THE CHOLERA.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper, writing on the 18th of October, says the cases of cholera are about 500 daily, and the deaths about 150 daily in that city. The Union Medicale says:

The epidemic is no doubt making its influence felt in nearly all quarters of Paris; but one would suppose that in extending its area it would diminish in gravity. On the other hand, although the number of admissions into the hospitals still maintains a high figure, the number of dismissals through cure rises daily. The general opinion of medical men is that the epidemic has reached its acme of intensity within the last few days, and has begun to wane. The diminution of the temperature can only favor this tendency. Our reports, however, are not altogether so favorable as regards the city generally. A large number of deaths have taken place within the last few days, and nearly in all quarters of the metropolis.

The Moniteur (official organ) refers to the subject of the disease on October 19th, for the first time, and offers some valuable suggestions. It says:

The counsels in regard to cholera are reduced to very simple precepts as follows: Scrupulous personal cleanliness, warm clothing, cleanliness in habitations, removal of filth of every kind, ventilation, ordinary regimen, the usual food provided it be not prejudical to health, and the absence of all excess. But what should above all be shunned is the abuse of strong liquors, bad eau de vie, and especially absinthe—the abuse of which is at present so general. An excellent precaution consists in taking in the morning before going out into the open air, particularly when the day is cold, moist or foggy, a warm and aromatic infusion, such as camomile, light tea, or still better, a little coffee. The last, recommended by our military doctors, was of great service in Algeria and the Crimea, and is still so to the men employed in the Custom House service on the coast. This cannot be too highly recommended. It is a great mistake to suppose that the malady shows itself all of a sudden. On the contrary, its approach is indicated one, two, even eight days beforehand. There is generally a derangement of the bodily functions more or less marked, such as diarrhœa. The premonitory symptoms should not be neglected. It should be treated promptly, and stopped, and this will cut short the malady.

At a sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Velpeau advanced the following remedy. He says:

The means of arresting the malady at its outset are very simple. My advice is this—pour from three to four drops of laudanum on a lump of sugar and swallow it. Repeat in two hours afterwards, and so on, until the cholic and vomiting pass away. Take also very small injections of starch, poppy flowers with 6, 7, 8, or 10 drops of laudanum. This treatment will almost always suffice to stop the diarrhœa, and guarantee against the malady.

A telegram from Lisbon says:

"Cases of cholera continue to occur in Elvas. The cattle disease is also reported to have broken out."

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid states that the cholera continues to decrease there. On the 16th there were 182 cases, and 52 deaths. It is stated that in three days upwards of 80,000 persons left Madrid for the province. The epidemic is described as stationary at Seville, rapidly decreasing at Valencia and Saragossa and Leon. It is prevalent in part of Estremadura, and still exists in La Mancha, Murcia and Majorca. It is feared that the emigration consequent upon the panic may yet carry it to that part of Castile not yet invaded, and to Asturias, Galicia, and the Basque provinces.

Naples correspondent of the London Times, Oct. 11th, says:

A regular panic has broken out here. Altogether, up to the last reports I have seen, 10 cases of cholerine and cholera had occurred, five of which had proved fatal, but several or most of the victims, it has been discovered, had committed excesses in eating, or had taken food which had for some time been prohibited by the medical regulations.

ALLEGED FENIAN DESIGNS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

My Dear Brethren,—Nothing but a high sense of duty could induce me to step from the path of private life, and to address you publicly at this time.

I have reason to believe that danger is at our doors!—that the enemies of Great Britain are plotting her overthrow, and that Ireland is not to be the first point of attack. As I am informed, the object of the Irish agitation is merely to prepare the disaffected for future action, and to arouse the fears of the "home authorities," and so prevent any more troops being sent here before the close of the navigation. When "the cold weather sets in," our source of supply from Britain will be cut off; their's from America will be open. Then the blow is intended to be struck, and should it prove successful at the out set, it is the general belief, both of the "Fenians" and their sympathizers, that no army would be sent out in the spring to attempt the reconquest of the country.

British America once in possession of the enemy, a base would be secured, from which to plot further aggressions for the dismemberment of the Empire.

I am not aware of the steps—if any—which the present government of Canada have taken, or what course they intend to pursue upon this subject, so vital to all our interests, if not our lives. Neither am I at liberty to disclose the source of the information which I have received, and which leads me to the conclusion that not a moment should be lost in arming the loyal, and in preparing for the worst.

One. Where there exist militia volunteer corps, regularly organized, armed and drilled commanded by proper officers, and with trusty comrades, I would recommend every 'true man' to entrol his name, and adopt such a course, in conjunction with his commanding officer, and with the sanction of the brigade major of the division, as may afford greater confidence and security for the protection of his family and the defence of his country.

Two. Where circumstances are such as to prevent the volunteer militia enrolment and arming, these steps should be taken, if possible, by each individual Orangeman (and indeed by every loyal man) to arm himself with a good *rifle* and *bayonet* and with at least fifty rounds of *ball ammunition*.

Three. Where the individual with a loyal heart, but with an empty pocket, may be unable to procure the arms and ammunition necessary for his defence, steps should be at once taken by the Master of the Lodge to which the individual belongs, to see that the arms, &c. may be supplied to him, with as little delay as possible.

Rest assured, my dear friends and brethren, that the enemy meditates the overthrow of British power, and that nothing but the dread of defeat will prevent the attempt from being made here during the approaching winter.

If, then, you desire to resist the intended attack of the wicked, be prepared!

If you desire to live peaceably, and to prevent the attack being made, be prepared!

What I say to one, I say to all, be ready, steady and prepared!

From your old Grand Master for twenty years, and who cannot new desert you in the hour of approaching peril.

Orr R. Gowan.

Nobo Lodge, Toronto, 1st Nov., 1865.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, Nov. 3.

The steamer Atlantic, from London, arrived last evening, and was ordered to the lower quarantine in consequence of sickness among the passengers.

It is rumored at Staten Island that eight deaths occurred on board from cholera.

New York, Nov. 3.

Of the scourge on board the Atlantic, Commercial says, though the disease has been imported to our shores at this time, we do not think that any special alarm need be felt. Dr. Burke, Quarantine Surgeon, reports that seven deaths by cholera out of fifty or sixty cases on board the steamer occurred on the passage from Brest.

The London Gazette, of the 20 ult., contains the following announcement:—"The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars Bart. K.C.B., to be Lieutenant Governor of the province of Nova Scotia." The same Gazette announces the appointment of Sir Richard Graves McDonnell to the Governorship of Hong Kong.

(For the British Whig.)

A VOICE FROM THE NEW-BOY'S BRIGADE.

Walk through the streets of the city!
Hear ye the news vender's wail?
Art thou not moved with true pity?
Stay, list to the poor children's tale.
The Globe and the Leader
Or Saturday Reader,
Is the shrill cry!
Oh sir, will you buy?
The crowd passes by
And the child gives a sigh.

I met a sweet girl of seven,
Who, shivering, stood in the cold,
Beneath a street lamp she was driven,
And there did her story unfold.
The Globe and the Leader
Or Saturday Reader,
Was her shrill cry!
Oh sir, will you buy?
My father is dead
And we have no bread!

I said, where my child is your mother?
She pointed right over the way,
Selling papers with my little brother,
And we have our lodgings to pay,
The Globe and the Leader
Or Saturday Reader,
Still was her cry!
Oh sir, will you buy?
Please do not refuse,
Dear sir, take the news!

I went to the woman and brought her,
And asked her if that was her child?
She answered yes sir, that's my daughter,
With a countenance ghastly and wild!
The Globe and the Leader
Or Saturday Reader,
Was the girl's faint cry!
Oh sir, will you buy?
The poor mother bears,
Her eyes dimmed with tears

In her arms a sick babe she carried,
With its hand on her breast sleeping
sound,
Close behind her littleboy tarried
With bare, bleeding feet, shouting round,
The Globe and the Leader
Or Saturday Reader,
Good sir, will you buy?
Oh mother, don't cry!
Er. we go home to bed
I will get you some bread!

Walk thro' the streets of the city!
In Askelon, publish it not;
That the poor ragged news venders ditty
Is heard, but so soon is forgot,
The Globe and the Leader
Or Saturday Reader,
They will soon cease to cry!
Uncared for, will die,
No hand stretched to save
They will go to the grave!

Canadia.

Durham, Co. Grey, Oct. 28.

THE PUZZLE TO ALL.

The Dublin Evening Post, remarking on a leader in The Times, asks:—

"Why should there be chronic discontent in Ireland? The Irishman is a loyal and attached citizen, even to British institutions, in every country but his own. In the United States, in Canada, in the Cape Colony, in Australia, in Montevideo, he accepts the government and works it; he thrives under it. His discontent is provoked by no political system but that of English rule in Ireland."

Well, the great mass of the Roman Catholic people in Ireland do accept the government of the country, and work it. Roman Catholic judges have often declared that it is one of the best governments in the world. In fact, dissatisfaction with our government is to be found only among young, restless, ambitious, half-educated persons, who hate the regular pursuits of industry, and long to find some short cut to fortune. These persons rant to the peasantry about the tyranny of England, raking up the wrongs of the past, misrepresenting and exaggerating the grievances of the present, and blaming the Government for the consequences of their own idleness and improvidence. The leaders of many of the provincial journals circulating among the Roman Catholics are written in the same inflammatory strain, and seem to have but one object—to stimulate discontent and generate disloyalty. Clerical letters in those papers powerfully aid in producing the same result—a conviction that the government under which we live is incurably bad, that its disposition towards Ireland is evil, that its policy is iniquitous, and that nothing just or beneficent is to be ever expected from it.

The ignorant people who are subjected to this teaching from week to week, who see those gross misrepresentations in print, and find them authenticated by the most popular of their spiritual guides, very naturally come to the conclusion that there is no remedy for this state of things except the overthrow of the government, the breaking of the British yoke, and the establishment of an Irish republic. The whole teaching of the national press, from the Dublin Nation down to the Connaught Ranger, points continually to this issue. The inevitable effect of the constant application of such stimulants is a predisposition in a considerable portion of the poorer classes to catch at any hope, however visionary, of a revolution, which would at once change their condition, and usher in a reign of prosperity, freedom, and independence for the Irish nation, by which they understand the Roman Catholic peasantry, excluding the Protestants, the aristocracy, the professions, the merchants, the middle classes, and nearly all the population but the proletarian mass.

Sentenced to Death.—At the Victoria Assizes held at Lindsay last week, William English was arraigned on a charge of committing a rape upon the person of Mary Ann Hanna an unmarried woman about sixty-five years of age, who resides near the village of Omemee. The offence was clearly proven on the oath of the prosecutrix and several other witnesses, and the prisoner was shown to have exercised great violence and succeeded in his purpose, notwithstanding the most determined resistance on part of the woman. The jury found him guilty, and Chief Justice Draper, who presided, sentenced English to be executed on the 20th of December next, urging him at the same time to seek Executive clemency at the earliest moment.

, A Deputation from Victoria waited upon the Attorney-General West on Saturday last to intercede for the sparing of this man's life. Mr. Macdonald was reticent, and gave the Deputation very little encouragement. It was not his business; it is the special prerogative of the Crown, (vested in the hands of Sir John Michel) to commute the sentence of the law. It is not, however, probable that the wretched man will be hanged.

ANOTHER DEATH SENTENCE.

William Bigg was tried at the Prince Edward Assizes, last week, on the capital charge of committing a rape upon the person of a young girl named Williams. The case was clearly made out against the prisoner for whom the plea of insanity was unsuccessfully set up, and the jury found him guilty. The prisoner had just before been convicted of the crime of cutting the throat of a horse. Chief Justice Draper, who presided, sentenced him to be executed on the 18th of December next.

Military Movements.—Our evening contemporary has the following:—"It is reported that one of the Rifle regiments now serving in Canada will shortly be transferred to Halifax, to replace the 2nd battalion of the 17th regiment, which has sailed thence in the Duncan to suppress the Jamaica riots, and that one or more regiments will be sent out from England to Canada to take charge of various fortified posts along the frontier. This may be the rumor alluded to in Friday's telegram about five regiments.

THE BELLEVILLE COUNTERFEITERS.

It is considered probable that the counterfeiting gang discovered in the neighborhood of Belleville will not be tried at the present Assizes. Mr. Armstrong, the detective, who is the principal witness against them will not be able to be present. It is said that he was set upon at Maitland by three ruffians, and severely beaten, so as to place his life in danger. Full particulars of the occurrence have not yet been received.

The Post Office at Oshawa was burned last week. The contents of the Post Office were saved, but the private effects of the postmaster, Mr. Keller, suffered considerably.

Departure of the Attorney General West.—The Hon. John A. Macdonald has gone down to Ottawa to attend a meeting of the Executive Council this day. The Hon. Alex. Campbell left town for a like purpose. This Meeting of the Executive Council is the first held in Ottawa.

Winter.—When the first snow fell a week ago, we all pooh-poohed it, said it was a flurry, and that lots of fine weather would come afterwards, but we have had only one Indian Summer day, and whether we shall have another this year looks very doubtful, judging from the present wintry weather.

New York, Nov. 5.

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.

THE FREEMASONS AND THE POPE.

The freemasons of Lyons have published a reply to the Pope's allution against freemasonry. It is addressed to the 'Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion.' We extract from it the following passages:

'Such is a faithful analysis of your allocution of September 25. It omits nothing—not even the appeal to the secular arm, and the not very Christian wish to see us crushed for the good of the church. Such an attack would justify a virulent reply. Ours shall be calm. We have the consciousness of the justice of our cause and the probity of our intentions and our acts. Be good enough to hear. In our noble France and in our time nobody is condemned unheard. In Rome, to its shame, it is otherwise. Perhaps you would have cited us to your bar. The law of freemasonry, of which you are doubtless ignorant, would have replied for us. Its first article is literally as follows:—'Freemasonry, an institution essentially philanthropic philosophic and progressive, has for its object the investigation of truth, the study of universal morals, science and art, and the exercise of benevolence.' Its second is this:—'In the high position which it occupies, freemasonry respects the religious faith and the political opinions of each of its members, but it formally prohibits in its assemblies all discussions of religious or political subjects, having for its aim controversy as to different religions or criticism of the civil authority and the different forms of government.' Is it necessary for us to explain our symbols? In our opinion liberty is an imprescriptive right which hasits absolute limitation in the liberty of others.—You call all men brethern, and we need not inform you that egotism is a short-sighted kind of cleverness. A reciprocal affection ought to unite men; they owe one another mutual aid; we remind them that the rights of each have a rigorous equivalent which is called duty. We believe that we possess a sufficiently precise idea of what is just and what is unjust. For us the end never justifies the means. We reckon by thousands our adherents and our lodges. If this sketch of our doctrine is untrue it will call forth numerous denials. We await the result. 'Why,' said the freemasons, in conclusion, 'reproach us for holding our meetings with closed doors when you know the moment we shall possess the liberty of assembling, like that which the churches possess our doors will be opened never to be closed again."

THE BLANSHARD MURDER.

The particulars of this case will be remembered by our readers. On the morning of the 10th of April last the body of a young man named Geo. Wellington Hatton was found dead on the railway track in the township of Blanshard, county of Perth, the state of the ground in the vicinity showing that there had been a scuffle. The body had evidently lain there for some time, and, at first conjecture was at fault as to who the guilty party or parties were. Suspicion, however, finally settled upon a man named John Hamilton and his two sons James and Hugh, and they were arrested. It was known that the father had frequently threatened to take Hatton's life because he had inveigled a young man named Kelsey, a friend of the Hamiltons, to the United States and there sold him into the Federal army. The strongest testimony against the prisoners, however, was given by one Alexander Mitchell, who, on the night of the 7th April, while in his stable heard a scuffle on the railway track near his house as if some one was being choked. Shortly afterwards he saw several persons coming along the railway and recognized them to be Hamilton and his two sons. On the following morning he saw the elder Hamilton walking down the railway to the spot where the murder was committed, acting as if he desired to conceal something and labouring under a good deal of excitement. An axe-handle was found near the place, and with this the murder has no doubt been done. The trial of the prisoners took place at Stratford on Monday before Justice John Wilson, when the facts above stated were elicited, the whole case against the prisoners being entirely of circumstantial evidence. Mr. Harrison argued strongly against its incompleteness, and produced two witnesses, one of them being another son of Hamilton's, who swore that he was in his own house the whole of the night of the 7th, and could not therefore have done the deed charged. The jury, nevertheless, after being locked up for a night, found the elder prisoner guilty and his sons not guilty. The learned judge, who said he quite agreed with the verdict, then in a solemn manner passed the sentence of the law upon Hamilton, who was condemned to death on the 18th of December next. The unhappy man received the sentence with raised hands and an expression of despair.—Leader.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

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.

AN EXPLANATION BY M. FERRAULT

Montreal, Nov. 3.

M. Ferrault writes to a city paper that referred to his speech on Sunday that he has been imposed upon. He gives the following explanation of his remarks:

'After explaining how the Quebec scheme had been defeated by the bold stand of New Brunswick, I went on to show that its adoption by the Parliament of Canada was followed by most serious consequence; that the scheme had been proposed by the government as a measure of defence; that its main objects were the building of fortifications, the organization of a large militia force, the building of a costly military road from Halifax to Quebec, and the combining of the whole strength of the British provinces to resist the United States. The confederation scheme had created a hostile feeling towards Canada among our neighbors; and to reduce our means of building on their borders a large military power they were repealing the reciprocity treaty sending twelve gunboats to the waters of the upper lakes, and winking at the Fenian movement.'

Mr. Seward's despatch to the American Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, regarding Mexico, out of which so much was made by the New York correspondent of the London Times, proves to have been a very harmless affair. Instead of being an ultimatum, it was a very gentle remonstrance. Congress, Mr. Seward feared, might be a little more exacting than the Government. That's all.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Walking in the Ways of their Fathers.—In the colony of Victoria the Legislative Assembly vote "Ayes" and "Noes;" but in the Upper House, the Legislative Council, the votes are "Content" and "Not Content."

FREEMASONS AND THE POPE.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Courier.

Sir,—In a letter to the Courier of yesterday, signed "Tubal Cain," Catholics are charged with telling the secrets of Freemasonry at confession to the priests. I, as a Catholic and Freemason, most unhesitatingly tell "Tubal Cain" that it is a vile slander; and that there is not a shadow of truth in his assertion, which is only the fabrication of his own brain. If he is a Mason (which I do not believe,) I would advise him (as a brother) to go to a lodge of instruction, and make himself acquainted with the principles of Freemasonry, and then he will not write such nonsense again.

Yours, &c.,

Oct. 17, 1865. Emanuel.

The Cholera in Europe.—By the late mail from England we learn that no fresh cases of cholera had appeared in Epping, and doubt was expressed whether the cases already reported were really Asiatic cholera or diseases caused by a pond of stagnant water in the place. No new cases were reported in any part of England. In Paris the epidemic had considerably decreased. The Moniteur referred to it for the first time on the 20th ult. It considers it very satisfactory that the mass of the population were by no means disquieted, and that there was no necessity, as on former occasions, to seek to re-assure them. In Madrid the cholera had almost entirely disappeared.

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.

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 cloaned 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 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 indicationsare 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.

A Bed of Quartz in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.—The Paris Temps mentions a letter received from an Italian engineer, announcing that the workmen employed in piercing Mont Cenis had come upon a bed of extremely hard quartz, which turned the edge of the best tempered steel, and it was feared that this obstacle might retard the opening of the tunnel for four years. As long ago as the month of May or June, the engineers were expecting to come upon quartz, but as geological surveys of the mountain had long since been made, the impediment must to a certain extent have been reckoned upon. Perhaps the quartz has proved harder than was expected, but early in the year they were lucky in finding an unusually soft vein of rock. It is to be observed that foreign engineers have expressed an opinion that the tunnel will take longer to complete than the sanguine Italian managers anticipate. It is satisfactory to think that the summit railway is likely to be made before the end of next year, shortening the passage of the mountain.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. James Caird, who has been making a tour in Holland, supplies information respecting the extent of the disease in that country, such as is not procurable in the case of England. Mr. Caird says the disease has been two months in Holland, and the panic created by it in the country, whose chief wealth is in cattle, has been far less than is believed. Up to the last official statement 3,319 animals had been attacked, of which 1,149 died, 674 were slaughtered, 717 recovered, and the remainder were under treatment. So in proportion to the whole number of cattle in the country less than three in every one thousand had yet been attacked by disease, and not two in one thousand have perished.

Off for Kingston—The Culprit Claypole Makes a Desperate Effort to Escape.—The convicted felons, Schram, Claypole and Kerr, left London on Saturday last, for the Penitentiary, in charge of the Sheriff's officers. On the way thither, when near St. Mary's Station, the prisoner Claypole made a desperate attempt to regain his liberty by jumping from the cars and taking to the woods. The train was immediately stopped and three men started in pursuit, but only succeeded in recapturing the fugitive after a hard chase, the train being delayed a full hour in consequence of the occurrence. It appears that Schram and Kerr were handcuffed and shackled together, while Claypole was simply hand-cuffed alone.

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 handsome values by the process well known on change.

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 29¼, and 2 31¼. The track was heavy and a high wind blowing during the race.

The steamer North Star has arrived from Norfolk.

New York, Nov. 7th.

The Time's Washington special says there is no official information of Wirtz's sentence. There is good grounds for belief that he is sentenced to death and approved by the Judge Advocate and the President. The final decision of the President to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life will be made public Wednesday or Thursday.

, Later information states that the President has approved the sentence, and that Wirz is to be hanged immediately.

Montreal, Nov. 6th.

The question of addmitting 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.

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.

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

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.

VETERINIARY COLLEGE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, U.C.

PROFESSORS:

Andrew Smith, V.S., Edinburgh, Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals.
D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Materia Medica.
James Bovell, M.D., Animal Physiology.
Geo. Buckland, University College, History, Breeding and Management of the Domesticated Animals.
Mr. Smith's Class for Anatomical Demonstration, including Dissection, for Professional Students, will commence Nov. 20th, 1865.

A course of familiar instruction in the Science and Practice of Agriculture, and of the Veterinary Art, specially adapted to young men intended for, or engaged in Canadian farming, will commence January 16th, 1866, and extend over six weeks. In this Department Professor Buckland will receive assistance (in addition to the above) from the Professors of Chemistry, Geology, Natural History and Meteorology, in University College. This course is free.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing

H. C. THOMSON,
Secretary,
Board of Agriculture, U.C.

Toronto, Nov. 3, 1865. 259

FRUIT!

CROP 1865.

THE "DEODAR" has arrived at Quebec, with New Crop Fruit,

DIRECT FROM MALAGA,

which we offer

FOR SALE

delivered

In Montreal or Here,

in lots to suit buyers.

6622 Boxes Layer Raisins,
1077 hlf. do do do,
1108 qr. do do do,
2803 Boxes MR do,
712 hlf. do do do,
920 qr. do do do,
20 Kegs Sultana do,
850 Boxes Figs,
Oranges, Lemons,
377 Bars Lead.

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Kingston, 19th Oct., 1865. 244

Small Farm to Rent or Sell.

WILL be Rented or Sold, a fine Farm of Fifty Acres, within seven miles of Kingston, being part of Lot 14 in the 2nd Concession of Pittsburgh. There is an excellent stone house on the premises, with good barn and outhouses, orchard, well of water, &c., &c. The whole in excellent order. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

RICHARD GENGE.

Barriefield, Oct. 16th, 1865. tf242 w

Farm to Let,

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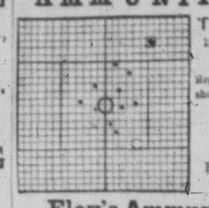

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