann O'Brien and Margaret Watson, were arrested for being drunk and disorderly. They proposed to go to Montreal if permitted and were ordered to be sent by the first train.—Ellen Sullivan, too well known as a hard case, was up for drunkenness and vagrancy. When the Magistrate asked her for an explanation, a colored man stepped boldly before the Court and claimed her as his nearest and dearest, and professed to blight his early love (he must have a fine taste!) by joining in holy matrimony with the said Ellen Sullivan, if Dr. Robison would let her off. Not wishing to spoil a marriage and future bliss, he granted their request, and the two pair of lovers, not at all envied, left the Court arm-in-arm, directing their steps to some pastoral residence or other.

DIED.

In St. Catharines, on the 26th inst., Mr. John Macdonald, aged 45 years.

In St. Catharines, on the 26th inst., of Spotted Fever, William, only son of Mr James McMullin, aged 16 years.

At St. Johns, Township of Thorold, on the 24th inst., Mr. Joseph Brooks, aged 64.

At St. Mary's, on the 19th inst., Rebecca, widow of the late Jeremiah Finch, of the Township of Lobo, aged 74 years.

At Quebec, Benjamin Vietler Hunt, aged 76 years.

In the township of Ernestown, on 30th Sept., Mrs. Mary Rainey, aged 52 years, relict of the late Crawford Rainey.

In Toronto, on the 29 inst., Mrs. Hannora Callaghan, wife of Mr. Patrick Callaghan, blacksmith, aged 31 years.

At Toronto, on the 24th inst., Mr. John Warffe, aged 59.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Kingston Post Office, 30th September, 1865.

Adams Miss Mary E	Looming Joseph
Adams Mary Jane	Leduc Maurile
Abrims G W	Lalande Alex
Burnett Miss Pamelia	May Captain
Begin Dame John	Murray Thomas
Berry Thomas	Munsie James
Bertand Joseph E	Miren Pierre
Beem Miss Hattie E	Makins Edwin
Brunell F O	McMullen Mrs
Brav Dr James 2	McLoud Robert
Clifford David	McPherson K
Campbell James	McDonald J L
Champion Arthur	McGrath Capt
Colson Allen	McDonald Henry
Cytolen Cyprian	McGee Fanny
Cunningham Wm	McAvay Lilly
Clinton John	Neville A
Clark Mrs D	Neron Joseph
Carey & Co T F	Older Sarah
Connolly Miss M A	Orr James
Colwell Joseph	Ovins Thomas
Driscott Johannah	Powley Isaac
Dickson George	Potter A F
Davis Geo W	Provancher Louis
Deschamps Antoine	Parisseau Joseph
Duff Denis	Rodrique Ferdina
Ennis James	Reed James
Fraser D	Riley Andrew
Fitzsimmons Jeremiah	Randolph Laura
Fowler Elizabeth	Simpson Edward
Frail Benjamin 2	Simard Abraham
Graham Capt John	Sagar William
Greene Samuel	Toupin Francois
Greer Alexander 2	Thompson Jas 2
Griffin M	Tardry Dedzine
Genge R N	Velenger Max
Hall J N	Wiley Sarah J
Hamel Edouard	Wilson Major
Harris John	Wood J S 2
Helpsburn Peter	Wells Robert
Healy Thomas	Whitney Alonzo
Heward Ambrose	Whalen Hannah
Jeffers Julius M	Walker Catharine
Jones Joshua	Warner Johnson H 2
Jenkins Jno C	Walker Colburn
King Manida	Walsh William
Kline Mrs Geo H 2	Watson James
Kinney John	Waters Mary Ann
Kavanagh H	Young Daniel
Love J W	Young Geo

ROBERT DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 30th Sept, 1865. } 229

PIANO FOR SALE.

A LARGE Seven Octave Piano (new) from the factory of J. C. Fox. The Piano may be seen at the Hardware Store of

SAMUEL MUCKLESTON,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Oct. 2nd, 1865. 229

Queen's University and College, KINGSTON.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION will be publicly opened on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER, at 3 o'clock P.M., by an address from the Rev. Prof. Williamson, LL.D. 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, Oct. 2nd, 1865. 229

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 30th Sept, 1865.

THIS Department will be closed at Quebec for the transaction of business on the SECOND PROXIMO, and will be re-opened at Ottawa on the SIXTEENTH of OCTOBER.

All communications to the Department after this date should be addressed to Ottawa.

WM. HENRY GRIFFIN,
Depy. P. M. Genl.

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AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

Finance Department,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

IT is directed by the Hon. the Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Finance Department, Customs,
Quebec, 29th September, 1865.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 30 per cent., which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

229 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE

SAPONIFIER

OR CONCENTRATED LYE, for making Soft and Hard Soap. A fresh stock received by

R. WHITE, Druggist,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Sept. 23rd, 1865. 223

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,
Assistant Commissioner.

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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 & CUN