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.

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.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor!"

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

G. R., Toronto, with rem.

Although nothing more than rascally inroads into Canada for plunder need be apprehended from the Fenians in the United States, yet the Government is taking every means in its power to prevent any disturbance of the peace, by increasing the number of regiments in Upper Canada, and by placing the Volunteers and Militia in a state of efficiency and readiness. That the danger of these inroads has been greatly exaggerrated we firmly believe, yet it would be imprudent wholly to disregard the signs of the times. Prevention is better than cure. Any idea of these rascals approaching Canada by water is out of the question at this late season of the year, unless at the extreme end of the Province; but when the ice takes, it is possible that a few hundreds of miscreants, sheltered and encouraged by the enemies of Great Britain in the States, may make a dash upon the towns between Kingston and Montreal and plunder the Banks and Merchant Stores. This the rascals may do, but nothing more. Should any of them be caught, a very possible contingency, they will be strung up like dogs. The hanging of a dozen would act then as it did in 1838, when the Yankee Sympathisers invaded Upper Canada.—That emeute was speedily put down. The hanging did good.

The two Regiments of Foot and the Battery of Royal Artillery to be sent to Upper Canada will strengthen the Regulars here; and the calling out of the nine Companies of Volunteers, to be placed in detachments of one Company each in sundry villages along the Frontier, will protect the more exposed parts of Upper Canada from invasion.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT.—Among other things done at the Meeting of the Executive Council, was an order passed calling out Nine Companies of the Volunteers to be stationed in Companies along the Frontier; at the same time the Volunteer Force was put directly under the orders of the Commander of the Forces. There is no present reason to believe that a Company will be taken from Kingston.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

SIXTH DAY.
Monday, Nov. 13.

The Court opened this morning at ten o'clock, His Lordship G. W. Gwynne, Esq., Q.C., presiding.

DEACON ET AL VS. BREDEN.—This was the first case called. It is an action brought by Mr. Robert Deacon and Dr. Robison against Mr. William Breden of this city, the former being executors of the estate of the late Rev. W. M. Herchmer, to recover damages for the waste and trespass on a lot of 197 acres, partly wooded, (No. 21 in the 2nd concession of the township of Kingston). The lot in question was leased to the defendant in 1853 by the deceased Mr. Herchmer, the lease being made out for five years, the farm to be only used for legitimate farming purposes. In 1858 the farm was again let for five years. During the latter occupation, or during the winters of 1859, '60 and '61, the defendant's men cut some 500 cords of wood, which the plaintiffs contend was for purposes of sale; and also that although so much timber was cut, it was only the best timber, the real worth of the lot that was taken, and the farm was still left no more advanced towards clearance than when first leased to defendant. The plaintiffs therefore in the interest of the heirs of the late Mr. Herchmer, bring the action to recover the value of this timber. The defendant is also sued for using a house on the farm for the purposes of storing grain, and allowing it to go to wreck for want of repairs. The defendant contends that the house was untenantable, as it bore the name of being haunted, and that no wood was cut but for Mr. Breden's own use, or what Mr. Herchmer, who was very charitable, ordered to be given to poor persons living near by. Mr. B. M. Britton and Mr. J. Parke for the plaintiffs; Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., for defendant. Verdict for

The jury retired at half-past four o'clock, and had not come into Court when our reporter left.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills for the following cases:—The Queen vs. Patrick Fogarty, assault with intent; the Queen vs. Wm. Vanorder, Forgery.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

The Editor's Table.—No. 417.

The undermentioned Magazines and Pamphlets have been received:—

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION. Hamilton. 12mo. pp. 80.

JOURNAL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF UPPER CANADA for November. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. 75 cents.

THE GENESEE FARMER for November. J. Harris, Rochester. 75 cents.

THE CANADA FARMER for November. G. Brown, Toronto. $1.

JOURNAL DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE pour Octobre et Novembre. E. Senecal, Montreal. $1.

FRENCH BRANDY.

All kinds of good things get on 'Our Table' occasionally, as it were, by necromancy. Our weekly Book Notice of this week would have been longer, had it not happened that a bottle of French Brandy was kindly placed on 'Our Table,' side by side with the Magazines, &c., to notice. Instead of testing the merits of the works before us, we tested the quality of the Brandy. Is there necessity to say another word? Yes—two or three words more. This French Brandy, of Martell's Brand, was particularly good—'neat as imported,' as the Londoners say; scarcely to be matched out of Kingston, and in Kingston only, at the Italian Warehouse of Mr. J. J. Hamilton, King Street; who having been long rendered famous by the sale of his excellent Ales and Porter, now desires to be equally well-known by the goodness of his Foreign Liquors.

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

This is a splendid number. The principal engraving, 'Mapa, Papa,' is one of great beauty. For many years "Peterson's Magazine" has had a larger circulation than any other monthly in the United States. In 1866 it will be greatly improved; the reading matter will be increased, and each number will contain a Double-Size Steel Fashion Plate, elegantly colored, with from four to six figures—making "Peterson's" the cheapest in the world. The terms will remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for $8, eight copies for $12, or fourteen copies for $20. To every person getting up a club (at these rates,) the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE for November. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. One Shilling Sterling.

See Advertising Columns.

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

ORIGIN OF THE RECENT DISTURBANCES—MASSACRE, FIGHTING, AND HANGING—THE REVOLT EFFECTUALLY PUT DOWN.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Havana, Oct. 31.

The scene of the disturbance in Jamaica is around Morante Bay, which is the part of of the island nearest Hayti and is in the District of St. Thomas. Lately, previous to the dreadful slaughter committed by the furious mob, there had been a dispute between some sailors of the navy and the police; but this was promptly stopped by the Government. The succeeding events are of a more serious character, and are authoritatively declared to be a decided and marked rebellion.

The first alarm was given by a letter, dated Oct. 11, read in the Commercial Exchange of Kingston, from Hon. W. Georges, of Morante Bay, announcing that the writer was wounded by two bullets, in his legs and that Hon. Baron Von Ketelhodt, the magistrate of St. Thomas East, Dr. Gerard, C. Price, S. Cook and Rev. Mr. Herschell had been killed. The Baron is afterward mentioned arriving in Kingston on a steamer; so he escaped at least with his life.

The beginning of the outbreak is thus described:—On the 7th it was said that the people were greatly enraged, especially at an arrest. Sunday passed and on Monday the magistrates issued warrants for the arrest of twenty persons who had figured on Saturday in the rescue; but the police were overpowered and secured with their own handcuffs, being held as hostages. On the next day three hundred men armed with swords left Dumfries and appeared in Stony Gut, where they held a secret meeting in the Baptist Church. Previous meetings had been held the night before at the house of a man named Grant, called by the insurgents Captain Grant.

The magistrate wrote at once to the Governor at Spanish Town, and also to Bath for a company of volunteers. The volunteers arrived on Wednesday, which was the day for the sessions. All was tranquil till 3 o'clock, and the magistrates were about to retire, when a cry of a woman was heard, 'Here the people are coming.' From the windows of the court house could be perceived a furious mob of four or five hundred persons rushing down the main street to the Police Station. In they rushed, seized the guns, swords and powder, and triumphantly hurried on to the court house. The local magistrate caught up the 'Riot Act,' which he read amidst a storm of stones and bricks; the volunteers were ordered to fire, and when the smoke rolled away several of the rioters were seen dead or wounded.

Then came a momentary pause when the mob rushed furiously on the handful of volunteers, who fought bravely. Over the railroad climbed the assailants, and an obstinate effort was made to break open the door. In the meantime the volunteers had succeeded in retreating into the building, and set to work to barricade it, trying also to save the portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the conflagration with which the edifice and schoolhouse were threatened. Every soldier who looked out of the windows was received with bullets, which he returned. The schoolhouse was soon in flames, but the wind for a time saved the Court-house. Two of the magistrates who tried to escape through a window, were at once killed by the besiegers. In this confusion each member of the court tried to escape as he could. All took refuge in the fort, when it was discovered that the raw volunteers who defended it had been overcome. The roof was now on fire. At the the request of the Rev Mr. Herschel a prayer was offered up. Scarcely was it concluded when the bullets came dashing through the windows, wounding the stipendiary magistrate, the Hon. Mr. Georges, and the child of the inspector.

Down came the roof, and to leave the place was imperative. Mr. McCommack was dashed to pieces against a cannon lying on the steps. Another rushed out with a sword, whilst the mob shouted, Now we have the Baron, kill him! kill him!" and loud shouts announced their satisfied vengeence. Others perished, and after having mutilated the Inspector, they were going to kill his child, but some women succeeded in saving it. The tongue of the clergyman was cut out, and the Baron's fingers were similarly treated. The volunteers fought well and dearly sold their lives. Not New Zealanders or Indians could have shown more cruel ferocity that the insurgents.

The storm of riot then rushed on to the District of the Valley, and news of the atrocities there committed soon arrived. Great numbers of refugees had arrived at Kingston.

In Hordley the Government House was attacked. In it a number of women and children had sought refuge. The inhabitants at once armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons, boldly withstood the rioters, and killing some, had succeeded in holding the others at bay. From that locality the following despatch was received by the Governor:—"The rebellion increases. The Court-house is in flames. The women are in the Government-house. Help—troops. A gubboat can lie off Holland Bay. Do not lose time."

Troops were at once sent to the scene of confusion, and reinforcements as rapidly as possible, whilst the Governor hurried to the spot. Three hundred soldiers of the 5th Royals arrived at Kingston from Newcastle, whilst the inhabitants of that place were being rapidly enrolled as volunteers, a troop of volunteer cavalry having already left for Rock Fort. As the Wolverine steamed out of Morante Bay, she met the Ardent, from Nassau, and directed her to proceed at once to Barbadoes for troops.

Forty of the insurgents have already been hanged, and so has the policeman, who favoured the escape of the rebel leader, Paul Boyle. This latter has surprised most who knew him, for he was always considered as pacific and jovial in his character. Of another leader, Grant, it is also said he was always very sensible, and one of the supporters of the acts of the local committee, of which he was a member.

Gen. O'Connol writes that Captain Luke marched upon Port Morante, expecting to find the rebels in force, but found no opposition; a gunboat, however, found a mob of 800, mostly women, employed in setting fire to the house of Mr. Duffers; some 32 pounders scattered them. On the 5th Capt. Luke was ordered to Bath, and with the detachment there to proceed to Hordley, Hall and Golden Grove, to protect the women and children above mentioned. The distance from Port Morante to Bath is seven miles and thence to Golden Grove five; after caring for the safety of the women and children, to proceed by the coast to Port Morante. Among the clergymen murdered is Rev. Mr. Foote, a venerable and excellent man.

As the Governor, Attorney-General and other officials were about to leave for where their presence was required, the Wolverine entered the bay, having on board twenty-one prisoners, but as martial law had been declared whence they came, they were ordered back to be tried there. The whole of Surrey County, except Kingston, has been placed under that law.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

It is understood in legal circles that all attempts to procure a reprieve for the convict Stanislas Barreau have failed of success, and that the law is left to take its course on the 17th inst.

DOUBLE GUARD.—We are informed that last night a double guard was placed over the armoury and at the Barracks in Toronto. Although we don't believe that the Fenians will ever do much harm here, still, "prevention is better than cure."

CORPORAL OF GUARD TAKEN PRISONER.—The first night the guard was set over the armoury, in Toronto, after posting sentries, the men who composed the main guard, thinking that some sausages and beer would not do them any harm during their long and tiresome watch, despatched two of their number to procure the desired supplies. Accordingly, the corporal of the guard for time being, in company with a private, repaired to a saloon near by, and having purchased what they wanted, started back with the full expectation of having a jolly time watching the Fenians. Their return, however, proved very different from what they expected. They got over the fence, but had not proceeded far when they were brought to a "halt," by the sentry on duty, who would not be satisfied till he had arrested the delinquents. This will prove a good warning to others not to desert their posts even for sausages and beer.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

A YANKEE GENERAL.—Washington, Nov. 9th.—The sentence in the case of Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Briscoe, Colonel of the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, tried by court martial, upon the charges of larceny, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, has just been promulgated from the War Department.—The order concludes as follows:

'And the Court does therefore sentence him, Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Briscoe, to be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the United States service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government; that he forfeit all pay and allowance now due, or which may become due to him, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place of confinement as the Secretary of War may direct, for and during the term of five years.'

The findings and sentence are approved and confirmed, but in view of the high testimonials to the former good character and gallantry of General Briscoe, by Generals Meade, Hancock, Stoneman, Gibbons, Terry and Sickles, so much of the sentence as imposes confinement is remitted, by order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen'l.

By order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Briscoe was this morning discharged from custody.

THE telegraph has ever and anon been giving us ominous inklings of a forthcoming despatch which, it was said, was being prepared by Secretary Seward, relative to the Alabama ravages, recently discussed by Earl Russell and Mr. Adams. These inklings generally smacked of war or something else very dreadful. It now appears that all this was mere nonsense. The Russell-Adams correspondence had been several weeks in the hands of the Government before it was published, and Mr. Seward's reply is six weeks gone.—We are happy to be able to add that the tenor of the reply seems to have been pacific. It becomes more apparent every day that no serious difficulty will arise out of the matter.

A humorous writer in the Chicago Post describes how he got out of a bad scrape in the Police Court, in the following manner:—The next morning the Judge of the Court sent for me. I went down, and he received me cordially. Said he had heard of the wonderful things I had accomplished at Bryan Hall, and was proud of me. I was a promising young man, and all that. Then he offered a toast—"Guilty or not guilty?" I responded in a brief but eloquent speech, setting forth the importance of the occasion that brought us together. After the usual ceremonies, I loaned the city ten dollars.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

We take the following extract from the speech of Capt. Rynders, delivered on the hustings, a few days ago, at New York, as reported by the Tribune. The Captain had just proceeded to say the reason he left old Tammany was because she forsook the principles of the Democratic party, &c., when he was interrupted by a

Voice—How about the Fenians?

Captain—I shall come to that presently. Don't interrupt me. As I was about to observe.

Voice [amid cries of 'Put him out!'] Dry up! How about the Fenians?

Captain—I am never uncivil to anybody, but if that dirty, low-lived, contemptible scoundrel does'nt shut up his jaw, I'll come there and kick him. Don't call him to order. He does'nt know what 'order' is. He thinks it means something to eat, and therefore opens his mouth like a damned fool.—[Laughter.] One good kick is worth an ocean of advice to such a miserable unlicked cub.

This strong but dignified reproof had the effect of partially quieting the Fenian, who thereafter only disturbed the Captain at irregular intervals.

We think it is well to direct the attention of the Canadian Government to a series of inflammatory telegrams, about Fenianism and the feelings of the Canadians thereto, which from that time to time appear in the New York papers, and particularly on the mornings of departure of the steamers for Europe. These telegrams are dated from Toronto. We understand they are not sent by the Montreal Company's line but by a new one called the 'Provincial,' which is a private enterprise, not a chartered Company. Is not the uttering of seditious and inflammatory information utterly false in this case, but still of a nature to invite or incite Fenian forays, an offence which should be punished? That generally well informed paper the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, among others has been so much imposed upon as to publish a long and foolish article about the errors and weakness of the Canadians in view of a Fenian invasion. We are glad to see that the Toronto Leader with just indignation denies that any one connected with that journal has written and forwarded these telegrams.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

By the latest mail from England we learn that the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners in Dublin has been issued. It is directed by Justices Keogh and Fitzgerald, who are Roman Catholics and who cannot therefore be suspected of having any prejudice against the prisoners. The court will sit on the 27th November and on the same day another special commission will open in Cork for the trial of the parties arrested in that city. They will all be tried on the charge of high treason, treason felony or the administration of unlawful oaths. The indictments are exceedingly voluminous but copies of them and of the informations which have been printed, will be supplied to the prisoners, in time for them to prepare their defence. They have indeed already been put into possession of the latter. At Dublin the prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Brewster, Q. C., Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q. C., Mr. Charles E. Barry, Q. C., Mr. James Murphy, and Mr. Edward Betagh. The counsel for the defence will be Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C., Mr. William J. Sidney, Q. C., Mr. R. Dowse, Q. C., Mr. George Waters, and Mr. Michael O'Loughlen instructed by Messrs. Edward A. Ennis and John Lawless. It is stated that Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., declined to be professionally engaged in the case, because when Attorney-General he conducted in Tralee and Cork the prosecution of the members of the Phœnix conspiracy, which was in many respects similar to the Fenian conspiracy, and that capacity gave expression to certain opinions, which might become the subject of comment or observation.—At Queenstown on the a man who gave his name as Alfred M. Williams was brought before the magistrates. He was arrested on board the steamship City of Limerick, for having a revolver and Fenian documents in his possession. They were found after a search, the prisoner having previously denied to the police that he had any firearms—Williams represented himself as a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the Boston Pilot and the Taunton Gazette. The American consul offered to testify that he was no Fenian but an American citizen, but the prisoner was nevertheless remanded for a week. Another man named Wm. Mackay, arrested on board the Virginia at the same place, was committed for trial. There is only another item of Fenian news of interest. Mr. T. Clarke Luby has brought an action against Mr. Strongo, police magistrate, for trespass in entering his house and taking possession of his goods, chattles, &c., as registered proprietor of the Irish People.

Hamilton is proverbially "ambitious."—Her ambition has unfortunately just met with a disappointment. The City Council and Board of Trade, some time ago, addressed a memorial to the Home Government, praying that influence might be used with the Washington authorities for the creation of an American Consulate for Hamilton. The reply of Mr. Cardwell was received from the Governor's Secretary on Friday, intimating that it would be wholly inconsistent with practice to apply to a foreign government for the creation of a new consulate.

THE VALUE OF STRAW.—Mr. Mechi, 'irrepressible' as the negro, has reappeared in new grandeur after being, as people thought, lost in the depths of the Unity Bank. He is greater than ever at Tiptree-hall; still ready to show his farm and develop his plans to all comers, still giving in the newspapers his views as a practical man on long fallows, deep ploughing, and the whole res rustica. We do not plough half deep enough; if we did, should be less troubled with weeds, and so should should save a good many millions a year. We still, despite all the drilling, sow our corn too thickly. Mr Mechi only allows half a peck to the acre, and gets 52 bushels—about four hundred and sixteenfold; but then he selects his seed. His latest bit of advice is aboutstraw: don't sell sell it off your farm not even if you live near a town and can buy manure instead. Feed your stock on what you don't want for litter. Ah, master, you couldn't keep half the beasts you do if you didn't give 'em straw, says Mr. Mechi's man to him. In wheat straw, he says, there is 32 per cent. of starch—no inconsiderable element in forming fat—besides the more or less useful mineral ingredients which we know help to build up the halm. The French have long made a good deal of use of straw. The little Norman and Percheron stallions which, with a great deal of amusing whinnying and biting, whirl those big buses from one end of Paris to the other, eat very little else till they get their heavy evening meal; and no one would wish to see horses in better condition. One sometimes fancies a little starving might do them good.—Pall-Mall Gazette.

SOUND DOCTRINE FOR CANADA—"PA AS YE GO."—This little maxim has bin modestly at the sarviss of the wurld for ages supported by no pertickler pretenshums tew rheteriek, cadense, or pompus perlon, but brimfull and running over with praktikal philosphee and plebeian sense, adapted tew the latitude and longtitude of every human kritter. It kontains within its fore blessid monasilliables an analasis ov welth; it is fortin's steppin stone, and a letter of credit nun kan distrust wherever it goes. It is the right hower of ekonomee and maid ov honnur tew pleasure—fills the day hours with kwiet and refreshment, the baliff from the nite dreem. "Pay as yu go," and yu wil kno how fast yure a going, how far yu have gone, and when it is time tew stop. Tradesmen will bow when they meet yu, and det with its hungry wolf tred will starve on your trail. "Pay as yu go" tempers luxury and chastens want, addis dignity tew the poor man, and grease tew the rich man, wrongs noh-and is justiss tew all. Here is the philosopher's stone here is a motto for manhood; here is a leaven for enny seized lump. Young man, pay as yu go, and whin yu git old yu will not depart from it; other varlues will sartinly cluster about yu; and whin natur hands in her last bill yu will be awl the better prepared to "pa as yu go."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.—Yesterday was the second day of the Indian Summer in this part of Canada. Very little fall ploughing has been done, and should this weather continue the farmers may get through their work. The Ploughing Match of the Township of Pittsburgh, which had to be postponed on account of the frost, will now take place, tho' no day is yet named.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sandy Hook, Nov. 13.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 1st via Queenstown 2nd inst., has arrived off this point. Her dates are four days later.

The steamship City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

The steamer Bremen, from New York arrived at Southampton on the 31st.

The steamer North America, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

It is stated that Spain intends to take energetic measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—Cotton declined 1d, closing with an upward tendency; sales for three days 16,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions steady. Produce steady. The Liverpool markets were closed on Tuesday.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—The National Company's screw steamer Scotland, was to leave Liverpool on the afternoon of the 1st, for New York via Queenstown.

The City of London passed Crookhaven at 2.30 p. m. of 31st.

The Bremen arrived at Southampton very early on the morning of the 1st.

Still no official announcement concerning the Ministry arrangements.

Clarendon is certain to be Foreign Minister.

The Globe contains forbearance for the reconstructed Ministry until enabled to lay before Parliament a programme upon the satisfactory character of which its existence will depend.

The daily News fully expects a Government Reform Bill.

New York, Nov. 12.

No new cases of cholera on board the Atlantic. It is hoped the disease will soon entirely disappear.

The Tunisian Embassy will leave Boston on Wednesday the 22nd for Halifax, and thence for Rome.

J. C. Nichols, agent for an extensive Spanish house, arrived last evening, being one of 14 passengers who sailed in the brig Mary Ann from Havana. The vessel was wrecked off Frying Pan, and he and nine others were taken in the first mate's boat and after four days of peril were picked up and kindly treated by the officers of the brig Brazil and brought to this port. Four of this party died, one of them a female.

Father Point, Nov. 12, 9 p.m.

There is nothing of the steamship Belgian, from Liverpool 2nd, via Londonderry 3rd. Weather cold and snowing.

San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 11.

Considerable anxiety is manifested on account of the non arrival of the steamer Constitution, now two days over due, with passengers that left New York per Ocean Queen Oct. 16th. It is feared the Ocean Queen may have met with a disaster while passing the West India Islands during the storm on the 22nd of October.

New York, Nov. 11.—The executive officers of the Fenian Brotherhood have engaged a spacious mansion in the upper city as headquarters. The President and the different bureaus will move into it next week. The Express says the present organization is not intended for the government of the future Irish Republic, but only to aid the Irish patriots in their struggle for independence, by arms, money, &c.

New York, Nov. 11.—A Calcutta letter, of Sept 22nd, says the cholera broke out on Sept 8th, on board the ship Young Mechanic, for Boston, and on the 9th Capt McLean, the second mate, and three sailors died. Five sailors who survived were sent to the hospital.

Washington, Nov 11.—Wertz's grave is the southern one of a row of five in the following order:—Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold, Atzerott and Wertz.

Official reports received at the State Department, represent that the present year has thus far proved disastrous to Syria agriculturally, for nearly every green thing was devoured by the locusts, in many parts of the country, during the spring; and this evil was followed by a murrain, which carried of, in some places 75 per cent of the cattle.

The cholera is still at work at Damascus, Horan and Aleppo.

The mortality at Samaria has been estimated 2,000, and at Jaffa at 1,000.

The malady still lingers in Beruf, but has lost its epidemic form.

A Consul at Paris says there is no longer any doubt that the cholera has commenced its ravages in that city.

Reports from Florence to the State Department represent that the cholera has greatly diminished in the southern and eastern portions of the Italian Kingdom.

Montreal, Nov. 11.

A number of volunteers are to be sent to the frontier to check raids. There will not be so many as were sent last winter. They will be stationed, as single companies, along the frontier west of this.

The Volunteer force over this country is to be made as efficient as possible, so as to be ready to move to points threatened.

To have the militia properly organized, two assistant adjutants-general and two deputy assistants will be appointed temporarily for section. The whole plan will be in the next Gazette.

The position of the regulars is to be altered. The 60th goes to London on Tuesday, and other changes will follow, so as to protect the western frontier.

The frontier near here also needs watching. The Huntingdon Gleaner states that the Fenians had a ball in Malone at which very inflammatory speeches were made.

The petition of Barreau to President Johnson has resulted in Mr. Seward's most cautiously asking that the execution be delayed until inquiry can be made as to whether intercession should be made by the President. All the documents were sent to him through Sir Frederick Bruce. The Administration declined to grant a reprief, as that is never done, unless followed by commutation.

The wife of Captain Voligny, living at Terrebonne, on retiring to bed on Thursday last, was blowing out a Camphene lamp when it exploded, setting her dress on fire. She lingered till next morning. The Captain was here at the time. The flags on the Richelieu steamer are at half mast.

The Grand Trunk have advanced the salaries of deserving employes.

Incendiary annoymous letters are being sent to several citizens.

The Council is to employ a staff of scavengers.

Brown, the burglar, nearly escaped from Beauharnois gaol by cutting the iron bars of the windows.

Upper Canada merchants are fast paying debt here.

A bald, eagle caught in the St. John's river, weighs 18 pounds.

Snow remains.

THE VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT.

A telegram was received by Colonel Denison on Saturday from the Adjutant-General's Department ordering him to select from his battalion a captain, two subalterns, and a company of 65 men for service on the frontier. It is propable that telegrams of a similar kind have been sent to other parts of Province; for at the meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday last at Montreal, it was resolved to place the whole Militia and Volunteer Force of the Province at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, who will, as he deems necessary, call into active service the force required to preserve the frontier from sudden attack. And, indeed, it is understood that nine full companies are immediately to be sent to different points on the frontier.—Leader.

On Saturday Capt. Forrest, Garrison Battery, received orders to be ready on Thursday with his Company to proceed to Prescott and occupy Fort Wellington. The gallant battery are "up and doing."—Ottawa Citizen.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on the 10th Nov., the wife of Mr. Thomas Palmer, formerly of Kingston, of a Daughter.

DIED.

At Percy, C.W., on the 28th ultimo, Janet, wife of Andrew Black, Esq., aged 32 years.

In Hamilton, on the 19th inst., Mr. Francis Campbell, aged 56 years.

At Havelock, C.E., on the 1st inst., John Fiddes, second son of Mr. George Fiddes, in the 33rd year.

Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING TO-DAY and continuing until further notice,

The Day Mail Going West WILL CLOSE AT 3.50 P.M. DAILY

(Sundays excepted), instead of at 4 P.M.

All other Mails will close at the usual hours.

(Signed.)

ROBERT DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 13th November, 1865. 3:265

SWORD EXERCISE.

THE Mayor having kindly permitted the use of the Firemen's Hall in the City Buildings, Mr. Francks, late Regimental Sergt.-Major of the 5th Dragoon Guards, is now prepared to give Instructions in the Sword Exercise, Cavalry and Infantry.—For terms apply to Mr. Franks, at the City Hotel.

Kingston, Nov. 14th, 1865. 1w265

The New Number
OF THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE
ILLUSTRATED. IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY

'Fully sustains its title, and but few Christian homes ought to be without it'—Royal Leamington Spa.

'This is, perhaps, of all the periodicals devoted to the exposition of Church principles, the one which we are most inclined to give an unhesitating preference.'—Somerset County Gazette.

NUMBER XXXV., FOR NOVEMBER, CONTAINS:

PLAIN WORDS ON BIBLICAL CRITICISM. By the Rev. F. H. Scrivener, M.A.
CHRIST CHURCH DAYS. An Oxford Story. Chapter XI.—The Grand Commemoration. Chapter XII.—Donnington.
SCRIPTURE MISQUOTATIONS BY REASON OF LETTERS. By Francis Jacox.
CHURCHYARD SPORTS, MARKETS AND ALES. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B.A.
THE MARTYRDOM OF HYPATIA. By Helen Monro.
SKETCHES IN THE DESERT. No. III. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. Chapter XIII.—Printing the Bible in Paris and the Five Years' Faculty. Chapter XIV.—Cranmer—Cromwell—Catherine Howard.
THE FEVER DISTRICTS OF LONDON.—By the Rev. J. F. Kitto.
DESERT MEDITATIONS. By A. H. Grant, M.A. (With an Illustration by J. D. Watson.)
OUR CLERICAL CLUB. By the Editor. The Norwich Church Congress—Archbishop of York's Sermon—Notes on the Congress—The late Mr Oakley—Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry—Dr Pusey's 'Truth and Office of the Church of England'—Christian Unity.

'The Oxford story, entitled 'Christ Church Days,' progresses well, and is evidently from the pen of one has been in residence in that university and seen with his own eyes the life which he describes so pleasingly and so truly. The names of the contributors of the other papers are such as any publisher of artwork addressed to attached members of the United Church of England and Ireland would be proud to display.'—Cheltenham Times.

LONDON: JAMES HOGG, & SONS. TORONTO: W. C. CHEWETT & CO. MONTREAL: DAWSON BROTHERS. AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Nov. 14th, 1865. 256

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING BUSINESS carried on by the late Mr. James M. Creighton, over the City Book Store, is continued by the undersigned.

Orders left with Mr. Baillie at the Printing Office, or at the City Book Store, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

Kingston, Nov. 11th, 1865. 3ms 264

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Just Received BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

BOXES OF NEW FIGS,
CANS OF FRESH LOBSTERS,
FINNAN HADDIES.

ALSO,

A few Cases of MARTELL'S FINE COGNAC BRANDY, in bottle.
24 Cases of ST. JULIEN CLARET.
Some Excellent ENGLISH CHEESE.
DOW'S ALE IN BOTTLE.

AND

HIBBERT'S LONDON PORTER.

J. J. HAMILTON,
King Street.

Kingston, Nov. 11th, 1865. 264

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. PERUVIAN, leaving Quebec on the 18th November, will be succeeded by the S. S. BELGIAN on the 25th November, after which the Mail Steamer will be despatched from Portland.

For through passage tickets, berths and every information, apply to

G. T. OLIVER,
Canadian Express Office,
Agent.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1865. 263

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM CONTRACTS.

RATIONS, SOAP, CANDLES, COAL OIL, STRAW, &c.

TENDERS will be received at the Bursar's Office until

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH,

from parties who will furnish Rations, Soap, Candles, Coal Oil, Straw, &c., for the service of the ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1866.

Forms of Tender, with all the information required, can be had at the Asylum.

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Rockwood Asylum, November 8th, 1865. 258

CORDWOOD
FOR
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

TENDERS will be received at the Bursar's Office until

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,

for the supply of

300 Cords Hardwood
30 do Pine Wood

One hundred and twenty-eight Cubic Feet to constitute a Cord. All to be delivered during the navigation of 1866.

Further information may be had on application at the Asylum.

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Rockwood Asylum, November 8th, 1865. 258

Water Works Notice.

CONSUMERS are hereby notified that the supply will be shut off the city for a period of two or three days and nights, commencing this THURSDAY MORNING, for the purpose of repairs to the Works. A temporary supply for an hour, each morning from 8 to 9, and in the evening from 5 to 6 o'clock will be given during the time.

Hereafter, when it is necessary to shut off the water from a section of the city, for a longer time than an hour or two, a person will pass through that section and ring a bell to warn Consumers to draw off a supply.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES WILSON,
Manager K. W. W. Co.

Water Works Office, Kingston, 6th Nov., 1865. 261&45

TO AMERICANS
Or Whoever it May Concern.

S. CARSLEY,

HAS just received and marked very Cheap for Cash, One Case Black Silks, as follows:

Black Gros Grain Silks, very heavy, $1,75.
Lustreless Silks, extra heavy, $1,75 and $2.

Rich Black Glace Silks, 75 cents to $1.75.
Three Cases Dress Goods, as follows:
Neat Fancy Winsey Tweeds, 19 cents.
Extra Heavy do. do. 22½ cents.
50 Pieces Rich Check Challies, 30 cents.
50 " English Cross Overs, 37½ cents.
20 " Scotch Granite Cloths, 40 cts.
20 " French Serges, 37 to 50 cents.
18 " French Chenie Poplins, 45 cts.
15 " Of the new Zephyet Stripe, 60 cents.

Three Cases Cloth, as follows:
Blue and Black Pilots, from 76 cts. to $4,50.
Our Pilots at $2,50 are worth notice.
Oxford Beavers and Pilots.
Whitneys, Broad Cloths, Scotch and English Tweeds.
And Blue and Black Blanket Cloth, for Over-Coats.
A Full Stock of Irish Friezes and Bannockburn Tweeds.
One Case Alexandre's Kid Gloves.
One Case Laced Backed Kid Gloves.

Don't be deceived by other Stores who keep nothing but Josephine's Kids and who will tell you they are as good as Alexandre's. That is all nonsense, everybody should know better. We have both makes, Alexandre's costs $3 per dozen more than Josephine's, and are worth it.

S. CARSLEY,
Liverpool House.

Kingston, 11th Nov., 1865. 263

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 46th Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical School of Maine will commence Feb. 23rd, and continue 16 weeks.

Circulars containing full information can be had on application to the Secretary.

C. F. BRACKETT, M. D.,
Sec'y.

Brunswick, Me., Nov., 1865. 12m