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.

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.

Cattle Fair of the Township of Loughboro' at Sydenham on Thursday, October 26th.

Cattle Fair of the township of Camden at Clark's Mills on Tuesday, November 7th.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicti."

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1865.

A PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Editor 'Daily British Whig.'

Sir,—During my residence in this city I have noticed with pleasure the lively interest you seem to take in all musical matters; and, therefore, it is with some confidence that I venture to request the use of your columns for the insertion of the following remarks, coupled with the hope that they may meet your views, and that you will lend the influence of your widely read journal to promote the same. I allude to the want and organization of a Philharmonic Society, for the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music in this city.

I am confident that the materials for both branches are abundant in our midst, and it requires only the active exertions of a few ladies and gentlemen in combination to gather them together, and a Society could be organized, which, by proper management, energy and perseverance, would be productive of the highest recreation and intellectual instruction to its active members and honorary participators, besides taking high rank among the institutions of the city. I confess that I am both surprised and chagrined to think that our city can boast nothing of this sort, and I am perplexed to arrive at an accurate solution of the cause. As a proof what can be done in the prosecution of such matters, it may be proper for me to state, that in the city where I lived for some years before coming to Canada—a city of only 8,000 inhabitants—a Philharmonic Society, temporarily defunct, was revived and reorganized, and to which I had the honor of being appointed Director. After the necessary rehearsals, a series of concerts were given, which were both musically as well as pecuniarily successful; as much so in the latter sense, that means enough had been accumulated to purchase a large lot with the view of shortly erecting a suitable Hall thereon. At the date of my departure I had the satisfaction of leaving it in a most flourishing condition. Its instrumental and vocal performances were of the most elevated character, and I have with me impressions of programmes of Concerts whereat heavy selections from various Operas were rendered with as much as twenty-three instruments and over forty voices. Having at various times been connected with musical associations in different countries, and having drawn therefrom some little experience, I should be happy—if any number of gentlemen desire to see the purport of this communication encouraged—to give all the information I possess as to details, at the same time, offering my hearty assistance in any way where I can be useful. I have not the slightest doubt but such a society, after a short period of preparation, would become self-supporting, and during the approaching winter when the long dark nights will hang heavily upon us all, what more delightful or instructive manner of passing a couple of evenings of the week to those so inclined, than in the serious and social cultivation of orchestral or choral music.—A few concerts given at the proper time, would, with the entente cordiale of the whole Society and its friends, be ample to cover all contingent expenses, and so relieve individual members from any monthly dues. I earnestly call the attention of the musical portion of your readers to this communication, and I hope, Mr. Editor, you will cordially second me in bringing about a substantial action upon the above suggestions, which are hereby respectfully submitted to public consideration.

Your obedient servant,
C. G. St. Clair.

Kingston, Oct. 26th, 1865.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A melancholy and very distressing accident took place on Friday last, 20th inst., by which a little child four or five years old, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Wilson, was burned to death. Its step-mother had just kindled a fire in the stove, preparing for supper, and had gone out to the baker's, next door, for bread. On returning almost immediately, she was startled by the screams of the child, and on rushing in found its clothes in flames, they having ignited, it is supposed, by the child playing with the fire; she immediately rushed in and succeeded in extinguishing them, but not before the child was terribly burned about the lower regions of the body.—It lingered on for seven hours, when death mercifully came to its relief.—Hastings's Chronicle.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Kingston, 25th Oct., 1865.

Dear Doctor,—

In your issue of yesterday morning I notice some editorial remarks anent the late Inspection of the 14th Battalion Volunteers, expressing a degree of censure against them and the Volunteer Force generally, which is altogether undeserved, and which in some points exhibit an ignorance of facts in connection with the Inspection, which is at variance with the usually correct local information contained in the columns of the 'Whig,' and which in justice to the Force, should not be allowed to pass uncontradicted.

In the first place you condemn the Force generally for irregular attendance at drill, &c. When it is considered how frequently Volunteer Companies meet to drill, (often twice a week) it cannot be a matter of surprise to find more attendance on some occasions, as there are many whose private business will not permit them to be always ready for the purposes of drill, particularly at a time like the present, when there is no apparent likelihood of their active service being required, and when the citizens generally appear to take but little interest in their welfare. But let occasion arise, as it has done before now, and you will find our ranks begin to fill with men who will drill every night, and all night, should the interests of our country demand it. Your censure of the officers for non-attendance on last Friday night is particularly unjust, inasmuch as but one was absent from his post on the night in question, and he was one whose duty on such occasions is unimportant.

I must admit that in the ranks of some of the Companies were a number of Military School Cadets, transformed into Volunteers for the occasion, (I suppose) with the object of increasing the parade state of such Companies.

The special exception from censure you award to Companies Nos. 3 and 4 also calls for a little attention. About No. 4 remark is unnecessary, they turned out a goodly number of good men all belonging to the Company, with the exception of 2 or 3, if even so many. With No. 3 the case was different, for in its ranks were to be found a very large majority of all the Military Cadets who turned out on the occasion.

It is well known which Company of the 14th Battalion systematically resorts to the process known as 'Jacket-filling' on such occasions as Inspections and Reviews.

'Credit to where credit is due.' And now, my dear Doctor, I must apologise for occupying your time so long, and ask the favor of an insertion of the foregoing in your next issue.

Yours, very truly,
One Who Knows.

*** 'One Who Knows' may assert what he likes, and we shall not contradict him; but let him say what he please, he cannot contradict the d——g fact that Volunteers, Officers and Men, attend muster only when it suits personal convenience. On this late occasion, when the new Adjutant General, accompanied by the Minister of Militia, made a special Inspection, at which the attendance of every man was imperatively demanded, one company (No. 2) attended with 1 officer and 22 men, and another Company (No. 5), with 2 officers and 29 men! Now, if the time and money to raise and reorder efficient these two Companies be called to mind, it will be seen how few and trifling are the results. How many 'Jacket Fillers' were in these two Companies, we can't tell; but this is a striking fact—every 'Jacket Filler' present at that Inspection was a fraud upon the country, for which the officers who connived at them should be well trounced and dismissed the service. This is a matter that calls for the serious enquiry of the Adjutant General.

THE RECENT MURDER.

The following additional testimony was crowded out in yesterday's impression :—

Francis Meagher, being sworn, stated that he was going home with the previous witness at about ten o'clock last night; they were at Palmer's corner when they heard a noise and traced it to Gethins.—On reaching Gethins, witness looked in and saw Mr. Gethins, the two O'Tooles and the policemen. The O'Tooles were behind the counter, and Charles was holding his brother back from striking the policeman. Did not see anything in John O'Toole's hand; went into the house while the policemen were there but did not speak to any one. The police left, and witness was still outside near the door when the row began again. Gethins came out and sat on the step, and Charles O'Toole was again holding his brother John to prevent his getting out at Gethins. Gethins went inside, and in about three or four minutes after saw Gethins run out and John O'Toole running after him; Charles O'Toole also ran out crying "Mother, come and help me to hold him; he has got a knife"—John O'Toole followed Gethins and met him at the corner, near the lamp post.—Witness saw one of of them fall, but cannot say why it was, nor that they both fell. Saw nothing in John's hand when he ran out. Tweedell was with witness the whole time, and they both remained at the door. A few minutes afterwards John O'Toole came back and went through Hogan's house, the front door of Gethins' house being locked. Knows the O'Tooles, and is positive that John O'Toole ran out of the house and Charles O'Toole followed him. John O'Toole was drunk and madly excited but could walk and run well enough.

James Hogan, tavern keeper, on being sworn, stated: About half past ten last night witness was sitting in his dining room when he heard a noise; his wife said there was a row in Gethins' house; he told her not to mind it; the row continued until about eleven, when witness went out to put up his shutters, and saw Gethins running in the direction of the station house. Saw the police come to Gethins' and return to the station. About five minutes after this, saw Gethins run out of his house, and John O'Toole running after him; they got as far as the lamp post, corner of the city buildings, when they both fell together.—Saw John O'Toole close to Gethins, when Gethins turned round witness supposed to defend himself; this was the time they fell, one falling one way, one the other.—Gethins got up first, and ran towards the police station, and witness heard a voice crying, "Murder! murder! I'm killed." By this time John O'Toole had returned and gone through witness' bar room door, and through the back door into Gethins.—A boy he did not recognise ran past witness about a minute afterwards, and said that Mr. Gethins was dead; that he lay dead at the station house door. Witness then went to the station house, and saw Gethins there dead. He then returned to his house and gave out that Gethins was dead; John O'Toole then came out of Gethins' dining-room into witness' (the houses being close to each other) with a knife in his hand like knife produced (a large carving knife).—O'Toole inquired what was the matter when witness replied, "nothing, nothing." O'Toole then swore that "if there was anything wrong he was just the boy to fix them." John O'Toole was then taken into Gethins' house by the women. O'Toole seemed to be in liquor, but knew what he was about. Saw no striking in the street, the thing was done so quickly, and not a word was spoken at the time they fell; not until after they got up. John O'Toole seemed to be more excited than drunk; he was very excited. Witness this morning traced the blood from the lamp post where they fell to the door of the police station.

Patrick McDermott, cabinet-marker, sworn, stated that he was reading a newspaper last night about half-past ten in his house, about two doors from Gethin's house, when he heard a noise and scuffling in Gethin's; went to the back door, and saw John O'Toole and Charles holding him; the room they were in was perfectly dark, when Charles closed the door, asked Charles to let John out and he would be quiet! as soon as he was let go, John struck at the door leading into the bar, when it was opened, for him, and he went into the bar-room, when two or three policemen and Gethins came in; John then tried to run up stairs, his brother trying to get him up, John remaining about two or the steps, one of the policemen upsetting him on the floor, when he remained quiet. Charles did not wish his brother to go to the police station. This occurred in the dining-room and the scuffle was continued in the bar-room. Charles getting his brother on a settee and holding him there. Gethins said distinctly to the police that he wished them to take John to the station-house, and that if they did not take him away he would report them in the morning. The sergeant of the police then ordered the police to leave. There was no disturbance when the police left, John being held down on the settee; after the the police went away, Charles again tried to get his brother to bed, and the deceased came over towards them when witness left the house.

Charles O'Toole recalled. When Charles ran after John into the street, John had a knife in his hand; it was the jack-knife; witness said "mother he's got a knife, take care;" thinks the knife produced is the one he had, and that the knife belongs to John; saw John frequently with such a knife in his hand cutting tobacco with it. Witness desired the police not to take his brother.

Dr. Sullivan sworn, stated that on going down to the police station last night with a policeman who had been sent for him, he saw a man there whom he recognized as Gethins; stooped down and turned up his shirt and found a wound in the chest; Gethins grasped a few times and expired. His heart was beating when witness probed the wound, and beat for a few seconds afterwards. Being no more wounds witness went away. On examining the body this morning found the wound about one and a half inches in length cutting through the cartilages of the sixth and seventh ribs and a portion of the fifth, touching the cartilege of the breast bone slightly; passed through the pericardium and wounded the right ventricle of the heart. There was only the one wound. The cut was made by a sharp knife. The jack-knife produced might inflict the wound, as in drawing the knife back it might make the wound larger than on entering. The wound must cause certain death. Saw the blood flesh on the jack-knife last night. The larger (carving) knife would inflict a wound similar to that which killed deceased. [A policeman stated that he found the carving knife in the drawer with the other knives at Gethins' after John O'Toole's arrest.] It was quite possible for a knife in Gethins' hand when he fell inflicting a wound similar to that described, if he fell fairly upon it.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

John Mitchel has not been released, but is still here a prisoner.

Mr. John O'Connor, formerly member for Essex, is about to remove from Toronto for his old home at Windsor.

Major Amsden has been mentioned as a candidate for the Upper House next year in opposition to Hon. Mr. Christie, and says he will act in the way considered best for the interest of his party.

A Montreal paper calls on Dr. Daoust to resign his seat for Two Mountains. He has been charged with two forgeries, acquitted of one, but found guilty as to the other; and an application for a new trial is to be disposed of in the Court of Appeals in December next. The country has without a representative for more than a year, but it appears Mr. Daoust still draws his pay. Another paper denies that he drew a full sessional allowance, but says that he has been allowed to claim for those days during the session when the House did not sit—Saturdays, Sundays, and so on—but upon what authority the money was paid it is impossible to say.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR.

On Friday evening last, a terrible affair occurred at Petite Cote, whereby a little girl named Stella Cressay, aged eight years, came to her death at the hands of a young man named Abraham M. Jackson. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, Dr. Casgrain, we learn the following particulars :—

Mr. Cressy, father of the deceased, and keeper of the house, was away from home; and Mrs. McKellar, the housekeeper, we believe, and the rest of the family feared that an attempt would be made to rob the house in his absence. A report on the street says that an attempt had previously been made to break in, and that in order to prevent a repetition of the effort, Wm. H. Cressy and Jackson took with them two loaded guns when they went to bed. On the evening in question, Mrs. McKellar retired to her room about half past seven p. m., at which time deceased was lying asleep on the kitchen floor. Her sister told her to go to bed, but instead of doing so she went to the parlor and lay down on the lounge. About half-past 11, Mrs. McKellar heard what she supposed to be a noise in the parlor where the child was lying, and called out to the boys to get up, that there were robbers in the house.—Jackson heard the alarm, got out of bed and seized his gun, without arousing his bedfellow, deceased's brother, and called out to know who was there, and not receiving an answer, fired at the figure he saw in the dim light. When a lamp was procured, it was found that the little girl was quite dead. The whole charge of shot struck the unfortunate child on the front of the chin, taking a backward course toward the spine. It shattered to pieces all the right portion of the trachea and œsophagus, as well as the carotid artery, veins and nerves, and tore away the root of the tongue and the muscles of the neck. Dr. Donnelly, who made the examination, is of opinion that the child could not have been more than two feet from the muzzle of the gun, as her face was much burned with powder.—Jackson was arrested under the coroner's warrant and sent to jail to await his trial. The affair has caused a deep gloom to overshadow the neighborhood in which it occurred.—Windsor Record.

THE LOSS OF THE EAGLE SPEED AND 260 LIVES.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE CREW.

The subjoined narrative of the wreck of a Liverpool ship, the Eagle Speed, is extracted from the Friend of India of August 31. The Indian journals comment with great indignation upon the conduct of the crew, stigmatizing it as an outrage of humanity that will arouse indignation wherever it is read of.

On Sunday, Aug. 13, the American-built ship Eagle Speed, Captain Brinsden, left Port Canning with 497 coolies for Demerarr. Of these 300 were men, 93 women, 65 boys and girls under ten, and 39 infants, in all equal to 425 adult coolies. All the formalities attending the departure and the arrangements of an emigrant ship were duly observed Capt Marriott, the emigration agent for British Guiana, personally saw the coolies on board, was satisfied with the arrangements, and did not observe any of the crew or officers sick. Captain Surbank, the protector of emigrants, was similarly satisfied; he was informed by the captain that some of the crew were intoxicated, but made no objections to the departure of the vessel. The crew was sufficiently strong as to numbers, being of the same strength as when they left England. There were twenty-six sailors and officers, exclusive of cabin boys, cooks, and assistants. Captain Hoskins, the port master, appointed Mr. Vardy, one of the three Mutlah pilots, to pilot the vessel, and he himself, with the port doctor and three other Europeans, went down the river in her. He was aware that some of the crew were sick, but did not know whether the number was over the average; he knew that three or four were drunk, including the second officer and boatswain, and they continued drunk the next day. The Lady Elgin, Captain Heath, which had been sent round from Calcutta, towed the ship down to Halliday's Island, where she anchored for the night. On Monday morning she went down the Eastern Channel. The barometer was low and the winds from the west; and soon the sea rose so high, as the wind veered to the south, that the ship feared the steamer would not be able to tow her. At four in the afternoon, in sight of the Mutlah reed buoy, with the water low, the tide setting in, and a fresh breeze blowing, the rope connecting the steamer and the vessel parted. The sands were a mile off, and during the two hours spent in passing another rope, she drifted towards the sands, without setting sail, which was impossible, or letting go the anchor, which Captain Brinsden considers it would have been better to have done. She struck at half-past six in 4½ fathoms, and then the anchor was dropped, while the sea rolled in very high. After half an hour she went off to the southward, but with nineteen inches of water in the hold. At nine o'clock the machinery of the steamer became deranged, and the ship anchored in the Western Channel at ten. The coolies had been at the pumps from the first, but the water increased, and at three on the morning of Tuesday, the 22nd, with darkness around, and a heavy sea, the Eagle Speed signalled to the steamer that she was sinking. At four the steamer's boat reached the ship, and the steamer herself approached. But no attempt was made to pass ropes, though this could have been done by daylight, and she might have been at Halliday's Island by ten o'clock. Now we come to the tale of mismanagement, inhumanity, and horrible sacrifice of life. Three of the Eagle Speed's boats were launched, manned by the crew, and commanded by Captain Hoskins, by the pilot at Captain Brinsden's request, and by the second officer, the first being ill. Including the coolies, who threw themselves into the water on hencoops, the boats saved 169, and all the Europeans. Capt. Hoskins, boat made five trips, but the others were soon smashed; one of them had at half-past twelve brought off the captain, whom his own crew refused to help. The steamer's boat was also smashed after one trip. Her two large boats were never launched. Before the captain left the boatswain had deserted, the compounder and some topasses had broken into the brandy closet, the interpreter was not to be found, and the pilot who knew the langu-ge, did not return to the ship. 'From first to last the crew acted badly. There was some difficulty in getting them to the boat latterly. They were shamed into it by the passengers." The steamer left for port Canning; no hint was given to the three hundred miserable wretches who were sinking to launch the ship's cutter, which had not been used, though the one European left and five negroes did do so, and with 30 coolies were afterwards found by the steamer The ship continued to float all that night, and did not sink till seven on Wednesday morning. The steamers were at once sent round from Calcutta, and the Lady Elgin returned from Port Canning. They found three coolie lads on the mast of the wreck, and saved about 60 more who had floated to Halliday's and Butchet's Islands, where the tigers are said to have destroyed some. The coolies assert that the last European attempted to fire the ship. Of the 497 coolies 260 seem to have perished on that terrible Wednesday morning, or afterwards in the jungle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

☞ A Philharmonic Society.—We desire to call attention to a letter from one who well understands all he writes about, touching the formation in Kingston of a Philharmonic Society. Music is now a universal study, and there are amateurs enough in Kingston to make such a Society flourish. There will be no great difficulty encountered in forming such a Society and setting it afloat—the danger lies in its continuance, amateur musicians being such a quarrelsome pack. But let us not bid good morrow to the devil till we meet him. Set the Society agoing, and then strive to keep it alive.

INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

Major Gen. Lindsay yesterday concluded the half yearly inspection of the Kingston Garrison. On Wednesday morning the Royal Canadian Rifles were inspected on Barrefield Commons. Colonel Moffat was in command and General Lindsay was present. On reaching the Parade Ground the companies were formed in line, and presented arms. They then formed in open column and marched past in slow and quick time. On forming quarter distance column they marched past in double time. The marching past was very excellent. The Regiment then manœuvred about an hour or so, and the whole of the companies were thrown out as skirmishers. After the inspection the General addressed the regiment at some length, and could not have expressed himself more pleased with the whole Review. He referred to their steady marching, and particularly to the marching past, which could not be excelled. He also referred to the good name the Regiment bears, and was glad to see the number of medals which the non-commissioned officers and men wore. He spoke well of the regiment in many ways, but not having a reporter present, we cannot give all he said. Colonel Moffat also addressed the regiment. The whole were then marched back to the Tete de Pont Barracks. General Lindsay inspected the interior of the Barracks in the afternoon, and found everything satisfactory. Yesterday morning the General inspected the Batteries of Artillery, under command of Major Bush at Fort Henry, and also complimented them very highly. They are an excellent body of men. Altogether the General has been greatly pleased with his visit. The Review on Wednesday of the Royal Canadian Rifles was certainly a splendid one.

Sale of Gates.—The lease of tolls receivable at the gates on the Napanee and Kingston Road, within the County of Lennox and Addington, will be sold at Mrs. Walker's Hotel, Odessa, on Thursday next, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock. Also the lease of tolls receivable on the Ernestown, Camden and Sheffield road, will be sold at Douglass' Hotel, Clark's Mills, on Saturday, 4th November next.

Chalmers' Church Bazaar.—The attendance at the Bazaar in aid of the funds of Chalmers' Church last night was good, and the proceeds of the sales no doubt handsome; but we cannot help thinking that the projectors of these affairs commit a mistake in the selection of their wares.—Our reporter, who is a diffident youth affirms that he was lost in a wilderness of woman's under clothes and baby's apparel, and with the exception of a pretty face under a Scotch bonnet and feather, could find nothing to all the Bazaar fit for a single gentleman, not even a cigar case. His reflection is not without force, and the mistake should be corrected in future.

Artemus Ward in Montreal.—The first two entertainments of this very popular humorist and traveller have attracted enormous houses to Mechanic's Hall. The panoramic views of Utah are undoubtedly thoroughly accurate, while some of them are really artistically beautiful. The moonlit waters of the Great Salt Lake, and the illuminated Mormon Temple are absolutely gems of scenic art. The accompanying descriptive lecture by Artemus Ward is a singularly happy mixture of fact and fun, the former being given with graceful earnestness, and the latter with the skill of a finished comedian. The entertainment is quite unlike anything in the way of amusement now before the public, or we may add, that ever has been before the public. It is indeed a brilliant and sparkling affair, and we confidently predict for it an unqualified success in Montreal.—Montreal Transcript.

The Murder Case.—On Wednesday evening, after the Inquest on the body of the deceased Michael Gethins, so cruelly stabbed on Tuesday night, the murderer, John O'Toole, was conveyed to gaol in charge of a couple of police, where he will lie till the coming Assizes, which meet on November 7th, and will decide his case.—The prisoner during the Inquest showed signs of uneasiness, but since may be said to be truly penitent, and contemplates his awful condition. On the way to gaol he expressed a wish to see the dead body of his victim—his own step-father—and also desired that word should be sent to his brother to get him a bible, and requested that a priest should visit him, and give him what religious consolation he desired. He also gave vent to tears, and since is frequently given much to grief. What is his fate is hard to say, but, at all events, he should at once ask that pardon from the Almighty that his case deserves.

The Volunteer Force.—It is said that the Government are about to thoroughly reorganize and equip the volunteer active force throughout the Province, and raise it to a standard of great efficiency. The volunteers are each to receive $4 as back pay, in addition to the regular $8 a year and $3 for clothing. The improved condition of the force will be undertaken immediately.

Quite a Compliment.—The Rev. Mr. Becher, in a late sermon at New York, pays quite a compliment to the Immigrants who have made New York what it now is:

"I would give the privilege to everybody, to the Irishman, and to all foreigners who come here to live; although I believe that in a majority of cases the negro would vote more intelligently and conscientiously than they."

If some Irishman or German don't break the reverenend gentleman's head, it will be because he has more respect for the law than the parson has for truth or decency.

Assizes—Napanee, Oct. 26.—The Fall Assizes for this County opened at the new Court House yesterday, his Lordship Chief Justice Draper presiding. There were 12 cases on the Civil Docket and 18 indictments. The first case had just been called when his Lordship received a telegram announcing the death of Chief Justice McLean. In respect to the memory of the deceased Judge, the Court was then adjourned till this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

LATE FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.

Although the local taxation is high here—for the present year being 24½ cents on the dollar—the future of this city is by no means a despanding one. A large portion of the rate is for actual reduction of principal and payment of interest, as well as the wiping off of a floating debt that has been accumulating for several years. The last statement shows the city assets, $15,500, and the debt $371,000 all of which is being reduced by a sinking fund, except the obligations arising from the municipal town fund debt of $200,000. The net annual city property last year was $265,000. Next year a third may be added to the increase. The capacity of the city to meet in coming years the necessary requirements for local improvements—much of which have to be made yet—is undoubted.

Mr. Worthington, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, opened the customs and excise branches of the Finance Department to day.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 25

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Devlin called attention to a decision recently arrived at in England, showing that if a jury could not agree as to a verdict of 'Guilty,' it was their duty to bring in one of 'Not Guilty,' and not have the prisoners tried several times. The Judge replied, stating that the case referred to was where there was a doubt, and the Judge had not charged for conviction, as in Sanders' case, and the present jury being in no danger of physical exhaustion, they were to be treated as if in an hotel. This is one of the strongest cases he had ever known; and he was astonished how any one could stand out before the weight of such clear evidence. This case was not to be trifled with, and if trial by jury were to be the means of acquitting men of their guilt, the sooner it was abolished the better, perhaps, for those who were in favor of the guilty to yield to others. The Judge complimented Devlin for his extraordinary zeal and ability. This made things severe between them. In reply to a question, Mr. Ramsay stated he would be guided in future proceedings against prisoners by the result of the jury's present deliberation. The Court having waited an hour and no word from the jury, locked up since Saturday, adjourned till to-morrow. The session will close if the verdict is given; if not, other charges against persons may go on. When the jury on Wall's case asked for newspapers, the Judge replied:—Some years ago, in a time of excitement, much evil had resulted from the jury having newspapers. Mr. Demaulier proposed scientific works for the jury, which the court graciously permitted.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

The delegates to the late State Convention of Alabama, united in handing a memorial to Prest. Johnson to order a speedy trial of Clement C. Clay, and in meantime to release him on his own parole from the rigorous confinement to which he has been subjected since his arrest. The memorialists state that they have not made this application from any motive of sympathy with the past political course of Mr. Clay, or for the part he took in the late rebellion; but that on the contrary many of them have condemned his efforts to incite rebellion and secure success to his revolution movement. They ask this on his behalf because his implication in the unparlied and atrocious assassination of Mr. Lincoln is regarded by them as utterly impossible and unsupported by a shadow of creditable testimony. The Prest. has the matter under advisement.

The report of Superintendent Sills of the Southern Indian Superintendency was submitted to the committee of the Indian Bureau of the interior yesterday. It says that the bitterness of feeling caused by forays of white bushwhackers into the territory of the Indians, forms a great obstacle to the negotiations of favorable treaties with them. These bushwhackers carry on a regularly organized system of wholesale cattle stealing by which tribes have lost over 300,000 of cattle, valued at between 4 and 5 millions of dollars.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The rumor that Wirtz is to be hanged on Friday last is false. It is believed that the charge of conspiracy has been abandoned in the findings, that is the impression generally that the prisoner has been convicted on the other charges and sentenced to be hung on such day as the President shall designate.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Halifax, Oct. 26.—The steamship Africa from Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 15th has arrived here.

The steamship Austria, from New York arrived off Crookhaven at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst.

London, Oct. 14.—Evening.—Consols closed at 88¼ to 89 for money.

Brussels, Oct. 14.—The National Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

London, Oct. 14.—The Adams-Russell correspondence attracts great attention and much editorial comment. The hope is generally expressed that the question will come to an amicable solution.

The Times has a semi-official explanation that the position taken by the British Government would preclude the losses from the piracies by the rebel cruisers being referred to the proposed commissioners.

Fenian arrests and committments for trial continue in Ireland.

Madrid, Oct. 13.—There was a great increase in the cholera here yesterday. There were 540 cases and 175 deaths during the day. A general panic prevails.

DIED.

In Hamilton, Thomas Fear, aide, in the 72nd year of his age.

In Hamilton, on the 23rd inst., Richard Griffith, aged 28 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 18th inst. Eleanor, daughter of the late Charles Dickinson, Esq., in the 10th year of her age.

Farm to Let,

OR

TO BE LEASED ON SHARES.

AN Excellent Farm of One Hundred Acres, being the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Fifth Concession of Pittsburgh. Seventy-Five Acres of this farm are well cleared, with good Dwelling House and Barn and Outhouses, and a never failing Spring of Water. A Macadamized Road from Kingston to within one mile and a half of the farm.

Apply to MRS. TROTTER, on the premises.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26th, 1865. 250

ARTEMUS WARD'S FAREWELL NIGHTS IN CANADA.

ARTEMUS WARD'S HUMOR.

"More humorous than any other humour. The grin is broader, under the mask of which lies, if not the deepest wisdom, most sterling common sense. Readers must buy the book for themselves.—Chamber's Journal, London."

CITY HALL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST.

ONE NIGHT.

ARTEMUS WARD

AMONG the MORMONS.

☞ The public are respectfully informed that this will most positively be ARTEMUS WARD'S ONLY NIGHT IN KINGSTON prior to his departure for England, where arrangements are already being perfected for his early appearance at Egyptian Hall, London.

The Pictoral part of this Entertainment embraces

EIGHTEEN COLOSSAL PAINTINGS

Faithfully photographing, on a gigantic scale,

The Streets of Salt Lake City

And the

SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF UTAH,

The accompanying descriptive LECTURE by ARTEMUS WARD will be cheerful.

The success of this Entertainment has been so marked that it is perhaps proper to refer to it here. Commencing in the City of New York, it was given at Dodsworth Hall for one hundred consecutive nights to densely crowded houses. Its success subsequently in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis was no less positive and brilliant.

Artemus Ward gratefully remembers the kindness which signalized his reception in the Canadas four years ago. In coming back now he is happy in being able to present an entertainment, the success of which has been everywhere so genuine.

☞ The splendid Piano used on this occasion is from the Establishment of S. Black, Princess Street.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Reserved Seat Tickets for sale at the City Book Store.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, Oct. 27th, 1865. 250

JOLLY DOGS.

A NEW SONG.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP—GALOP, Prince Imperial Galop.

And a variety of popular and beautiful Songs, at less than half price, 12½ cents each. For sale at

W. BURROWS'
Music Store,
King Street.

Kingston, Oct. 26th, 1865. 250

NOTICE.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC,
23rd October, 1865.

ON and after 1st November next, all Newspapers intended for the Legislative Assembly, must be addressed to Ottawa.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
250td Clerk, L. A.

Cheap, Cheap.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE STEEL IMPROVED AXES,
For Sale Cheap at
GIBERTON & YARKER'S,
Brock Street.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S D G POWDER,
Cheap at
GIBERTON & YARKER'S,
Brock Street.

ROPE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Cheap at
GIBERTON & YARKER'S,
Brock Street

GLASS AND PUTTY,
Cheap at
GIBERTON & YARKER S,
Brock Street.

ARRIVED (and being marked off,)
ex S.S. Belgian,
1760 Pairs English Skates,
GIBERTON & YARKER,
Brock Street.

TO ARRIVE,
740 Pairs American Skates.
GIBERTON & YARKER,
Brock Street.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1865. 248

LINENS!

WILLIAM FERGUSON & CO.

Have Received the following Goods, which were purchased before the recent advance in the British Markets, and will be found

Good Value.

LINEN SHEETING,
FORFAR SHEETING,
STRIPED HESSIAN,
CANADA BAGGING,
BROWN AND BLEACHED ROLLER TOWELLING,
PILLOW LINEN,
OSNABERGS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
LINEN TICK, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
RUSSIA CRASH, LINEN THREAD,
MACHINE THREAD,
W. BRO. GILLING THREAD—NOS. 30, 35, 40, REAL NUMBERS.
BUCK TOWELS,
HONEYCOMB TOWELS,
GLASS TOWELLS & TOWLING,
DIAPER TOWELS.
TURKISH TOWELS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,

Corner of King and Princess Streets,
Kingston, Oct. 27th, 1865. 250

MANTLES. MANTLES.

S. CARSLEY'S MANTLE PRICE LIST.

A Large Heavy Black Sack for $2½.

EXTRA LARGE (TRIMMED) SACKS 3½ DOLLARS.

SUPERFINE BEAVER SACKS 4 DOLLARS.

SUPERFINE BEAVER SACKS (BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED) 4½ DOLLARS.

SEALETTE AND WITNEY SACKS 4½ DOLLARS.

OUR MANTLES AND PALETOTS FROM 4½ DOLLARS TO 12 DOLLARS ARE THE BEST VALUE IN CANADA.

S. CARSLEY'S LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

Kingston, Oct. 27th, 1865. 250

PLOUGHING MATCH TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

A PLOUGHING MATCH, in connection with the Township Agricultural Society, will take place on the Farm of John Flanigan, Esq., Bath Road, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd,

At which every one living in the Township will be allowed to compete.

FIRST MEN'S CLASS.

1st Prize, ... Iron Plough,
2nd do ..... $6.
3rd do ..... 5.
4th do ..... 4.
5th do ..... 3.
6th do ..... 2.
7th do ..... 1.

SECOND MEN'S CLASS.

1st Prize, ... Wooden Plough.
2nd do ..... $6.
3rd do 5
4th do ..... 4.
5th do ..... 3.
6th do ..... 2.
7th do ..... 1.

BOYS' CLASS.

1st Prize, ... Wooden Plough.
2nd do ..... $6.
3rd do ..... 5.
4th do ..... 4.
5th do ..... 3.
6th do ..... 2.
7th do ..... 1.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Each Ploughman to pay $1 entrance fee, without which he cannot plough.

2nd. No one will allowed be plough except he has lived in the Township of Kingston for one month before the date.

3rd. First Men's Class to consist of Scotch Ploughs.

4th. Second Men's Class to consist of nothing but Patent Plough's.

5th. Boy's to plough with any kind of plough they choose.

6th. All parties intending to plough must be on the ground at 9 o'clock precisely.

7th. All to plough according to Rule; Furrow to be 6 inches deep and 9 inches wide; False Cuts not allowed.

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Flanigan,
Mr. John Simpson,
Mr. John Clyde,
Mr. Robert Gibson,
Mr. Hugh McCaugherty,
Mr. Wm. Blacklock,
Mr. Wm. H. Rankin.

Township of Kingston, Oct. 26, 1865. 249 & 43

CREDIT SALE OF FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS.

THE Undersigned is authorized to Sell by Public Auction, on the farm of Mr. JOHN G. STRACHAN, Township of Pittsburgh,

On Wednesday, November 1st, 1865

Surplus Stock consisting of as follows :—1 Span of Grey Horses, 1 Mare, 1 Horse, 2 Colts, 2 Cows, 3 Heifers, 60 Fine Leicester Breed Sheep, Waggons, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Sleighs, and several other articles worthy the attention of the public.

N.B.—Several Horses and other Cattle will be offered by Auction after the above Sale.

TERMS.

Under $25, Cash; from $25 to $50, three months; over $50, 6 months, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

☞ For particulars see Posters.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1865. 425&243

Extensive Sale OF BUILDING LOTS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

JAMES LINTON has received instructions from Sir Charles Stuart to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on

Friday, the 3rd day of November,

About thirty eligible BUILDING LOTS, being part of the property known as the Magdalen Ferguson Tract, situated in the Northern part of the city, in rear of Mr. John Stuart Smith's residence. The above Lots have a frontage on Quebec, Pine, Cherry, James