WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. C. T., Ottawa; A. & L., Montreal.

FALL ASSIZES.

The Fall Assizes or the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the County of Frontenac opened yesterday at half-past two o'clock in the Court House. Owing to the illness of Mr. Justice Hagarty, J. W. Gwynne, Esq., Q. C., presided. R. M. Wilkins, Esq., County Attorney, acted as Crown prosecutor.

After formal opening of the Court, the following members of the Grand Jury were sworn:—George Davidson, Esq., Foreman, and Messrs. John Bradler, John F. Charles, Patrick Dawson, R. J. Dunlop, James Gibson, M. P. Guess, Francis Gardiner, James Hope, John Irwin, Dennis Kane, J. V. Noel, Jas. O'Brien, Samuel Phippen, Hugh Ross, William Rudston, R. D. Rodgers and William Walsh.

His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury, said that he occupied the present seat on the Bench in the place of Mr. Justice Hagarty, who was prevented through a late illness from performing his judicial duties. He was happy to state that the learned gentleman was almost restored to his former good health. The Provincial Statutes, he mentioned, provided for Queen's Counsels presiding at the Court of Nisi Prius, in the absence of Judges. He stated to the Jury that the Criminal Calendar was by no means a heavy one, and contained nearly all minor cases. There was, however, on the Calendar a case of Forgery, one of Homicide and one of shooting with intent, the law regarding which crimes he explained to them, as well as defining their duties generally. As to the Homicide, he mentioned to the Jury that the law provides every homicide to be a murderer. The evidence may be such as to force them to bring in a bill for manslaughter, or the evidence may be sufficiently strong to compel them to bring in a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner. He proceeded for some time further explaining their duties, and instructed them to visit the gaol and report on its sanitary state and condition of the prisoners. All matters of administration of justice were under their superintendence. In conclusion His Lordship paid a high compliment to the Bar of Kingston, with whom he had formerly associated. He had not the slightest doubt that they would assist him in furthering the business of the Sessions.

T. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., then thanked his Lordship for his expressions of praise bestowed on the Kingston Bar, and could say that the lawyers would offer his Lordship every assistance in their power.

A couple of undefended issues were then tried, and the Court at four o'clock adjourned till half-past nine o'clock this morning.

County Council.—This body met yesterday afternoon in the Court House, having been specially called for the purpose of considering the present question of administration of justice, between the City and County Councils. About fifteen members were present. There was little business done, the Council merely appointing an arbitrator, to act in case the Committee from their Council, could not make some agreement, with the Finance Committee of the City Council. Two members were also added to the Committee of the Council. The Council then adjourned.

Military School.—Lieut. N.B. Thibodo of Kingston passed a successful examination at this school yesterday, and will receive a first class certificate. Mr. J. K. Oliver and Mr. J. Dickson, of Kingston, have since passed the School, and are entitled to first-class certificates.

Volunteer Examinations.—The examination of non-commissioned officers and privates, who are seeking promotion in the 14th Battalion, was continued on Monday evening before a Board of Officers in the Drill Shed, when several candidates were examined on the interior management of a company. The examinations will be concluded on Monday evening next. Parties passing these examinations must be conversant with the duties of guards, sentries, orderlies, &c., so that they may put their knowledge into practice when necessity requires.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.

FUNERAL OF LORD PALMERSTON.

THE QUEEN WISHES IT PUBLIC.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING

Father Point, Nov. 6.

The Peruvian from Liverpool, arrived here at 4:30 p.m., with 39 cabin and 315 steerage passengers.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

It has been decided by the express wish of the Queen, that Lord Palmerston should be honored with a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. Most towns will be represented by deputations.

No official announcement has been made concerning changes in the Cabinet. Official announcement will be made after Lord Palmerston's funeral.

The Globe says the Queen expressed her wish that Earl Russell should accept the Premiership.

Earl Russell received cordial assurance from all his colleagues.

The Globe believes Lord Clarendon will take the Foreign Office.

Public opinion generally favoured Earl Russell, except the Times, which favoured Mr. Gladstone, but had rather veered round making it appear that the only reason and necessity for Earl Russell's appointment was that England had still to settle affairs with America by mutual satisfaction, and Earl Russell was well posted on the subject, and had a reputation to lose by base compliances or needless war. Viewed in this light he was necessary.

The Fenians will be tried by a special commission. The excitement has almost entirely subsided.

It is stated that Mexico is about to settle the claims deferred with the bondholders.

It is stated that England was negotiating for a commercial treaty with Austria.

The committee having control of the Austrian debt are about to have an interview with the Emperor, to present objections to remaining in Office. It is expected that the Imperial consent will be given to the new regulations proposed by the committee.

Bombay advices to the 11th ult., have been received. Cotton advancing. Freights higher.

Preparations for Lord Palmerston's funeral were rapidly approaching completion.

The Queen's carriage leads the cortege.

The pall-bearers to be ten Cabinet Ministers.

The Prince of Wales will attend at the Abbey.

Business generally will be suspended.

It is reported that Lady Palmerston will be created a Peeress in her own right.

Queen Victoria is expected to reach London from Stolland on the morning of the 29th.

The Ministerial arrangement will be submitted on the 30th.

The Morning Post, apparently going into opposition, says:—The feeling of the country towards Russell's Ministry will be one of total apathy. The country will see little to praise or condemn. It is no easy matter to reconstruct his Government in the House of Commons, but he must certainly introduce some fresh elements to retain the majority required.

The Advertiser thinks it will be impossible for Gladstone to work with the Commons unless he has more help than is visible.

ORANGE ANNIVERSARY SOIREE.

The Orange Anniversary Soiree at the City Hall, on Monday evening, was a great success. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by John Flanigan, Esq., Grand Master of Central Canada. On the dais were seated the Rev. Abraham Dawson, Senior Deputy Grand Chaplain; William Shannon, Esq., Grand Secretary; George Brown, Esq., County Master; William Robinson, Esq., District Master; Rev. Mr. Hallowell; Professor O. Yates, M. D.; T. L. Snook, Esq., Barrister at Law; John Ferguson, Esq., of South Elmsley; Bros. Henry Dunbar, W.M., No. 291; Edward White, W. M., No. 316; George Menary, W.M., No. 577; John Holmes, W.M., No. 744; John Harkes, P.M., No. 834, &c., &c.

The invocation was said by Rev. A. Dawson, after which an abundance of tea, coffee, cakes, sandwiches, &c., were disposed of. This was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hallowell returning thanks.

George Brown, Esq., County Master, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, then explained the objects of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Hallowell gave an excellent address on the subject of this great Protestant Anniversary, from a historical and religious point of view. This address was well received, and elicited great applause.

The Rev. Abraham Dawson spoke upwards of an hour in his usual happy and interesting style. We regret that press of matter will not allow us to give a synopsis of the speech of this and the preceding speaker.

Mr. Wm. Shannon gave notice that the ladies would meet at his house on Wednesday at two o'clock, to settle the business of the Bazaar and Soiree. Outsiders, comparing the Orange Bazaar wish, one which had been held a week ago, would pronounce this a failure. But it is not so to be considered. The weather had been very inclement; the majority of the members of the Orange Institution belong to the working classes, or at best were people having very moderate incomes; the prices of provisions of all kinds were enormously high; the ladies—about half a dozen in number—had been less than six months at work, and when this bazaar and soiree would be wound up, there would be nearly one thousand dollars, after paying all expenses. He thought that the ladies deserved our warmest thanks. To those who had any doubts as to the safety of the funds, he begged to state that the money was deposited in the Bank of Montreal. The Kingston Manager held a copy of our by-laws, and no money could be drawn from the Bank, save by a cheque, signed by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. The ladies did not intend to stop here, but would go on with the work until the Hall should be erected.

During the evening excellent music was furnished by Fraser's Band, accompanied by Miss Legassie on the Piano, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. John C. Fox. The beautiful flag worked by the fair hands of Miss Morehouse, of Smith's Falls, was one of the principal attractions, being inspected and praised by almost every lady in the Hall.

Votes of thanks were given to the Chairman, the Band, the Ladies, the Press, to John Ferguson, Esq., of South Elmsley, for bringing up the aforesaid banner, and to the Revd. Mr. Hallowell, he being a stranger.

The National Anthem was then sung, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the brethren departed highly delighted with the proceedings.

THE GREAT CONFEDERATION.

VICTORY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The cause of British American Confederation has gained an astonishing victory in New Brunswick. Our readers already known that a seat for the county of York has been rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Allan to a judgeship. The government party hitherto opposed to Confederation, at once started Mr. Pickard, a very popular candidate, for the vacancy and taunted their opponents with cowardice because they did not name an opponent. At length, somewhat late in the day, Mr. Fisher, one of the candidates who was defeated in the county at last election, entered the field, and an active and spirited convass ensued, in which the merits of Confederation was keenly canvassed. The polling took place yesterday, and we are happy to be able to announce, on the authority of a despatch from St. John, that Mr. Fisher has been elected by about five hundred majority. To show the extent of the victory polled in York at last election:—

ANTI-CONFEDERATIONIST.

Allan	2,115
Hathaway	2,020
Fraser	1,942
Needham	1,799

CONFEDERATIONIST.

Fisher	1,226
Street	1,646
Dow	866

It will be seen that Mr. Fisher was, at the beginning of the year, in a minority of 889 as compared with his strongest opponent whereas, now, he is 500 ahead. More complete proof of the change of sentiment which has taken place in New Brunswick during the interval, on the subject of Confederation, could not be desired. It will be impossible for any anti-Confederationist now to say that he is supported by the public opinion of the Province.—Globe.

THE MAITLAND DISTILLERY CASE.

DETECTIVE ARMSTRONG IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.

HE IS ATTACKED AND SEVERELY BEATEN BY HALLIDAY.

HALLIDAY ARRESTED IN TORONTO ON A CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

The readers of the Globe are aware that in August last the Maitland distillery was seized by the officers of the Government, on the ground that it had been the theatre of a series of unparalleled frauds upon the Provincial Treasury amounting to the sum of $175,000.

The proprietor, Halliday, who was formerly a distiller in Toronto, was detected in cheating the revenue here, but the affair was hushed up through the intervention of friends. Halliday was also engaged in this city in keeping a gamblinghouse, and the place having become too hot for him he betook himself to Maitland, on the river St. Lawrence, apparently with the design of carrying on, in a more convenient manner, the business of cheating the Government. He went about his work with considerable art. He bought the grain, cordwood and provisions of the neighbouring farmers, and took care to ingratiate himself with leading influential people, by presents of old rye, and otherwise played the part of the hospitable, generous, and wealthy manufacturer. By these means if his frauds were discovered, he doubtless hoped to pass through the ordeal unscathed and he so far succeeded that journals otherwise respectable, have advocated his cause, and that even a municipal body has passed a resolution in his favor. The Government who in possession of ample information to justify them in the course they have pursued, but they needed direct evidence upon certain points to lay before the jury which was to try the case, and—they therefore despatched Detective Armstrong to Maitland for the purpose of finding witnesses thoroughly cognisant of the facts. Armstrong accordingly visited Maitland, and put up at a tavern under an assumed name making pretence that he that he wished to purchase horses. Notwithstanding his disguise, it appears from the after facts that Halliday knew him. One evening, about eight o'clock, Halliday called upon him at his tavern, and told him that he had a purse to sell, and asked him to go to his (Halliday's) house. Armstrong was suspicious, and asked a friend of his, of the name of Parsons, to accompany him. Halliday took him to the house, treated him showed him the house, and otherwise acted as if he were ignorant of the real character of the guest. They returned to the tavern, and Parsons went in to see his wife. Armstrong at Halliday's special request, walked some distance down the road, and being still suspicious desired to turn back; but being pressed on Halliday went on some rods further, when second tavern was reached from which emerged two men named Donoghue and Meade, whom Armstrong knew to be in Halliday's employ. He stopped and faced the men, who were about to pass him, when Donoghue holding a stone in his hand, endeavored to strike him. Armstrong dodged the blow, and also a similar attempt by Meade, when Halliday struck the first blow on the back of Armstrong's neck knocking him down—Halliday and the two men then beat him as he lay on the ground Halliday calling him by real name, and telling his tools to 'knock the d——d life out of him' to 'give him enough of it,' and so forth. Armstrong was left weltering in his blood, and it is not probable will be fit for service for some time to come, which was doubtless the object of the attack. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Halliday and his aiders and abettors, and the former was yesterday arrested in this city and committed to gaol on a charge of assault with intent to kill, bail being refused. O'Donoghue and Meade, the other two ruffians, have been arrested at Maitland and there committed to gaol.

Since writing the above we learn that bail was after all accepted in the case of Halliday and he is again at liberty.—Globe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from the Opening of Navigation to the 1st Nov., 1865:—

	Whence Came.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
England	730	4,933	1,654	7,343	
Ireland	184	3,501	185	4,237	
Scotland	163	2,747	136	2,966	
Germany	46	6,054	"	1,468	
Norway and Sweden	"	4,268	"	3,276	
Belgium	"	118	"	"	118
	1,126	21,621	1,975	19,290	118
	1,126	1,721	1,479	18,722	
	1,126	19,957	1,479	1,479	
	"	1,664	"	"	1,664
	"	4,432	"	"	4,432
	"	"	"	1,718	1,718
	"	"	"	119	119
	"	3,109	"	"	3,109
				2,725	
				737	

Showing an increase of 4,044 in the Immigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 2,700 in that from Foreign Ports.

Total increase 1865 1,344

Destination of Steerage Passengers.

Eastern Townships	128½
Montreal	1,102½
Central District	425½
Toronto	726½
West of Toronto	785
Ottawa District	145½
Remained in Quebec	145
Total in Canada	3,458½
Unaccounted for	661
Eastern States 6,492½	12,046
Western States 5,554	

Equal to 18,722 souls 16,166 Adults.

Edinburgh Cabs.—Some benevolent person ought to send all the cabmasters of London on an excursion to Edinburgh. It would open their minds and instil into them a new ideal of a cab. The streets of the Scotch capital are very hilly, its pavement is disgracefully rough, and its inhabitants are very unwilling to spend sixpences.—Consequently it has the best cabs in the world; roomy, clean, and well-hung vehicles built to hold four, and giving each of the four a seat like that of a barouche, lined with bright velvet or brighter cloth, fitted with plated harness, and cleaned like private carriages. They are made to open or shut at pleasure, yet carry luggage as easily as the London box on wheels. The drivers, being all servants instead of leesees, have no temptation to exort more than the fare and a brighter, civiller, sharper class of men scarcely exist. For all these advantages the tariff is in practice the same as that of London, that is to say, 6d. a mile with no payment of less than 1s., and no charge for extra numbers.

The Queen's Seclusion.—The Duke of Argyll has come forward in defence of the Queen's protracted seclusion. He joins in the hope that Her Majesty may some day again reappear in public, and "do many things which hitherto she has not been able to do," yet he declares that on no occasion during her grief has she "struck work" in those public duties which attach to her exalted station. The Duke, however, ignored the fact that the "public duties" he alluded to are performed in private, and there are still other duties which can only be performed in the presence of the people.

New York, Nov. 4.

Official notice was delivered by our Minister at London, on the 17th of March last, to the British Government of the termination of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and of the resolutions of Congress, approved January 18th, 1866. Collectors of Customs and others are therefore officially instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the operation of the treaty will cease on the expiration of 12 months from the time on which the notice was given.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The comptroller of currency has just called attention of national banks to the provisions of law requiring them to provide for redemption of their notes. He is determined that action on their part shall be taken as speedily as possible. Some of the banks have already taken the hint, and are sending their notes here for cancellation.

New York, Nov 6—The trot to day between the stallions 'George Wilkes' and 'Vanderbilt,' to waggons, was won by the former.—'Vanderbilt' won the second heat, and made a dead heat on the third, and was distanced on the fourth heat—Time 2 34¼, 2 30, 2 32¼, and 3 31¼. The track was heavy and a high wind blowing during the race.

The steamer North Star has arrived from Norfolk.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Commercial's Washington special says:—The opinion is gaining ground that the idea of trying Jeff. Davis has been abandoned, and he will be exiled.

The President is understood to be sanguine that the Southern representatives who can take the oath will be admitted to seats in Congress.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Commercial says:—In the stock market speculation is growing rampant. Operators do not appear satisfied with the late advance, which appears justified by the permanently improved condition of railroads now going in for producing fictitious values by the process well known on change.

New York, Nov. 3.

The Herald has a despatch from Toronto, C.W., Nov. 4th, which says that ex-Grand Master Orangeman Gowan has published a manifesto declaring that the Fenians are coming, and calling Orangemen to arms. The Orange organ, the Watchman, declares it has positive information of a contemplated invasion. Six thousand armed men are now in Toronto. Members of the government are fraternizing with Fenians, and the Premier winks at a contemplated attempt to tear the Provinces from British control. Fenians drill at Toronto at night.

Montreal, Nov. 6th.

The dinner to Mr. McGee on the 15th in the St. Lawrence Hall, promises to be a great affair.

It is reported that three battalions of Montreal Volunteers will be ordered to the frontier. Fenianism is not dreaded here.

Mr. Parrault denies having expressed hopes that the Fenians would be successful in Canada.

It has been decided in Court that if additions are made to a building, and no notice of such is given to the Insurance Company, the latter is not liable, as the original policy has been changed by additional buildings.

The question of admitting the kidnappers to bail was argued to-day before Justice Monck. Mr. Devlin urged the injustice of Justice Mondelet's expressed determination to refuse it. Mr. Ramsay replied, opposing the accepting of bail. A decision will be given in a day or so.

The Mineral Survey.—The Belleville Intelligencer says Mr. McFarlane of the staff of Sir W. Logan, has made his preliminary survey of the mineral regions of Marmora, Madoc and Elzevir and returned to Montreal on Monday. We understand he speaks very favourably of the deposits he has examined. In Marmora and Belmont the indications are exceedingly promising, his opinion confirming the reports heretore furnished of the richness and extent of the deposits belonging to the Marmora Iron Company, both of Red Hematite and Magnetic ores. In Madoc, there are two good beds of Magnetic, one of which has been worked, and another of Red Hematite not opened. In Elzevir there is a bed of magnetic ore of excellent quality and of vast extent. Mr. McFarlane also visited Tudor, and examined the lead deposits, which he pronounces of fine quality, and in quantities quite sufficient to warrant manufacturers smelting it on the spot using the fuel on the ground.

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 3.00 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 ..... 4:30 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.

Weekly British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

J. A. McD., et I. B. & Co., Montreal, with rem.; J. G., Picton, with rem.; P. W., Gananoque.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Court of Queen's Bench continues its sessions to-day in the Court House. Court opens at half-past nine o'clock.

Had we foreseen all the mischief which the extremely improper letter of Mr. O. R. Gowan is calculated to produce, we should have said more about it than we did. This violent man has alarmed the country unnecessarily; he has presumed danger where none exists; he has taken upon himself the functions of Government, arrogating a personal importance that he does not possess; and by presuming to call upon the Orangemen only to arm themselves in the hour of danger, he has insulted a large portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, who are quite as ready to come forward in the defence of their homes and liberties, as Mr. O. R. Gowan himself. He has done more than this. He has played into the hands of the enemies of Canada's prosperity at Home, through the United States Press, which will take every advantage of his impertinent imprudence, to exhibit his letter, as a token of the presence of Fenianism in Canada, where none can be found. And, moreover, should these Fenians in the United States have entertained any latent idea of invading Canada, this letter of Mr. O. R. Gowan will encourage them; since it has falsely shown to them, that Canada has a divided population, and persons can be found therein to aid them in their Raids.

Here, where Mr. O. R. Gowan is known, his letter can do no greater harm than putting timid people into a state of panic. But whither the mischief abroad may extend, no one can clearly foresee. At Home where, through the recent writings in the Times, an incipient dislike increases to the aiding of Canada in her monetary enterprizes, it may entirely frustrate the salutary schemes of both the Imperial and Colonial Governments. And in the Lower Provinces, judging by a recent popular election, now that Confederation is daily finding fresh friends, it may have the effect of retarding the movement, and so render nugatory the plans and intentions of Canada's Coalition Ministry. For depend upon it, the people of the Lower British Provinces will not be eager to join Canada in a Federal Union, if they are made to believe that Canada is a country, where an unauthorized incend from a neighboring friendly State could call for such a letter from such a man.

The Government at Home is kept well informed of all the designs of the Fenians in the United States, and it is therefore certain, that whatever may be contemplated in Canada has long been communicated to the Authorities here. Consequently, if there were any cause for real alarm, measures would ere now have been taken to prevent it. The Military Force, Regulars and Volunteers, here is quite able to cope with any Raid from the United States, and were it not strong enough, is there not the whole Militia of the Province to aid them?

In short, if Mr. O. R. Gowan wished to do all the harm to Canada that one in his position could possibly do; if he desired to play the game of the Grits and stultify his long political career, he could not do otherwise than write this letter. As to the crime of his publication, the Leader has that to answer for.

THE COMING CRISIS.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

In a recent article, we called public attention to the remarkable similarity of the movements of the commercial world in the United States at present, with that previous to the great commercial revolution of 1837-38, which resulted in general bankruptcy, and robbed the bankers and merchants of Great Britain of one hundred millions of dollars. Large as this sum was, it will be nothing to the loss Great Britain will sustain, if the United States repeat the game in 1865, which they played so successfully in 1837.—It will be pounds sterling now for dollars then, a gulf of ruin which we scarcely dare contemplate. How much then does it behoove British merchants and British capitalists to be upon their guard at this eventful Crisis, when the "shadows cast by "coming events" are so dark and lowering! It 1837 the public journals of Great Britain, and many honest ones even in America, shrank not from their duty, and hesitated not to sound the warning note in the ears of their readers, that the hour of account must come, that the mad speculation caused by an inflated currency, must end sooner or later in disaster and general bankruptcy. Were they listened to? No more than the remonstrances and warnings of prudent and thinking men are at present. The grasping greed, the madness after sudden wealth, and the intoxication of luxury, then as now swamped every thought of prudence, and overcame even the ordinary dictates of common sense. The mad revels went on increasing in intensity, until the "writing on the wall" struck the terrors of bankruptcy, ruin and misery into the hearts of the intoxicated multitude. When the blow falls upon them again will it find our neighbors better prepared for it? Certainly if they are prepared for it, it will only be at the expense of Great Britain and other commercial nations, from whom they have recklessly purchased without having the means to pay. Indeed we cannot believe that they ever intended, or ever do intend to pay these debts so contracted. When their national promises to pay, are being hawked about the world at 70 cents on the dollar with every prospect of gradually reaching the low figure of the French Assignats, or the United States Continental Money, which it was fashionable to paper rooms with them.

But is there no other Crisis than a commercial one, which may shake the world of America? It is well known that the United States are disposing of large amounts of their national stock in Europe, especially in England and Germany, in fact transferring the national debts due to their own capitalists, to foreign capitalists, a prudent move for our neighbors in the case of war. After borrowing two or three hundred millions from Great Britain, what so easy and satisfactory a manner of settling the privateer dispute now in progress, than for Mr. Johnson to say to England, "unless you pay for the damage our commerce sustained by the Alabama, &c., we will confiscate the debt we owe you." May this not be the game they are playing! We trust not, for it would prove a fearfully dangerous one to Great Britain, by crippling her resources at the commencement of the most serious war in which she has ever been engaged, a war in which she would not only fight for her commercial supremacy, and her position in the first rank of nations, but for the integrity of the Empire and her very existence.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Odessa, November 3, 1865.

Dear Whig,—The 'Odessa Free Lectures,' of which no doubt you saw some notice last winter, and which were found both interesting and useful, have commenced to be continued this winter; and as you have always shown yourself ready to give publicity to everything calculative for the good of the community, we trust you will not be backward in giving a small space for the following. The plan by which these lectures are sustained is as follows:—We have a Committee who manage everything with respect to time, place, expense, &c. Gentlemen who have the improvement of society at heart, are invited to deliver at least one lecture each during the season, and choose his own subject. Bills are printed showing that our lectures are fortnightly on Thursday evenings; and two weeks preceding a lecture, the subject, the lecturer's name, and the particular night on which he will speak are inserted in the bills to be posted up. A collection is taken at each meeting, the proceeds of which go towards lighting and warming the hall and paying the expenses of speakers who come a distance to address us. By these means we have hitherto secured a very respectable turn out of the people of the village and vicinity; and they all seem so highly pleased with the 'Lectures,' that I have given these details, being that some of our sister villages may find it pleasant and useful to imitate our example.

Last evening Horace Yeomans, A.B., M. D., of this village, read a lecture to a large, respectable and attentive audience, comprising many of our prominent farmers, and demonstrated the proposition 'Canada needs a scientific system of agriculture.'—The learned gentleman began by showing that the virgin soil of our beloved Canada, as it came to the hands of the first settlers, was pregnant with all the elements necessary for the production of every kind of vegetation, and these in proper proportions being the remains of the decomposed products of our ancient forests. This soil for many years rewarded the labors of the husbandman with bountiful harvests. But element after element has been exhausted, and the proportions among those still remaining in the soil have been so distributed by cropping, without an adequate equivalent being returned in the form of manure, that agriculture has of late years, in this part of the country at least, became non-progressive. The great end now to be secured, is to restore the soil to its original fertility. For this purpose correct chemical analysis must determine the precise composition of each soil, and the crops to be raised upon it; manure must be applied which will furnish to the soil the elements lacking, or which will render soluble such unsoluble, yet necessary ores, as the soil contains; and this must be aided by such a succession of crops, that each may require different elements or a different proportion of the same elements, from its predecessor, &c.

With numerous arguments and illustrations, and several amusing and instructive anecdotes, the Doctor demonstrated most conclusively and satisfactorily the proposition he enunciated.

The lecture was of a highly scientific character, and gave proof of being the offspring of deep research and fine thought. The Doctor is also a good speaker as well as thinker, and being a young man, gives promise of a long career of future usefulness.

I wish all our farmers could listen to similar lectures; I am sure their sons would be benefitted by it, from the fact that more attention might be paid to their education.

THE OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.

This road is to be sold next week, and from what we learn, is likely to go into the hands of the chief creditors—the Ebbw Vale Iron Company. When the seat of Government is duly settled at Ottawa, this railway will become more important than it has ever been. At all times of the year, the great majority of those who have, from any cause, to make journeys to the capital of the Province, will pass over the Ottawa and Prescott Railway; while, in the winter season, it will have a monopoly of that travel. During the summer, of course, the people of Montreal and East will have a choice between that route and the steamboat line up the Ottawa river. But in winter, both East and West will depend upon the railway. What is true of the travel to and from Ottawa city, is also true of the immense correspondence which must go to and depart from Ottawa when the Government and its appurtenances are fairly located there.

Sad Disaster at the Fishing Islands near Southampton.—Our correspondent, D. S., under date Southampton, November 2nd, writes: A sad catastrophe occurred to day on Lake Huron, near the Fishing Islands about 18 miles north of this village, by which Captain George McAulay, one of the oldest and most enterprising of our citizens, lost his life.—Captain McAulay was the owner of the steamer Bonnie Maggie, plying till lately, between Southampton, Goderich, and Sarnia, and he has had the fishing grounds at the fishing Islands leased for a number of years. He had been at the Islands with his steamer, looking after his fishing business, which promised to yield great returns this fall. Last night he took a run down to this village, on business in an open boat. This morning, though the wind was blowing very strong from the west and a heavy fouling sea running, he would return to the Fishing Islands. Accordingly he left about nine or ten o'clock, accompanied by one man, a fisherman of the name of McLean. Those who watched him sailing bravely out of the river, and safely riding over the breakers on the bar, entertained little apprehension of his safety. There was enough of visible danger, however to make the sight exciting, and he was watched by the spectators for quite a while making his way north wards. It appears he got along very well till he got between Chief's Point and Whitefish Island, where the bottom is very uneven, and the sea breaks fearfully in a gale. There, within less than a mile from his destination, and in view it appears of the crew of the steamer, and the fishermen on shore, among whom was his own brother, a heavy breaker struck the boat on the quarter, throwing her on her beam ends and pitching both men out. The other man got hold of a rope and hung on, and he is said to have been rescued; but Capt. McAulay was drowned, and his body had not been found when the messenger who brought down the news left.—Capt. McAulay leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his sudden and untimely loss.

VERMILLION LAKE.

We have previously referred to the discovery of gold in the district of Lake Vermillion. The most recent reports confirm the opinions we then expressed—that gold may be found in great abundance, and that wisely directed labour will prove amply remunerative throughout the whole locality.

In the recent numbers of the Superior City Gazette, and of the St. Paul Press, we find accounts of a trip which has been made to the district by a private party from Dunleith, and of the results of some explorations made by a number of gentlemen from St. Paul. These accounts are most encouraging. They concur in representing the locality as one of great fertility and beauty. The 'Lake,' says one, is a most beautiful and picturesque labyrinth of water and woods, and rocks. According to another, it embosoms an archipelago of islands, reminding one of the Lake of a Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river, between Kingston and Ogdensburg. Much of the land about the lake, and many of the islands are said to be of the richest soil, consisting of decomposed rock mixed with a light-coloured marl, and indicated by a luxurious vegetation, both indigenous and cultivated. A vine was observed which covered a tree twenty-five feet high, and entwined all its branches. Potatoes and corn are grown with great success. There is an abundance of timber of nearly every kind; and both the lakes and streams are well stored with a variety of fish, many of which are caught weighing one, two, and up to five pounds.

The Islands are represented as embracing a series of rocks and veins as interesting and profitable as any on the main shore. From the surface indications, some of these mines appear as rich as those of California, and from the complete analogy of the geological formations, it is inferred that the auriferous quartz extends through this whole volcanic uplift, which may be regarded as a spur of the Rocky Mountain range. One gold bearing quartz vein was followed for a distance of seven miles; and it is not doubted that as the result of a proper process of drilling and blasting, gold will be found in quantities sufficiently large to compensate for the labour bestowed upon them, and to satisfy the desires of those who are anxious to become rich by a little hard work and self-denial.

The publication of these accounts is very opportune. They corroborate the statements which have been previously made respecting the mineral resources, and the natural fertility it must be borne in mind, apply as much to British as to American territory. On the British side, indeed, the prospect is more encouraging than on the American, since it runs on in a direct line to the Red River. The entire district is evidently rich in mineral treasures, and it needs but a tide of emigration, and patient perserving, labour, to constitute the whole of the North-West territory, from Lake Superior to Fraser River, one of the most productive and prosperous portions of Her Majesty's dominions.

The Day Season on the Ottawa.—Not in the memory of the first settlers in this portion of the Province has there been known so great a scarcity of water. At the end of July the creeks commenced to dry up, and in August the most of the wells went dry, causing great torment to the people, the farmers being obliged to drive them miles to a large stream. Many took to digging in new springs, but the same result followed, all the springs dried up. This state of things continued till October, when all the wells that had hitherto yielded a couple of pails full in a day went dry, and the larger streams dried up, and for the last few days the River Bonnechere, is only seen trickling through its rocky channel, while the first Mills have stopped for want of water. The Saw Mills on the Madawaska are all idle, and the manufacturers at Almonte are stopped from the same cause. There have been a few showers and some steel, but if the fall continues, dry there will be no water in winter, and the inhabitants in this county will have to melt snow for their use.

The Fenian Member.—At the Perth assizes on Monday last, Edward Parrell, an old man residing near Carronbrook, was arraigned for the murder of Michael Parrell, in the township of Hibbert, on the 20th July last. Several witnesses were called who testified that the prisoner, on the morning in question, had gone to their house and told them that deceased, with whom he had had previous disputes had attempted to enter his house on the night in question, and that he had shot him dead, which subsequent investigation proved to be the fact. It was urged by Mr. Freeman, on behalf of the prisoner, that he had committed the act in self-defence, but the jury found him guilty of manslaughter and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

Captain Bedford.—Information has been received of the safe arrival in Glasgow of Captain Bedford, U. S. Ex. Even there, however, he was not free from public annoyance, for on his arrival at Londonderry he was for some reason or other suspected of being a Fenian leader. He was taken into custody and detained under a strong guard for several hours, when his true character becoming known, he was honorably discharged.

It is believed in Hamilton that Murphy will not be tried at the present assizes, owing to the absence of Detective Armstrong. His release on bail will be asked. If the request is granted, we trust that the amount will be heavy enough to secure his appearance at the next Assizes without fail. It is disgraceful to the administration of our laws that the whole of this gang of robbers should be permitted to escape from the arm of justice. The authorities of Hamilton have a heavy responsibility to bear for the escape of Patterson and Jedrey.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

New York, Nov. 8.—Among the Cuba's passengers for Halifax, was Sir W. Fenwick Williams, the new Governor of Nova Scotia.

New York, Nov. 8.—John Mitchell arrived yesterday and took the oath of loyalty. He procured a passport, and said he was going to London.

London Money Market. Money in fair demand. Brokers rates 7 per cent. The Bank and Stock exchange were closed on the 27th. The Daily News says the favourable bank returns inspired confidence in financial circles, although there was not enough business to test the extent of improvement.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat firm and advanced 1s. Sugar quiet and steady Coffee steady. Tea active and firm. Rice firmer. Petroleum dull at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 8d. for refined.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, Oct. 28.—Cotton sales to-day have been 10,500 bales; market dull and declined ⅛d. to ¼d.; yesterday's advance nearly lost. Breadstuffs market buoyant, with an advancing tendency. Provisions firm but dull. Produce firm for ashes, while other things are quiet and steady.

London, Saturday Evening, Oct. 28.—Consols closed at 88¾ for money. American stocks—Ill C R R, 82; Erie 35¼; 5-20's, 63 a 64.

The weekly Liverpool cotton market was received per the Peruvian.

The market for goods and yarn is very dull, and the advance at Liverpool had no effect.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market.—Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report flour advanced 1s per barrel. Wheat firmer and advanced 2d to 3d per cental. Winter red 9s. 10d. to 10s. 4d. Common firmer and advanced 6d per quarter. Mixed 29s to 29s. 6d. The above advances in quotations have taken place since Tuesday.

Markets.—Liverpool Provisions market.—Bigland & Co. report beef firm and active. Pork market barren. Bacon scarce and new arrivals sell freely. Lard quiet and steady; the supply very scarce. Cheese quiet and steady. Butter firm and advanced 2s.

Latest.—London, October 28.—The news to-day is unimportant.

Two French frigates leave Toulon to-day to bring home a portion of the French troops in the Roman States. The second brigade returns to France next Spring.

The Danish Ministers are said to have declared that they cannot sanction the revision of the Constitution as proposed by the committe of the Rigsraad.

American stocks op