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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m. 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m. 4:35 "	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m. " " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The capabilities of the Atlantic telegraph were shown a few days after its opening in transmitting, in a very accurate manner, a verbatim report of the speech of the King of Prussia, which had a most important significance at that time. Again the telegraph has signalized itself in furnishing a very full report of the speeches at the Birkenhead banquet. These are of great interest, and the feat is a surprising one. The great despatch, however, is marred by the one which followed it, and there is no merit in relating the paltry incidents concerning Mr Laird, that are supplied upon the questionable authority of a New York *Herald* correspondent.

The Atlantic cable news column is not the place one would expect to be devoted to jokes; but it often contains matters of the most trivial consequence, and to-day we have a rich example of the rubbish which is at times transmitted. Our readers have only to peruse the account of the meeting of Mr Johnson and Mr Laird at the Birkenhead banquet to be highly amused at the twaddle which has been expensively telegraphed across the Atlantic, and distributed by electric agency to innumerable points on this continent. We pay our relative share for this news, and therefore we print it in default of more important matters being sent on; but it is highly desirable that better management and discretion should be exercised in purveying the news through an expensive but most useful instrumentality.

The selection of the Northern route for the Intercolonial railway appears to have created considerable disappointment in those parts of New Brunswick having a local interest in the choice of the Central route. This is of course natural and to be expected; but the regretable feature of the case is that the enemies of Confederation in the district are working upon the feelings of the people, to excite them into joining Nova Scotian agitation for repeal. The Union scheme has to encounter many risks, but after the crisis has been passed in Nova Scotia, as it is now really believed to have passed, we need not greatly fear that any serious consequences will flow from this germ of discontent in New Brunswick. Of course the railway will benefit another section of country in the same province, and at most we may expect the favour and the disfavour to counteract each other. The hearty union feeling existing in New Brunswick, we hope, cannot suffer injury by a decision which has been influenced altogether by Imperial considerations.

The *Globe* is out in an article on coppers and cents, demanding that the copper coinage of the country shall be put on a footing of uniformity. The same journal recently agitated the "silver nuisance" and championed the plan of associated action by the merchants as the best means of overcoming the difficulty. That movement, however, has signally failed; and profiting, no doubt, by this example from recent experience, the *Globe* no longer counsels the sufficiency of combinations among shopkeepers, or any other voluntary plan, to change the custom and toleration now witnessed in trade, of curiously making cents coppers and coppers cents, according to the exactions of the moment. No; the *Globe* demands now the interference of the government to cause the banks to withdraw their copper tokens and substitute Canadian cents therefor, and it asks, "If a government is not competent to supply a country with a uniform and sufficiently abundant circulating medium, then, in the name of everything absurd, what is it good for?" In this our contemporary is right. We must have the attention of the government drawn to the matter of the currency, and not only to the copper currency, but to the silver coinage. Our whole monetary system should be made to conform to some unity of standard. The government should deal with the question of American silver and fix the value of the different coins, making them legal tender for small amounts; or else it should undertake the task of calling in this money and sending it out of the country, substituting in its place a rigid metallic currency of our own. The question is really becoming a very pressing one, and as the excuse of a first session and the vast amount of preliminary business under Confederation can no longer be pleaded, the time has now come to legislate upon it. We hope that the coming session of the Parliament of Canada will not be allowed to pass by without giving the country useful legislation on this head.

The Alleghanians gave their final concert last evening in the City Hall. The evening was very pleasant, the dull drizzling rain, followed by snow of the previous day having subsided the weather afforded a good opportunity of visiting this pleasing performance. The performers went through their several duets, quartettes, songs and medleys in a manner satisfactory to all. The music of the Swiss bells attracted a great deal of admiration, and Mr Boulard, the manager, deserves much credit for the manner in which he conducted the music. No further comment is necessary, but we may say that the Alleghanians have gained a reputation in Kingston that cannot be easily lost.

THE ASSIZES.

Friday, Oct. 23.

Maitland vs. Cameron—An action on a bond to secure payment of a mortgage for the amount, principal and interest, of $3,510. Verdict for plaintiff for the debt and one shilling damages, the damages assessed on the breaches assigned, $3,510. Mr A. F. Kirkpatrick for the plaintiff.

McGuire vs. G. T. R. Company.—An action to recover damages for injuries done to cattle on their way from Grafton to Kingston. The cattle were shipped in April last to the number of twenty, and from insecurity of the fastenings of the door in which they were placed or some other cause, a portion of them escaped on the route, and the plaintiffs claimed, when reaptured, were more or less damaged, and one of them so much so that it had to be killed. The number of cattle which escaped was eight, and the plaintiff's claims of damage upon them were as follows: $40 for two injured, $75 for one killed, and $75 for five others injured, making a total of $187.

Defendants set up a special contract under which they claimed that in consideration of a lower rate of freight, and free passage to the plaintiff and those in charge of the cattle to take care of them, plaintiff took all risks of conveyance. The contract was proved.

The Judge ruled with the defendants, but directed the jury to find the damages sustained in different forms, and reserved the consideration of defendants' liability for the consideration of the court above.

The jury after a short absence returned a verdict for $108 for plaintiff, the damages were as follows:—Value of ox $60, additional damages $48, and under the direction of the judge the jury found that the ox that was killed after the injury and sold to the section-men by the agent of the defendants, was worth $20.

The Judge reserved leave to the defendants to move to reduce the verdict to $20.

The case contained especial claims upon the attention of cattle dealers, a large number of whom were present during the trial, and the ruling of the higher courts will be looked for by them with peculiar interest as determining the respective rights and liabilities of themselves and railroad companies. Messrs Britton and Price for plaintiff, and Mr J. Bell, Q.C., for defendants.

The court adjourned at seven o'clock until half-past nine to morrow morning.

Saturday, Oct. 24.

The court commenced at half-past nine o'clock punctually.

Silvester Hartnett was placed in the dock charged with having on the 10th of March last feloniously set fire to a building in Clarence-st., Kingston, belonging to James Shaw.

After the hearing of the evidence of several witnesses, the Crown failed to make out a case, and the judge directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal for the prisoner, which it did accordingly.

The Grand Jury brought in the following report:

Grand Jury Room,
24th Oct. 1868.

The Grand Jury beg leave to report that they have visited the gaol of the county and carefully examined the buildings and premises, and are gratified to say that they have found them in a remarkable state of order and cleanliness, denoting the strictest care and attention on the part of the Governor, Mr Charles H. Corbett.

The prisoners had no complaints to make, but on the contrary, expressed themselves to be kindly treated by the officers of the prison.

They would recommend that upon the approach of winter suitable clothing be provided for the prisoners, and they hope that the County Council will not fail to have proper gaol clothing provided, so as to ensure the preservation of that order and cleanliness so necessary in places of this character.

They are pleased to find that the government are at length in a position to furnish proper asylums for the unfortunate insane persons at present crowding our gaols. The evil of detaining lunatics in gaol for months, if not years, cannot be too severely condemned, and the Grand Jury cannot but express their deep satisfaction that this injurious practice will soon be put an end to.

The number of officers connected with the gaol are of a very limited number, and the Grand Jury would therefore advise an increase in the staff of the prison, or else that a gas light be placed at the north-west angle of the gaol, which is much desired, and would prove of great advantage in preventing parties from tampering or endeavouring to tamper with the outside walls of the prison, as we are informed they do at present.

The Grand Jury, in conclusion, beg to thank your Lordship for your brief but lucid address, and heartily reciprocate the satisfaction expressed by your Lordship at the lightness of the calendar, and the few prisoners for trial at the present Assizes. The county of Frontenac, they are pleased to believe, is, comparatively speaking, free from crime, and it is devoutly to be wished that it may long continue so.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED AYLESWORTH, Foreman.

The Judge, in discharging the Grand Jury, remarked in high terms of the state of the gaol, and of the accommodations, conveniences, and order of the Court house, which he characterized as the best in Canada; and agreed with the Jury respecting the beneficial reform afforded by the removal of lunatics from gaols.

It is anticipated that the session of the Court will terminate on the evening of Tuesday next.

At the Gold Room, New York, there is a kind of a piano board, fitted with keys, and connected with wires which communicate with the offices of various brokers. At the touch of the operator, the electric fluid speeds along, and on the "gold tables" suspended on the walls of those offices, appear figures denoting the price of gold. At each change in the quotations, one "tick" of the machine gives to each broker the important news of a rise or fall. It is proposed to apply this invention to stocks as well as gold.

Archbishop Manning, at Moorfields, dwelt at some length on the General Council which is to be held in Rome in December, 1869. That assembly, he believed, would leave its mark upon this century of revolutions. Dr. Manning, in glancing at the rising in Spain, told his hearers that the spirit of anarchy and revolution was abroad, and that infidelity was almost always mixed with civil rebellion.

We understand that a communication has been received from Sir John Young, our future Governor General, to the effect that he will be unable to leave England to assume the duties of his office until after the 10th prox., and that Lord Monck's departure has, in consequence, been deferred. We are further informed that the two regiments placed under orders to relieve the 16th and 100th, have been countermanded, and that the strength of this command will be reduced by the withdrawal of the last named corpse—a prelude, we believe, to a further and still more considerable reduction.—*Montreal News.*

FINANCIAL.—Money is in abundant supply and seeking investment. The Banks, although exercising increased caution, are discounting all fair to good Commercial paper at 7 per cent, anything done over this rate being exceptional. There are, however, some of the smaller institutions charging higher rates, but these are regulated according to the class of Bills. On the open market choice single name and good business paper have been done at 6½ and 8 discount. Advances on warehouse receipts have varied according to the security, but these do not indicate the present state of the market. All our Banks have ample means to meet the present requirements of trade, and during the winter months, when business is dull, it will be somewhat difficult for them to find investment at the rates which are now current. Now that outside business is being done at 6 and 6½, it is not all improbable that we will be able to discount at the Banks for a short period at a shade under their present minimum rate. Money comes forward more freely from the country, which has enabled those discounting to reduce their lines. The offerings of stock have been small, all placed on the market being at high rates, which in many cases buyers were not prepared to pay.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED ROWING MATCH.

Yesterday (Oct. 21) the great international rowing match of six miles, for $3,000, between the Ward Brothers, of Newburgh, New York, the representative four oared crew of America, and the St. John (New Brunswick) crew, that so successfully represented that colony at the international regatta at Paris last year, was decided on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, Mass., and resulted in the easy victory of the St. John crew. The match originated out of a challenge from the Newburgh quartette of brothers to row any four-oared crew in the world for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, over a course of five or six miles. This defiance was taken up by the St. John, New Brunswick, crew, that had triumphed in the Paris regatta, and after some negotiation the match was made to row for $1,500 a side, over six miles, on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, being the same course over which the Newburgh crew defeated a St. John crew last year for $1,000 a side. Both crews went into regular training, and nothing could be finer than their physical condition when they stripped for the exciting contest yesterday.

Previous to the more important event of the day, a single scull race for a purse of $50, given by the Springfield Regatta Association, between John McKiel, of Cold Spring, N.Y., and John O'Neil, of Springfield, came off; two miles. It was won cleverly by McKiel in 15 min. 51 secs.; O'Neil's time being 16 min. 5½ secs. Then came the great race, and both crews came to the post to contend for aquatic superiority. The betting, both during the morning and on the preceding evening, had been very heavy, all the money being invested at even. The backers of the St. John crew fairly outbet the New York supporters of the Wards, and at the start odds were offered on the former without meeting with many takers. The judges in the winning stake boat were Mr Stephen King, of St. John, for the New Brunswick crew, and Mr Tim. Donohue, of Newburgh, for the Wards; in the lower boat, Mr Charles E. Potter, of St. John, and Mr H Hashagen, for the Wards. The referee was Charles M. Brown, Esq., of Orange county, N.Y. The uniform of the St. John crew was pink shirts and drawers, and red and blue cap; of the Wards, white shirts and pink drawers, with white handkerchiefs round their heads. A drizzling rain fell during the entire afternoon, yet the banks of the river were lined with thousands of eager spectators. At precisely twelve minutes to 3 o'clock the boats drew into line, and without the slightest delay the word "Go" was given. The oars of both flashed into the water at the same moment, and the boats sped on their way. The Wards at first drew perceptibly ahead, and for three hundred yards they kept their lead amid the tumultuous shouts of their partizans. But before they had gone a quarter of a mile the long, regular, powerful stroke of the St. John crew told a tale, and quickly drawing on even terms, they in the few next strokes showed in front, and drawing steadily away, despite the almost superhuman exertions of the Ward crew, they turned the lower stakeboat, three miles down the river, six lengths ahead. From this point, on their homeward course, they steadily increased their lead, and came home the easiest possible of winners by fifty lengths, their time for the six miles being thirty-nine minutes twenty-eight and three-quarter seconds. The time of the Newburgh crew was forty minutes, twenty-eight and three-quarter seconds, or just one minute behind the victors.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION—A MAN'S RELATIVES POISON HIM TO SEPARATE HIM FROM HIS WIFE.

On the first day of this month there appeared in a New York morning paper, under the head of Jersey City news, the following item:

"SUICIDE.—Felix Samuels, a lawyer of Detroit, committed suicide in Jersey City, by shooting himself, on Tuesday night. Deceased was 25 years of age, and was married but three weeks ago."

Strange to say, a gentleman who claims to be the identical Felix Samuels who is here reported to have committed suicide, made his appearance in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., on Friday last, accompanied by a gentleman named Bell, and at once proceeded to the office of a public notary, where they made the following remarkable revelation under oath:

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH BELL.

State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany county, city of Pittsburgh, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Joseph Bell, who, being sworn in due form of law, deposeth and saith: That on the 30th of September, 1868, two coloured men drove a carriage up to a fence on his farm, and took a man out of the carriage and laid him in the orchard. Deponent told the coloured men that they should not leave the man there. They said he was drunk; that they would come back in an hour or so; that they were going after some friends of his. They failed to come back; deponent became alarmed and called in his neighbours, fearing that the man was dead and that he might get into trouble about it. Dr. Allen was sent for and pronounced the man poisoned, and gave medicine for his relief. Deponent took care of him until he came to his senses, which was 11 days after the coloured men had left him in the orchard. When he came to himself he told me his name was Felix Samuels; that he was an attorney at law, and lived in Detroit, Michigan. He could tell me nothing about how he came there, but related to me, in substance, the contents of affidavit herewith, bearing his signature. Deponent further says that Felix Samuels requested deponent to bring him on to Pittsburgh, to a friend of his by the name of David Heimendinger, of this city, where he is now stopping.

JOSEPH BELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of October, A.D., 1868. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

W. B. COOK,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF MR SAMUELS.

State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany county, city of Pittsburgh, ss:

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Felix Samuels, attorney at law, of Detroit, Michigan, who deposeth and saith: That about seven weeks ago he married a lady in Detroit, Michigan, to which marriage his relatives in New York city were very much opposed. The said relatives, immediately on learning of his marriage, commenced operations for the purpose of inducing deponent to abandon his wife, to all of which deponent would not listen. On the 28th of September, 1868, a man named Louis Leaver employed deponent to manage an important criminal case in Iona, Ill., and gave him $800 as a retaining fee. On the 28th September, 1868, deponent left Detroit in company with said Louis Leaver, for Iona. When they arrived at Iona, said Louis Leaver told deponent they would have to go to New York, as the parties in the said criminal case had gone there. Deponent then told said Leaver that he would have to pay deponent $200 more, which said Leaver paid deponent. Deponent and said Leaver arrived in New York on the 30th September, 1868, at 1:40 o'clock p.m. Upon arriving there he was immediately besieged by his relatives, who used every means in their power to get him to abandon his wife, to all of which deponent would not listen. At this time deponent, being very much debilitated both in body and mind, from mental excitement and from travelling, was induced by his former partner to take a drink, which was sent for. Deponent took the drink and immediately became insensible, and knew nothing about what transpired from that time until the 11th day of October, 1868. Deponent then requested Mr Bell to come along with him to Pittsburgh, which said Bell did, and deponent is now stopping with David Heimendinger, of said city.

FELIX SAMUELS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, A.D. 1868. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

W. B. COOK,
Notary Public.

In further elucidation of this strange affair we learn, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, that Mr Samuels is a Hebrew, and the lady whom he married was poor and a Christian. He says there are other reasons why they desired him to leave his wife, but he refuses to give them. He alleges that his friends had the suicide item inserted for the purpose of throwing off suspicion. The attempt to poison the gentleman, no matter by whom it was done, was a most villainous one throughout, and shows that his relatives manifested a determination to have him separated from his wife or exterminate him. Mr Samuels will remain in Pittsburgh till he recovers entirely.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Kingston, Oct. 24.

Flour still dull; a decline of 10 cents since last quotations. Barley quiet at 1,38, and very little arriving; the opinion of dealers is that the rush of the market is over, and very little held back with the exception of a few choice lots of seed. The fall in the market attributed to the unusual arrival of large receipts from Great Britain. Rye declining. Peas weak. Oats dull. Buckwheat steady. Butter declining; store packed 20; dairy 21c. A good deal of inferior roll offered in open market at 16c, and sold a cent or two less; a good article sold at 20c. Tallow firm at former prices.

Advices from Oswego at 2:30 o'clock to-day quote Barley quiet; sales 2 boat loads at 2,30; 1 load up lake, 2.20. Receipts 30,000.

MONEY MARKET.— To-day's quotations are: Gold in N.Y. 134¼. Silver buying 3, selling 2½ per cent discount. American currency buying at 73; selling at 74; sterling exchange 9½. Freights to Oswego 4 cents, American currency.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, Oct. 24.—Gold 134¼. Cotton quiet and steady at 25 @ 25½c. Flour heavy; receipts are 25,000 bbls; sales are 71,000 bbls at 6,20 @ 6.75 for superfine state and western; 6,90 @ 7,50 for common to choice extra state; 6,80 @ 8,00 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet and declining at 6,00 @ 8.00. Wheat heavy; receipts are 20,700 bush; sales are 39,000 bush at 1,60 @ 1,63 for No. 2 Spring; 1.74 @ 1,75 for No 1 do.; 2,00 for winter red state; 2,10 for prime amber Michigan. Rye heavy; receipts are 7,700 bush; sales are 13,000 bush at 1,51. Corn heavy; receipts are 75,000 bush; sales are 56,000 bush at 1,14 @ 1,15 for unsound; 1,16 @ 1,17 for sound mixed western. Barley firmer; receipts are 166,000 bush; sales are 6,300 bush two rowed state at 2,15. Oats dull; receipts are 116,000 bush; sales are 78,000 bush at 74c for new western. Pork firmer at 27,25 @ 27,50 for mess; 27,50 for old. Lard dull and drooping at 16 @ 17½c for steam; 17½ @ 18c for kettle rendered.

New York, Oct. 24, 3 p.m.—Gold closed at 134¾.

The Roman Catholics of Sarnia have given up their separate school. After a few months' trial they found that they paid more, and the children were not as well instructed as those in the common schools.

A counterfeit Niagara District Bank $4 bill has made its appearance in Toronto. It is well executed, but can easily be detected from the fact that the green colour in the counterfeit is much heavier than in the original. The likeness of Mr Merritt is very badly done. In every other way it closely resembles the good one.

The great tidal wave which occasioned so much damage in Peru in August last, was felt along the Australian coast the next day, although no damage was done.

The Conservative Association of the borough of Marylebone has unanimously selected Dr. Forbes Winslow, the well known writer on cerebral diseases, as their candidate.

The railway traffic returns for September show a gratifying increase in trade. The Grand Trunk shows a gain of $20,376; the Great Western shows a gain of $20,822. All the lines in the Dominion show an increase except the London and Port Stanley, and the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroads. The Nova Scotia line shows an increase of business for the month amounting to upwards of $5,000.

The court martial at Deronport on Captain Boys, the commander of the Warrior, for having damaged and hazarded the Warrior and the Royal Oak, by causing the collision that took place between the two vessels on the night of the 14th of August, has been brought to a close. The court considered the charge not proved, and acquitted Capt. Boys.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF GONZALEZ BRAVO.—Gonzalez Bravo, the minister whom Queen Isabella dismissed a few days ago with the words, "Now I want a general," commenced life, it seems, as a journalist; and here is a specimen of his style and sentiments in that capacity, taken from the *Guirigay*, a paper published in Madrid in 1840 (March): "The justice of the people gives no warning. It is like Divine justice, overtaking the guilty at the moment when they least expect it. It is the lightning that strikes, the volcano that bursts out, the torrent that inundates, the destruction, the fire, the perdition which fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah, and leave, in the place of rich cities, palaces, and gardens, nothing but lakes filled with burning pitch and a pestiferous air, as the tomb of vice and everlasting testimony of apostacy. . . . 'We have artillery.' This is the last reply of the tyrants and the signal for their downfall, because the people have the paving-stones of the street on their side. The people run away? Yes, but sometimes also in triumphs! Sometimes, though rarely. This time, however, once for all." At that time Gonzalez was popular tribune and democrat. Three years later he addressed the troops at Torrejos de Ardos, inciting them to rebellion against Espartero's constitutional rule. Not long afterwards he was the principal instrument in Espartero's expulsion, and the return of Christina's arbitrary Ministry. One man, Olozago, dared to oppose the reactionary faction, and the consequence was the first decree signed by Isabella contained his instant dismissal as President of the State Council. A curious document was, at the same time (December 1, 1843), read by Gonzalez to the assembled Cortes, the first official document signed by the new Queen. It was this wonderful declaration by her Majesty: "In the course of the night of the 28th of last month Don Olozago presented himself before me, and proposed to me to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. I refused to comply, alleging, among other reasons, that it had been the Cortes who had declared me of age. Olozago insisted upon his proposal. I resisted again. He then took hold of my dress and forced me to sit down. He seized my hands in a manner that caused me to blush. Thereupon he retired, and I withdrew into my room." The effect of this first "work" of Gonzalez as a statesman, and Pallardin of a young and blushing sovereign, cannot well be described. All Europe echoed with it. Bravo, however, did not long enjoy his triumph. He soon fell, and for nineteen years he was a ministerial deputy, and agreed to everything. When Narvaez's Ministry had given orders to massacre the people in the streets of Madrid, it was Gonzalez, who had again entered the Ministry, who defended the measure. The curtain has now fallen upon another act of the adventurer's life. It is to be hoped that we may never hear of him again.

Governor Hincks has got into trouble with the Congregationalists of the West Indies. In some official document addressed to the Colonial Office, the Governor expressed the opinion that the Congregational missionaries had done a great deal of harm by getting up causeless and mischievous excitement among the negroes. An explanation being asked, he declined to give any on the ground that the document referred to, being a despatch to the Colonial Office, was privileged. The Congregationalists, it is said, have appealed to the Colonial Secretary of State, insisting that Mr Hincks shall either prove or retract the offensive statement. The affair has given rise to a good deal of talk in the islands, many urging that a Governor should not be allowed to write calumnious statements about public bodies or individuals without being held accountable therefor—an opinion with which most sensible people will agree.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

Latest Cable News.

Madrid, Oct. 24.—A large meeting was held here yesterday at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favour of abolishing slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

Southampton, Oct. 23.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, has arrived.

New York, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* London special says in response to the invitation issued for the Johnson-Stanley banquet in Liverpool yesterday, a number of persons excused themselves to the committee and did not attend on account of the fact that Mr Laird, M.P., one of the firm which built the Alabama, was asked to be present. It was said that considerable friendly pressure had been exercised on Mr Laird on account of this objection, requesting him to decline attendance, but that he firmly refused. At the very height of the festive rejoicing and towards the close, and apparently as a climax to the banqueting, the chairman introduced Mr Laird personally to Mr Johnson. The two distinguished personages on this grasped hands firmly and shook hands cordially. In the embrace they still retained hold one of the hand of the other while exchanging some words, which were evidently intended to be private between them.

New York Press Despatches.

New York, Oct. 23.—A game of base ball took place to-day between the English cricketers and an American nine, composed of players from the Union, Mutual and Active clubs. Six innings were played, resulting in the defeat of the English, the score being Englishmen 11, Americans 20.

Wheeling, West Virginia, Oct. 23.—Duval, Republican, to Congress in First District, is elected by about 1000 majority. The Democratic gains thus far are not sufficient to overcome the Republican majority of 1866, which was over 9000. The Republicans to-night claim the State by from 2000 to 3000 majority.

New York, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* San Francisco special says personal observation of the damage to buildings shows it to be very great. Many must be taken down, as they are unsafe in their present condition. A number of buildings have sunk several inches, and the streets, before level, are now uneven in many places. A ship anchored fifteen miles outside felt the shock very heavy, and it was the same with vessels on the Bay. Many of the casualties occurred from frantic efforts to get out of the buildings. Some persons jumped out of second storey windows. This vicinity appears to have been about the centre of the convulsion. Persons in the country noticed an upheaving and opening of the earth in several places. Large masses of rock, several tons in weight, were detached and rolled down hill and mountain sides. Persons here who were in Peru during the late earthquake, state the shock of yesterday to have been as strong as some of those that destroyed so much life and property there, and they say that only a recurrence of the shocks was required to make the disaster here fully as great. Three millions will not cover the loss by damage to buildings. There are six killed and many wounded. Slight shocks have occurred during the night, but confidence is somewhat restored, yet people are still very nervous.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Oct. 23, evening.—Sugar firm at 36s on the spot; sugar to arrive buoyant. Spirits of Petroleum 9½d per gallon. Tallow at London 53s 6d.

London, October 24, p.m.—Consols 94½ for both money and account; Bonds 73¼; Illinois Central 73; Erie flat at 30.

Liverpool, October 24.—Cotton firm. Breadstuffs quiet; Tallow dull.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday Oct. 22—There is little doing in Stocks or Bonds. The want of activity being chiefly attributable to the small amounts offering.

Bank of Montreal—In good demand and without sellers at 135¾.

Bank of British North America—Nominal at 104 to 105½. No late sales.

City Bank—Would readily sell at 104.

People's Bank—Heavy; sellers 105 to 105¾. No buyers to-day over 105.

Ontario Bank—Very large transactions have taken place at 100½, there being to-day buyers at 101.

Molsons Bank—Nominally at 106½ to 107½.

Merchants' Bank of Canada—In good demand at 106½.

Bank of Toronto—None offered; saleable at 117.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—May be quoted 108 to 109, with sales at former price.

Gore Bank—Has been offered at 34; buyers offering 29 without leading to transactions.

Quebec Bank—Nothing doing. Nominal at 98½ to 100.

La Banque Nationale—Nothing doing.

Eastern Townships' Bank—Nothing doing.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—108 is offered and 103½ asked.

Mechanics' Bank—Books closed.

Royal Canadian Bank—Buyers at 91½; sellers at 92.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing doing; 90 is asked and 70 offered for Preferential M. & N. Y. Stock.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Heavy and tendency downwards. It is offered at 126, buyers offering 125.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Has been sold at 111½, sellers to-day asking 112.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—Sellers at 111; buyers at 108.

City Gas Company—Sellers at 135, buyers at 132½.

Montreal Mining Company—Sellers at $3; buyers at $2,70.

Canada Debentures—Currency Fives due 1883 offered at 90¾; no Sixes in market.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—Sevens have been sold at 105½.

Montreal Harbour Bonds—Nothing doing. None in market.

Exchange—Bank or Bank endorsed 60 days 9½ to 9¾; Merchants 60 days 8 to 9; only a limited amount of first class Bills in market.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of Mr Walkem, a BLACK FAN-TAIL PIGEON. Any one returning it will be handsomely rewarded.
Oct. 24.

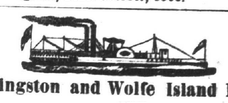
"Give us a supply of water and your property is safe."

FIREMEN'S BALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Nov. 11th, 1868.
For further particulars see coloured Posters early next week.
Oct. 24.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY
AND
PRESERVE YOUR LEATHER.

FRANK MILLER'S Celebrated Original and Genuine Leather Preservative, and Water-Proof Oil Blacking.
For Sale by
T. DRIVER,
21 Princess St.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to enable Lady Smith, the Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Henry Smith, of Kingston, deceased, to manage, control, dispose of, convey the real estate of the Testator, and for other purposes connected therewith.
Kingston, 22nd October, 1868.



Kingston and Wolfe Island Ferry.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 26th instant, one of the Ferry Steamers will run as under:

Leave Kingston daily,	Leave Wolfe Isl'd daily,
At 11:30 a.m.	At 9 a.m.
3:30 p.m.	1 p.m.

ON MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, & SATURDAYS.

8 a.m.	7:30 a.m.

ON MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
4 p.m.
G. M. KINGHORN,
Ferry Wharf, foot Brock Street.
Kingston, October 24, 1868.

CITY HALL.
The celebrated English Artist,
Miss LAURA KEENE,
AND HER
NEW YORK COMPANY,
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
Thursday Evening, October 29th,
LAURA KEENE'S
GREAT PLAY OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Florence Trenchard, Miss LAURA KEENE;
Played by her 1,000 nights.
Friday Evening, October 30th,
The beautiful 3 Act Play entitled
HUNTED DOWN!
Mary Leigh, Miss LAURA KEENE.
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Secured at Creighton's City Book Store, King Street, commencing Tuesday Morning, October 27, where a plan of the hall can be seen.
T. H. SHANNON,
October 24. Agent.

Two Free Lectures,
IN THE
CITY HALL,
BY
O. S. FOWLER,
Of Boston, formerly of New York, on
PHRENOLOGY,
Applied to Health, Self-Culture, &c.,
On Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings,
OCTOBER 27 and 28, at 7:30.
ANALYSIS of the Mental Faculties, Intellect, Memory, Managing Children, &c. *No boys admitted.*
THURSDAY EVENING.—Man's Social Affections, Love, Selection, Courtship, and Married Life. Seats 25 cents.
Phrenological consultations and charts, with advice as to Health, best Business, Managing Children, Choice in Marriage, from 8 a.m. daily, and Friday and Saturday evening, to 10 p.m.—till Saturday only.
LAST VISIT! ONLY OPPORTUNITY!
October 20.

ARRIVING,
Ex Ship Chaudiere, from London.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS—
Bbls Mixed Pickles
Bbls Imperial Hot
Bbls Chow-chow
Bbls Onions
Bbls Gherkins, etc., etc
Cases Calvesfoot Jelly
Cases Red Currant Jelly
Cases Black Currant Jelly
Cases assorted Jelly
Cases assorted Jams
Cases Potted Ham
Cases Potted Beef
Cases Potted Tongue
Cases Harvey Sauce
Cases Mushroom Catsup
Cases Cherries, in Quart Bottles for Tarts
Cases Greengages, " "
Cases Strawberry, " "
Cases Raspberry, " "
Cases Assorted, etc., " "
FOR SALE BY
W. R. McRAE & Co.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Our HALF DOLLAR TEA meets the expectation of all who try it.
Our HALF DOLLAR TEA commands a large sale by the force of its own merit.
Our SIXTY CENT TEA combines great strength with true natural flavour.
Our SEVENTY-FIVE CENT TEA is the most frugal Tea any family can use if infused thirty minutes.
The Price, Quality, Strength, and Flavour of our GREEN and BLACK TEAS will meet the wants of the rich and the poor.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!
Try our Coffee at 1s 3d per lb.
Try our Choice and highly Flavoured at 1s 6d.
Try our Mocha and Java Mixture at 1s 9d.
Roasted and Ground on the Premises.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
We keep the best Sherry Wine
We keep the best Port Wine
We keep the best Burgundy Wine
We keep the best Sauterne Wine
We keep the best Malaga Wine
We keep the best Champagne
We keep the best Hock
We keep the best Moselle
We keep the best Claret
We keep the best Ginger Wine
We keep the best Brandy
We keep the best Rum
We keep the best Gin
We keep the best Irish Whiskey
We keep the best Scotch Whiskey
We keep the best Old Rye Whiskey
We keep the best Morton's Family Whiskey
We keep the best Proof Whiskey
FOR SALE BY
W. R. McRAE & Co.,
BROCK & PRINCESS STREETS.
October 22.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY
AND
PRESERVE YOUR LEATHER.
FRANK MILLER'S Celebrated Original and Genuine Leather Preservative, and Water-Proof Oil Blacking.
For Sale by
T. DRIVER,
21 Princess St.

JOHNSTON & KING
HAVE REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by George Offord & Co., and now opening a complete Stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
September 9.

REMEMBER,
YOU can buy READY-MADE CLOTHING cheaper than at the cheapest Tailoring establishment in the city.
GREENFIELD'S LIVERPOOL HOUSE is the place to leave your Orders if you want a proper fitting suit of Clothes, and will be perfect fit is guaranteed.
IF you want a fine suit of Black Cloth, a serviceable suit of Tweed, or a good coat, any of which will be made better and lower than the lowest, go to GREENFIELD before purchasing elsewhere.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE
J. GREENFIELD has just reduced his stock of DRY GOODS as follows:
Fancy Dress Goods, sold at 1s per yard, reduced to 7½d per yard; at 1s 3d per yard, reduced to 1s per yard; at 1s 6d per yard, reduced to 1s 3d per yard; at 1s 9d per yard, reduced to 1s 6d per yard.
French Merinoes are still lower in price.
A splendid Linen Damask, half bleached, 1s 10½d per yard.
Linen Huck Towels, at 7½d each.
Linen Glass Towels, at 5½d each.
Plastique Hoop Skirts, 1s 9d each.
All Wool French Delaines at 1s 3d.
36-inch Factory Cotton, at 6½d per yard.
Paper Collars at 6½d per box.
We have a few more pairs of soiled
BLANKETS!
at a still greater reduction in price.
JAS. GREENFIELD.
October 16.

WOOLEN HOSIERY
SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS directed to our LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of
WOOLEN HOSIERY
Which is offered at very low prices, as the Stock must be cleared out.
Children's Wool Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' Merino, Cashmere, and Lambswool Hose, plain and fancy; Gentlemen's Lambswool Hose.
ALSO,
A large Stock of Gentlemen's Lambswool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of Canadian and English manufacture.
FERGUSON BROS.
PRINCESS STREET.
October 7.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF
NEW FALL GOODS
AT THE STORES
OF
Macnee & Waddell,
PRINCESS STREET.
THE GOODS have all been bought for cash direct from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets, and they are thus enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
New Dress Goods.
New Empress Cloths.
New All-Wool Repps.
New Glace and Gros Grain Silks.
New Mantle Velvets.
New Velveteens.
New Winceys.
New Hosiery.
New Fancy Wool Goods.
New Grey and White Cottons.
New Duchess Kid Gloves.
New Josephine Kid Gloves, first class, every pair warranted.
Special attention is called to our large stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.
A large Stock of CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Imper