THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

While we look with admiration upon the principle of instructing the young men of Canada in military tactics, so that they may be able efficiently to come and the Militia of the country, we cannot avoid condemning the Volunteer Force as a useless and unnecessary expense. After nearly ten years of labor with great outlay of money, what is the Active Force in Kingston?—Vox et praeterea nihil. At the recent inspection in this city, by the Adjutant General of Militia, at which it was expected that all Volunteers, officers, and men, would turn out, only 258 showed themselves, and sad to say, this comparatively small number was partly made up by some of the Military Cadets, attending school, being dressed up as Volunteers! This ought to satisfy the Minister of Militia, who was present, that the Volunteer Force cannot be relied on, since it only turns out when it pleases. Where is the Portsmouth Company? Disbanded. Where is Major O'Reilly's Company—No. 2? Disbanded. The simple truth is Volunteers play at soldiering as long as they like, and when they are tired, give it up. Now, when the Militia are organized, things will be changed. They will be called out regularly, drilled regularly, and paid regularly, and no one will be allowed to neglect muster or inspection when and how he pleases. In this census of the Volunteer Force of Kingston we must specially except Companies Nos. 3 and 4. Capt. Phillips' No. 3, turned out with a full complement of officers, (3) and 55 men; and Capt. Kerr, No. 4, with 2 officers and 56 men. Two of the other companies only had a single officer to command them.—When the officers neglect their duty, what else can be expected of their men?

Unless compulsion be used to make the Volunteer Force efficient, it had better be disbanded at once, and the money laid out in organizing the Militia, which will be found sound and worthy.

The Editor's Table.--No. 414.

MISS MCKENZIE, A Novel by A. Trollope. Harper & Bros., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 140. Cheap Edition.

This is not a very new novel, and has come late on 'Our Table,' but welcome as all the works of Mr. Anthony Trollope's ever are. 'Miss McKenzie' has all the peculiarities of his style, his excellencies and his defects; the former far overbalance the latter, which may be expressed in the too transparency of his plots, the denouement being grossly apparent long before the book is half read. His excellencies are countless. Never vulgar nor common, his characters are well drawn, and the incidents of his tale natural and exciting. Among the English novelists of the present day, Mr. A. Trollope takes high rank, and though slightly inferior in reputation to Dickens or Bulwer Lytton, he is a more general favorite than either. In fact Mr. A. Trollope is the novelist par excellence of the drawing room and parlor. Nothing can be finer than his sketches of clerical life, and three charming portraits of this class are exhibited at full length in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stimpfold and Mr. Maguire stand out bodily in his pages, never to be forgotten. On the whole, 'Miss McKenzie' is quite equal to his best novels, and that is saying much.

THE LADY'S BOOK for November. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE for November. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for November. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

The city of brotherly love is famed for its ladies' books. Here we have all of them on 'Our Table' as handsome and as elegant as ever. Poor things they all suffered greatly during the war, but since its close, they seem to have recovered their pristine vigor. Each of these contains a Prospectus for 1866, and from them we judge that renewed exertions will be made by the publishers to carry off the palm of victory in the contest for superiority. Godey's Lady's Book still holds its own, but it is a $3 Magazine, and should be one-third better than its rivals.

The following extract from 'Peterson's,' will tell our lady friends what the prevailing Fashions are:—

"A revolution seems impending in the make of dresses. In our own rooms the long, sweeping trains still hold their elegant sway; but in Paris, the predilections of the Empress, or the great desire for novelty, are suddenly shortening and narrowing our skirts. The fashion is by no means a general one, but as a few of the leaders of the gay world have ordered short narrow dresses for Baden, and other renowned watering-places, we may be sure that the change will come. In fact it cannot be avoided. We have the Empire head-dress, the Empire bonnet, the Empire sleeve, the short Empire waist, the round-toed shoes—and how can we do without the skirt? We shall be sorry to miss the long trailing skirt from our drawing-rooms, but will most gladly hail them for our streets. The jaunty, looked-up dresses over expensive petticoats were coquettish, and when the hoop was small, were becoming; but the gimps, and ribbons, and velvets, used for these customs, added fearfully to the dress-maker's bill. These new skirts are only four, or four and a half yards wide, and the hoops worn under them are not abandoned, only made much shorter and narrower than those so long worn. The dress only descends a little lower than the ankle. A correspondent says:—'At a dinner given at Barden last, week, a lady appeared in an Empire dress—a veritable Empire, because in those days short dresses only were worn. It consisted of a white muslin skirt dotted over with small dahlias, produced in lace—the material, and a rose colored silk slip underneath it. The short muslin skirt was trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes insertion above the hem, and three rows down each side of the front breadth en tablier. Valenciennes medallions were placed at the points in front, where the lines of lace crossed each other. The bodice was entirely formed with Valenciennes insertion and lace medallions; the very short sleeves were full, like small balloons, and were confined round the bottom with pink satin ribbon covered with Valenciennes insertion. Two lace medallions were placed at the shoulders, and fell on to the short sleeves. The head-dress consisted simply of a natural rose, surrounded with large rock-crystal drops."

Bodices are made quite plain, with a wide (not immoderately wide) belt or waistband, thus shortening the waist, or they fit closely with a very long basque.

Garibaldi Bodies are still worn, particularly by young ladies. White silk braid with jet beads, gray braid with steel beads, scarlet braid, and fancy stitches done in purse-silk, are all favorite modes of ornamentation for these bodies.

The undermentioned periodicals lie on 'Our Table':—

THE CANADA FARMER for October 16th.—George Brown, Toronto; $1.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for September, (Lower Canada.) E. Senecal, Montreal. 15

THE LAW COURTS AND MUNICIPAL GAZETTE for October. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. $2.

THE PRINTER'S REGISTER for October.—William Dorrington, London. One Penny.

THE PRINTER for September. John Gleason & Co., New York. $1 50.

THE ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY for 1866. Illustrated by S. Weller, Fowler & Wells, New York. 12mo. pp. 46.

The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiology for 1866, the best ever issued. Contains President Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, Julius Cæsar, with Portraits; Character in the Walk, with twelve illustrations; the Mother of Wesley; Character in the Eyes; Stammering and Stuttering (Causes and Cure); Lieut. General Grant; The Red Man and the Black Man, with illustrations; Heads of the Leading Clergy and Heads of Notorious Boxers, with Portraits; Fate of the Twelve Apostles; Head of St. Paul; Qualities of Men; Cornelius Vanderbilt; Language of the Eyes—black, blue, gray, hazel and brown—ten engravings; Brigham Young, Richard Cobden, John Bright, Major General Sherman, with Portraits; Phrenology at Home; with Counting House Calendar. Post paid for 12 cents, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 Brodway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.

Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., of 277 Washington street, Boston, the eminent Music Publishers, have sent us the following Five Pieces of Piano Forte Music, all new and popular:—

SONG—The Beautiful Earth for Me. Words by J. Carpenter; Music by Stephen Glover. 3.

UN MORCEAU CARACTERISTIC. Le Chant de Vagues. By Sidney Smith. 3½.

BALLAD—Gentle Flower, From the new Opera of 'Love's Ransom.' Words and music by J. S. Hallon.

A TRANSCRIPTION. Memories of Home. By Brinley Richards. 5.

A TRANSCRIPTION. La Marche Indienne—from the new Opera of 'L'Africaine.' By Brinley Richards. 6.

We can confidently recommend the two Transcriptions of Brinley Richards to our lady pianists, and the charming Song from 'Love's Ransom' to all who sing. They can be had direct from the Publishers, or through the Agency of Mr. S. Black of Princess Street.

THE FENIANS.

(From the Dublin Freeman, Oct. 6.)

The activity of the authorities continues, and the number of Fenian prisoners increase daily. At ten o'clock yesterday John Nicholas O Gallagher, residing at 116, Upper Dorset street, was arrested in the Nation newspaper office, Lower Abby street, by acting-inspectors Doyle, M Dermott, and Cooke. He was brought by superintendent Ryan, at half-past ten o'clock, before Mr. Strange, in the Police Commissioners office, Lower Castle yard. The charge against the prisoner was that he had printed and published on the 30th September, 1865, in the Connaught Patriot, 'a certain treasonable and seditious article calculated to stir up foreigners and strangers to invade Ireland, levy War against the Queen and separate Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom.' The informations charged that the prisoner was the registered proprietor of the Connaught Patriot newspaper, of which Mr. M. A. O'Brennan is the printer and publisher, and that the article in question was treasonable and seditious. Mr. Strong remanded the prisoner, who is a clerk in the Nation office. A warrant for the apprehension of Mr. M. A. O'Brennan, issued by Mr. Strange on Wednesday, has also been executed. Mr. M. A. O'Brennan was arrested in Tuan on a charge of similar to that against Mr. O'Gallagher, and it is stated that he will be brought up to-day before the magistrate. During Tuesday and Wednesday no arrests were made in Cork, and everything remained perfectly quiet. At an early hour on Thursday morning, however, it was stated that some arrests had shortly been made there, but the police, while seeming to admit the truth of this statement, would give no particulars. The Cork Reporter states that rumours of Fenian cruisers, or some such suspicious craft, having been passed in the Atlantic by homeward-bound vessels, still reach that port, but they come from no trustworthy or authentic source. The Cork Herald states that the vigilance of the authorities at Queenstown has been a little relaxed, and that all the extra police force has been sent back to their usual stations, the stipendiary magistrates have returned to Cork, and H. M. S. Liverpool has again taken up her moorings in the man of war roads. A large number of detectives is believed to be stationed in the town, under various disguises both lay and clerical. The search of the passengers arriving from America is no longer considered of much importance, as the recent arrivals state that the precautions observed here are now known in America, and the passengers will in future come prepared for the search. The Inman steamer City of New York, arrived at Queenstown a few hours after the City of Dublin, on Tuesday night, and was subjected to a general search by the constabulary, under the stipendiary magistrates. The passengers and other luggage were also minutely examined to the intense indignation of many, but beyond a few swords nothing objectionable was found, and no arrest was made. We understand the constgard of this district is being largely reinforced. The importations of ammunition from England are now under the strict supervision of the Customs authorities. The Belfast News Letter says that recently a person, originally a native of Belfast, arrived here from New York, where he had been for several years. He got into employment here. Books on drill and documents of a peculiar nature were observed with him by his employer shortly after his engagement. Inquiry was made, and from what transpired there seemed no doubt that he was here on a mission connected with the Fenian organization. The matter was about to be put into the hands of the police when the supposed American agent suddenly disappeared. Since then he has been figuring in Fenian gatherings in America, and his name has once or twice appeared in reports in New York papers in connection with the demonstrations of the Brotherhood.

MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR ON FENIANISM.

A TRULY ELOQUENT SPEECH.

A new flax scutching mill was recently opened at Ballina, in Ireland, under the name of the Ballina Mills (Limited.) The event was commemorated by a public procession followed by an assembly of truly Irish description, at which there was plenty to eat and drink for all comers, and in which three fiddlers were among the more prominent of the celebrities.

Mr. Digby Seymour, who was present, was called upon for a speech, and in the course of a long address he said—Fellow countrymen, and countrywomen, it is now twenty years since I left the shores of Ireland to fight the battles of life in the sister kingdom. I have won some eminence and suffered some defeats, but in every varying scene and changing circumstance my heart has fondly turned towards the country of my birth. (Cheers.) Many things have often gratified me, and I have occupied many positions which have filled me with some natural pride, but never was I so proud of any distinction as of being called upon to address you on this glorious occasion. (Cheers.) I shall give not one, but three. I shall propose three sentiments which embrace the whole solution of what statesman have called 'The Irish difficulty'—sentiments which touch the root of the whole question, and which, once popularized in the country, once felt and acknowledged among the people, poverty and sedition and rancor will flee away as the clouds of mist I saw dispersing this morning from the sun-lit summit of Mount Nephin. (Cheers and hear, hear.) Loyalty properly understood is not an empty obedience to the letter of the laws. It is a living form, not a lifeless formula. It is not a pageant, but a passion. It is not satisfied with simple recitation from the throne written of other times. Loyalty is not a formal ceremonial, it is not a mere fashionable adoration for the person of the monarch. I want to know whether in these far distant parts of Western Connaught fear of the power of the British Crown is united with love for the person of Queen Victoria. (Tremendous cheering.) Are there any Fenians here? (Laughter, and a cry, "two or three.") I am glad to hear it. (Laughter.) Boys, you're welcome. (Roars of laughter.) I wish every Fenian in the country was here; but I'll tell you a secret. I am not sure, but if I got them in the room below I'd turn the water sluice upon them, and try to cool their enthusiasm. (Great cheers and laughter.) Why, what is a Fenian? A discontented Irishman in search of a grievance—a tool for American insolence to menace the peace of Europe with—a thong in the lash with which Yankee bunkum threatens to whip creation!—(Cheers and laughter.) Was Grattan a Fenian? No. He was always loyal to the throne and institutions of his country. Was Curran a Fenian? No; the warmth of his patriotism never consumed the adament of his loyalty. Was O'Connell a Fenian? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") No. (Cheers.) When he spoke from the hill of Tara to the ten thousand of his countrymen he never uttered a disloyal thought against the British throne or constitution. (Loud cheers.) I don't want to discuss the question of republics of monarchies to-night but what can the utmost craving of a reasonable soul except from a free government that we do not enjoy in Ireland? Security for the person? Would it be greater under a republic than now? Liberty of the press? Would it flourish more under a new republic than it does now under an ancient monarchy? Equality of the laws? Is there any sane Irishman who believes that there is one law now for the rich and another for the poor? Impartiality in government patronage? Why, look to your bench of judges in Dublin, and a Monaghan, a Fitzgerald, and a Keogh will answer your enquiry.—(Loud cheers.) Fenianism is born too late for its time. The evils that might have excused it are cured; the good that might have animated it has been accomplished. I don't say Ireland has no grievance, but I do say that she has none that requires a Fenian rebellion. (Applause.) Don't tell me the people are ready for a rising. There is only one rising for which they are ready—a rising in their wages—(cheers)—a better pay for an honest day's work. (Cheers.) Rising and rebellion, indeed. Why, I went to your Court House this morning and saw some young men on their trial. Was there ever anything more silly than their conduct? They had been marching four deep on a lonely road at midnight, and though there was fifty of them when three policemen appeared they took to their heels like a set of rabbits in a warren. (Laughter and cheers.) A conspirator is generally a coward, and a fool never made a soldier. (Cheers) I have no fear of these Fenians. I believe the heart of the people is loyal to the core. While this was going on in your court-house, a number of open carts laden with valuable machinery, without a guard, without policeman were wending their peaceful way, up hill and through valley as safely and securely as a royal carriage driving under the shadows of Windsor Castle. (Loud applause.) Come, then, and join with me in a cheer—a cheer, the sound of which will float along the Bunree river, and re-echo from the slopes of old Nephin! I give you—the Queen. May her virtues as a woman and her wisdom as a sovereign, consecrate her person and her throne in the loyal affections of her Irish people. (The whole assemblage joined in a loud and hearty cheer, which was repeated with great enthusiasm.) Mr. Seymour proceeded—I have proposed to you one sentiment; I now offer to you another. Religious animosity is the hereditary curse of Ireland. (Cheers.) I am commissioned to say that within these walls no man shall ever be asked what is the hue and cry of his politics or his faith. (Great cheers.) Where is the chemist that can analyze me the difference between a protestant or a Catholic stalk of flax. (Loud cheers.) Does not the same blue flower adorn all fields (Cheers.)

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our churches agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried
If he kneels not before the same alter with me?

(Cheering.) But the poetry of Moore sinks before the divine philosophy of the Christian religion. Did not the blessed founder of your faith and of mine inculcate by his example and teaching the principle that was first proclaimed at Bethlehem—the principle of "peace on earth, good will towards men?" (Hear, hear.) Indifference to all religion is one thing, but forbearance between all religions is another. I am a Protestant, the son of a Protestant Clergyman, the brother of two, the near relative of many—shall I therefore refuse the hand of fellowship to Rev. Father Healy who stands by my side, and who has come here to hallow our opening ceremony by his pious benedictions? (Great applause) Ireland will never be happy till every Irishman acknowledges that the foundation of every creed is brotherly love, and that bright as hope is and beautiful as faith, the greatest of these is charity! (Applause) I give you the sentiment, 'May mutual forbearances in matters of religion inspire all creeds and classes in Ireland!' (A tumult of applause followed this sentiment.)

THE SURGE-DE SALABERRY CASE.—The Police Court—His Honor the Judge of the Sessions presiding—was occupied some time yesterday morning in hearing the complaint of Lieut. Col. Suzor, Brigade-Major, against Lieut.-Col. Charles de Salaberry, for assault and battery. There was a very large attendance of spectators, including many volunteer officers and personal friends of both parties. Mr. Cyr. T. Suzor appeared for the complaint and Mr. H. E. Taschereau for the defendant. Col. Suzor gave his evidence to the effect that Col. de Salaberry had made some offensive remarks respecting him in the reading-room of the Institute Canadien, charging him at the same time with being the author of a communication, having reference to the Laprairie camp, which appeared in the columns of the Journal de Quebec—that the complainant merely looked at him and smiled; that the defendant approached him, applying the words 'vile' and 'despicable' to him and adding, 'If you were a gentleman I would pull your nose,' at the same time making a motion of his hand as if he were about to do so, but not touching complainant, who thereupon said, 'Colonel, do not compromise yourself in that way.' He added that the defendant said, 'Do not touch me,' but at the same moment drew out and struck complainant with his clenched fist on the upper lip, grazing his nose. Complainant, who was somewhat stunned by the blow, walked round the table and picked up his hat, after which he sat down. Col. de Salaberry then came over to him and said—'But that I should fear to soil myself, I would invite you to come out with me.' Complainant, believing he meant an armed meeting, said—'Since you are disposed to refuse me that honor, I shall wait until the invitation comes from you. In the meantime, I shall leave you to the choice of arms for whatever you please.' The defendant then left the room.—Such was the substance of the complainant's statement. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Taschereau, however, he admitted that he was the writer of the communication inserted in the Journal of the 17th. Captain Vobl, who was next called, corroborated the main features of the complainant's statement but added that the defendant told him that he had met Col. Suzor unexpectedly. Capt. Thibault was the next witness. He was not positive as to the language used by Col. de Salaberry, and he could not swear that the latter did not pull the complainant's nose. Dr. H. Blanchet deposed to the fact of Col. Suzor having called upon him for the purpose of getting some medical application for a contusion of the upper lip, which he stated had been inflicted by the defendant. There was no witnesses called for the defence. The counsel for both parties addressed the Court, and there was some warm cross fighting between them as to the merits of the case. His Honor said that an assault, without provocation, had been proven, and he therefore fined the defendant $20, including costs.—Quebec Chronicle.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

THE SANDER'S ABDUCTION CASE.

BARREAU APPEALS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Montreal, Oct. 21.

In the Sander's kidnapping case the jury were again locked up but could not agree. The Court charged the jury that the honor of the country, and the sacred principles of a free asylum for strangers, private as well as public honor, conscience and everything called on the jury for a fair verdict in accordance with the evidence. It was incorrect to say that Mr. Sanders, Mr Townsend, Mr. Pension and detective O'Leary had entered into a conspiracy to commit a crime. O'Leary and the others had merely entered into an agreement to catch the prisoners in their own trap in which they succeeded. They were entitled to great praise instead of blame, and deserved the thanks of the country for what they had done in the matter. O'Leary deserved the thanks of every man in the land for being instrumental in arresting the prisoners, and consequently saving us from perhaps what would have been the horrible consequences of this act. His Honor held that there was no consent given by Mr. Sanders to the conspiracy, and finally concluded by charging directly against the prisoners. There is little hance of the jury agreeing.

The condemned convict Barreau had addressed a letter to President Johnson, begging him to intercede with our government to get his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Barreau states what battles he was in against the Confederation; says he took the colors from one regiment, for which he was promoted to the rank of sergeant; and declares that it was from wounds and domestic suffering that the horrid tragedy for which he was condemned ensued.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

Father Point, Oct. 23.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 12th via Londonderry the 13th inst., has arrived off this point.

A correspondence between Mr. Adams the American Minister, and Earl Russell, in relation to the responsibility of England for the ravages committed upon American commerce by rebel pirates, fitted out in England, had taken place.

Earl Russell repudiates all liability, and refuses all arbitration.

The papers generally comment on the course.

London, Oct 13.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has authorized an increase of capital by 160,000 shares of £5 each.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

Consols 88¼ to 88¾. Bullion in bank decreased £447,000.

Father Point, Oct. 23.

The Hibernian brings information that the loss of the America ship Eagle Speed at the mouth of the Mullah river, after being ashore, is confirmed. Two hundred and sixty-five coolies are missing.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

New York, Oct. 22.—The Herald's Philadelphia despatch says of the Fenian Congress important changes in the constitution of the order are contemplated. The nomenclature of the office of Head Centre is to be changed to that of President, an official who will be assisted by bureaus in charge of the departments of finance, war and general management. The bonds and address of the new Irish Republic will be issued within the coming week.

New York, Oct. 22.—The coroner's jury in the case of McWilliams, the detective, for shooting dead Johnson, on Saturday, in Cortland street, found a verdict justifying the act, and McWilliams was discharged.

New York, Oct. 23.—The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates on the 18th.

Spanish vessels are put under close observation at Havana, in fear of bringing in the cholera. It was rumored that several cases had occurred, but the report was very doubtful.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent says: The members of the Provincial Government and their supporters in Canada are in a state of great agitation in regard to the Fenian movements. The Fenian order has been known to have existed there for years, but has occasioned little concern until the occurrence of recent events. Owing to what has transpired in this country, England and Ireland, the Canadian government, and it is said, organized and distributed through the Province a force of specials. Great activity is reported to prevail in military circles. The garrisons being strengthened in regions where the Irish are most numerous. The Customs authorities are nervous over the recent large importations of war munitions which, it is believed, ultimately find their way into the hands of Fenians, and it is rumored that the present movements in Ireland are merely a ruse, and that the grand design is, when England has thrown her troops into that country, that the armed forces of the order on this side of the Atlantic shall seize Canada, make it an independent state, and place it under the protection of the United States.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

In the Fenian Congress to day the committees on government, constitution, military affairs, and finance, reported. The reports were accepted, and on motion, taken up section by section. In the afternoon the President of the Congress announced that B. Doran Killian, delegate from Missouri, who had produced the unconditional release of John Mitchell, was present. This announcement electrified the Congress, and three cheers were given for President Johnson, three for the United States, three for Mr. Killian, and three for John Mitchell. It was some time before the cheering ceased, every member of the Congress joining in it in the most earnest manner. When the cheering had in some measure subsided, it was moved and seconded that the secretaries of the Congress prepare a resolution, conveying the grateful sense of this Congress to Mr. Killian for his efforts in bringing about the release of John Mitchell. The motion was carried. In the evening, after some discussion, the reports of the committees, with some amendments were adopted. An Irish banner was presented to the chairman by the Canadian delegates. The Congress then adjourned until eight o'clock on Monday morning. The session will continue until Wednesday.

BURGLARS AND HORSE THIEVES.—We repeat the caution given a few days ago. Burglaries have come now very nigh to Kingston, since one took place at Belleville a few days ago. In Toronto, London and Hamilton, and in this vicinity, burglaries accompanied with the blowing open of safes with gunpowder are very rife.—As for Horse Thieves they abound every where in Canada just now, the ready sale on the other side, making horses a cash article. A span of horses was stolen from a pasture in Pittsburgh a few nights ago.—Farmers and others had better keep a sharp look out after their horses and cattle.

A correspondent writes us:—

Brighton, Oct. 20th.

"For local news, we have a very extensive oil region in the Township of Percy. A company has been formed, all the stock taken up, and operations commenced. The indications being very good, the shares have consequently gone up, a large premium having been offered for them. I have seen some of the oil obtained on the surface, and I am confident that it is no humbug.

We have had two very remarkable events take place lately—that is, two Golden Weddings. The first came off some months since, in which our worthy Post Master, Mr. Lockwood, completed his fiftieth wedding day; and the other celebration was Dr. P. Gross', who met all his children, 13 in number, with their wives and families, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in all upwards of eighty."

WANT IN CHICAGO.

We commend the following which we take from the Chicago Journal of a recent date, to those who have been complaining of hard times in Canada and contemplate leaving the country for the United States:

"This is the great meat market of the world, rejoicing as the 'Pickopolis' of all North America! And yet here, at the centre of production, ham is retailed at 35 and 40 cents per pound.

"This is also the foci towards which the horns of millions of fatted bovines are constantly pointing, and still the poor man must give half a day's labor for the lean roast that will barely go round at the dinner of himself, wife and two or three little ones! To supply the bread, butter and vegetables of the same meal takes all the rest of the day's wages, and leaves nothing for the rent of the day's rent, fuel, supper and succeeding breakfast.

"And what a magnificent grain region is all this great West! and how large Chicago transactions therein! And what stupendous appliances for storing, handling and transporting all this vast wealth! And how amazed were our English friends just here at the wonderful discoveries made by them, and the obvious necessity for still more facilities for carrying off this almost infinite flow of earth's productions!

"And then, where else are there such piles of timber, boards, shingles and other material for human habitations? No where. In means, grains and lumber, Chicago has no peer. The supply of each is nearly limitless.

"And after all, want and misery are in Chicago. To say nothing of the vicious, whose doom it is to be miserable—the industrious and worthy poor, if not many of them—in abject want. They have not enough to eat, or wherewithal to be clothed; nor can they be decently housed, though at the very centre of the bread, meat and lumber supply for a whole continent.

"Would the great capitalists recently here, and who came to tell us how to carry away this great abundance, believe the story, if told, that many human beings in Chicago go to bed hungry every night, and that lean and wild looking old mothers have died within the past year, famished, with all this food and means of comfort within their sight to the last moment of life! And yet such facts can doubtless be verified.

"We are living in an unnatural and vicious condition, brought on, perhaps, by the necessities of the country during the late rebellion; but of late growing worse, because nothing is attempted towards remedying the evil.

"Since the war, gold has poised at a premium ranging from 40 to 45 per cent above paper money. Our food and clothing, rent and fuel, has kept company with gold, or a little in advance meantime. And now the tendency is upward again, or rather paper is declining in value, as any one may see who attempts to buy a pound of meat or sugar for the same sum that bought it but a week ago. And a week hence the gap may be wider still, and by and by too wide for most of us to span at all. Work and wages will thus lose their relations and the poor may starve, or become desperate and dangerous."

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

SCHOONER DAMAGED.—The schooner Joe Navagh, in coming into the harbor last night during the gale, lost her foresail, split her mainsail, and her davits and boats carried away. She was laden with wheat.—Oswego Times.

THE Globe says that capital is abundant in Toronto. An emigrant from Scotland brought a few thousand pounds with him, and while looking about for land, desired to place his money at interest for a few months. He went to various loan companies, but they declined to receive his money on any terms, and the manager of one told him that he had between thirty and forty thousand dollars lying in the bank, for which he could find no employment. Our friend was there upon compelled to leave his money in the bank, receiving interest at four per cent per annum, if he does not draw it within three months, and nothing if he does.

CANADIAN SUGAR.—One of our largest items of import is sugar; for it we annually send out of the country between two and three million dollars. It is an article which we ought to produce ourselves. We can grow corn to some extent, and at any rate we can buy it very cheaply, and we therefore reduce at the proposal of the Messrs. Molson to undertake the manufacture of the article from that grain.—But we have a climate well adapted to the cultivation of sorghum, which in the western states is one of the most profitable crops grown. Why cannot our agricultural societies import some seed, and offer liberal inducement for its cultivation? Then with regard to beet-root sugar, we are very much behind the age. The official return published in Paris shows that from the beginning of the season, from 1st of October to the end of August last, the number of manufactories in operation producing sugar from beet-root, was 308—32 more than at the corresponding date of last year. The quantity of sugar made was 140,014 tons, and, adding quantity on hand, and entries, the total to be disposed of was 169,192 tons, which was 42,756 more than at the end of August, 1864. In other parts of the continent the same success has attended this manufacture, and there is nothing whatever to prevent Canadians from being equally successful. The country has need to keep within itself the industries possible, and we know hops that will more readily yield a good return than the cultivation of sugar from native products.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Including the Receipts of the Montreal & Champlain & Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways. Return of Traffic for the week ending Oct. 14th, 1865:—

Passengers	$6,940
Express Freight, Mails and Sundries	4,369
Freight and Live Stock	80,844
Total	$131,833
Corresponding Week, 1864	120,089
Increase	$11,731

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, Oct 20th, 1865.

VESSELS PASSED THE WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catharines, Oct. 20.

Propeller Magnet, Montreal to St. Catharines, sundries. Schooners: Kersarge, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; C Girtrwood, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; H P Davis, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; T Ma (th, Toledo to Cape Vincent, corn; Sweet Home, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; brig New York, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; brig John Rae, Hamilton to Chicago, barley; propeller Magnet, St Catharines, to Montreal, flour; tug A Reid, Port Dalhousie to St Catharines, no cargo; bark British Lion, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

A company has been formed to dig for oil in North Augusta. Leading capitalists in Ogdensburg and Prescott are interested, and it is reported that the oil deposits on Central Canada will be thoroughly examined. As we have often stated, there is no proof that oil, in paying quantities, exists east of the line drawn from Sarnia to Gaspé across the Peninsula, but there may be notwithstanding the obtention of the contrary.

On Saturday last the Prescott Co inhabitants upon a sunken crib at Cole rock and became so fast that a tug boat from Kingston had to come to pull her off. Her cargo of oatmeal was thrown overboard and swam ashore. On being hauled off, she was found to be all right, not having sustained the slight est injury. She immediately reloaded and proceeded upon her trip.

Oil was struck on Monday last at the well No. 15, close to the village of Bothwell, on the property of the Scotch Company. This was the first substantial success met with on the land of the Company, and as may naturally be supposed, it created quite an excitement in the neighborhood.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—A correspondent of the London Times says, 'Official information already before the public states £1,000,000 or £3,000,000 as the in tegity required by the Court of Directors for the surrender of the Company's chartered territory to Canada. With that charter is extinguished all the objects for which the capital of £2,000,000 was subscribed, and all the sources of future profit on the amount of which £400,000 are acknowledged to have passed to the promoters.' The correspondent remarks that 'Negotiations already have begun, and again about to be opened by Canada how will the secret ultimately stand.' According to the balance sheet on the 31st of May, 1865, there stood then to Dr. £2,208,000. For convey, all the Assets, including investments and accounts, inclusive of land Canada, from the United States for Oregon, and sale of lands at Vancouver, &c., £1,016,561; difference, £662,343, to meet which is left one sole item, 'For Trade,' represented in the balance sheet at £400,000 but intrinsically with—What? So it seems the new Company did not deserve so profitable a bargain as many supposed.

New Styles in Rich Silks
AT THE
Montreal House

WHITE SILK FOR WEDDING DRESSES
At the Montreal House.

BLACK GLACE AND GROS GRAINS,
From 3s 9d to 16s 3d per Yard,
At the Montreal House.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL DRESSES
At the Montreal House.

THE CHOICEST SHADES IN SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS
At the Montreal House.

Various New Materials for Cloakings
At the Montreal House.

CARPETS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
At the Montreal House.

LINENS, LONG CLOTHS AND SHEETINGS
At the Montreal House.

TWEEDS,
COATINGS & TROWSERINGS
At the Montreal House.

A Very Complete Stock of Fall and Winter Goods FOR CASH CUSTOMERS
AT THE MONTREAL HOUSE,
KINGSTON.
Kingston, Oct. 5th, 1865. 233

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The Best Pianoforte Book Is Richardson's New Method	$3 75
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The Best Violin Book Is Fessenden's Modern School	2 50
The Best Flute Book Is Berbiguier's Method	3 00
The Best Violoncello Book Is Romberg' School	3 50
The Best Accordeon Book Is Winner's Perfect Guide	75
The Best Fife and Flageolet Books Are Winner's Guides, each	75
The Best Clarinet and Dulcimer Are Winner's Perfect Guide	75
And Low's Instructor	50
The Best Banjo Book Is Briggs' Complete Instructor	75
The Best Concertina Book Is the German Concertina Instructor	75
The Best for Brass Instruments Are Burditt's Complete Preceptors, each	50

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Notices in editorial columns, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary or private interests of Individuals or Companies, such as Reports of Banks, Insurance Companies, Notices to attend Lectures Amusements, Meetings, Sermons, Acknowledgments of Donations—to be considered Advertisements, and charged accordingly.

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Cards, Blank Forms,
Circulars, Bill-Heads,
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Posters, and Pamphlets
Executed in the Best Style, and at the Cheapest Rates.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Frontenac,	IN The County Court of the County of Frontenac. In the matter of Arnold Sluman, an Insolvent,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court, a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Thursday, the Twenty-Third day of November next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for Confirmation of the Discharge thereby effected in his favor under the above Acts.

ARNOLD SLUMAN,
By his Attorney,
ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK.

Dated at Kingston, this 14th day of September, A.D. 1865. w2m214&37

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

THIS elegant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Ornamental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronized and fashion-esteemed Specific realizes a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft Clear and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

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OR P