SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. every Sunday, and also at 11 a.m. on the first Sunday in the month, and on all the days for which a Festival or Fast is provided. Morning Prayer with Sermon at 11; Military Service at 2 p.m.; Evening Prayer at 7. Morning Prayer on all Festivals at 11, and Evening Prayer at 4. Sermon on Wednesdays at 11; p.m.

ALL SAINTS'—Weekdays—Daily—Matins at 9 a.m.; Evensong and Vigils of all Holydays—Evening Week Services, 7½ p.m. Sundays—Holy Communion at 8; 11 a.m.; Litany and Catechising of Baptism at 3½ p.m.; Evensong with Ser.on, 7½. There is also Celebration of the Holy Communion on all Holydays at 8 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (King Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:00; Afternoon Service, 3:00.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)—Mass, 7:00, 8:30; Military Service and Mass 9:30; Vespers, 3:30.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street)—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service, 3:00.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (East Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

GREATER METHODIST CHURCH (Ordnance Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

WESLEAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

METHODIST (PRIMITIVE) CHURCH, Head of Johnson Street.—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:00.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:00.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS at the Point of Tonnerre Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday Afternoon from 6:15 to 7:00 o'clock.

The Daily British Whig.

'Optier per Orbem Dicor.'

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—E. C. & Co., New York; G. W. F., Boston; B. E. & Co., Montreal.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SALE of Office Furniture and other things at Mr. J. J. Linton's, this morning at ten o'clock.

COMMISSARIAT Tenders for Wood and Flour received to-day.

Fairs and Cattle Shows.

The Tyendinaga Agricultural Show will be held in Shannonville, on Saturday the 10th day of October.

Rawdon Fair, in Stirling, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th.

Richmond Agricultural Exhibition in the Village of Selby, on Tuesday, 13th of October.

The Show for the township of Sheffield at Tamworth, on the 14th Oct.

Addington County Show at Newburg, on Thursday, October 15th.

The township of Portland Show at Harrowsmith, on Tuesday, 22nd of October.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Nomination at Waterloo.

Yesterday at noon the nomination of a member to represent the riding of Frontenac in the Legislature of Ontario was held at the Town Hall, Waterloo—now appropriately named Cataraqui. The nomination drew together a large assemblage of the yeomanry of the County, eager to hear the addresses of the various Candidates.

After the High Sheriff, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., had made the usual Proclamation, he called for nominations, when the following were received:

D. D. Calvin, Esq., Garden Island, by Mr. J. A. Allen, seconded by Mr. Emanuel Waggoner, Glenburnie.

B. M. Britton, Esq., Kingston, by Mr. P. W. Day, Kingston, seconded by Mr. Samuel Campbell, Storrington.

Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Jr., Kingston, by Mr. John Knight, Kingston, seconded by Mr. John Pope.

E. Joyner, Esq., Portland, nominated by Mr. R. Spooner, Kingston, seconded by Mr. John Ferris, Kingston.

George Kirkpatrick, Esq., Kingston, nominated by Mr. Alfred Ayerst, Kingston, seconded by Mr. John Busch.

R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M.P.P., Lennox, by M. W. Strange, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by George Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Still another nomination was made by Mr. D. Branigan, Kingston, seconded by Mr. Thos. Langwith, Storrington.

The several candidates and their proposers then made addresses, some of them long, outspoken and vigorous. During the speeches the crowd kept up a continual excitement, but no violence was shewn. The candidates, with the exception of Messrs. Calvin and Britton, all withdrew, the others being nominated through mere huncome, to give them an opportunity of speaking.

At four o'clock, when the speeches were ended, a poll was demanded by Mr Kirkpatrick on behalf of Mr. Calvin, and the Sheriff appointed Monday the 19th, and Tuesday the 20th October as the days of polling. On Monday we will give a fuller report.

The contest now lies between Messrs. Calvin and Britton, as the candidates of their respective parties. Until Thursday Mr. Britton was undecided in his course as to contesting the election, having been quietly feeling his way, but he has since issued an address, promising to uphold good measures proposed by either party, and to oppose bad ones. He approves of the careful and economical course of the Local Government. It is generally believed that Mr. Calvin's chances are decidedly the best.

The County Show.

We were in hopes to have published the List of Premiums awarded at the County Show, but that pleasure is deferred for a day or two. In doing so we intend to make mention of various and sundry things deserving of special notice, but this list is also deferred. Meanwhile, we can say with truth, a Trotting Stallion from Picton, owned by Mr. Allen of that town, was very highly commended as a most beautiful and perfect animal—all his Stock being like himself good. And likewise we may say that a very elaborately built Skiff, shewn by Mr. McCorkell, Boatbuilder of this city, and which has taken First Prizes at the Great Exhibitions in Montreal and Toronto, was shewn here, and an Extra Premium awarded. This Skiff is the most perfect thing of its kind ever seen in Canada.

☞ The Rev. Morley Punshon is about to speak to the New Yorkers at the Academy of Music, about "Daniel in Babylon." He has been offered $1500 in gold to lecture six times in Boston.

Literary Evening

It is very rare, indeed, perhaps not in a dozen years, that the Kingston public are treated to so fine a literary treat as that which was laid before them on Thursday by the Messrs. Bell, whose reputation had so long preceded them. The City Hall was filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The appearance of the Messrs. Bell was greeted with applause, and from their debut until their retirement the audience were deeply moved and interested.

The ghost scene from Dickens' Christmas Carol was recited with great force and skillfulness, calling forth frequent applause, and was followed by Macaulay's "Virginia," a perfect masterpiece, disclosing gifted powers. The comical sketch of Robin and Mattie's trip to see King George at Edinburg was most pleasingly rendered in the Gaelic dialect, and "Shamus O'Brien" was cleverly recited. But the climax of all was the celebrated trial scene of Dickens & Bardell vs. Pickwick—which was rendered better than ever it had been heard in Kingston, and called forth constant and ringing applause. Never was better success met in any reading. One of the Messrs. Bell excels in his Scottish productions, while the other is here unapproachable in his Irish representations, frequently indulging his hearers with a good view of their irresistible comicalities. The many accomplishments of the Messrs. Bell, and their inexhaustible store of Literary gems, enable them to give a varied and most pleasing Entertainment, full of interest. Their appearance is very much in their favor, their voice partakes of vigor and force, and their style of delivery most surely commands attention. There never was an audience better pleased than that which heard the gentlemen on Thursday evening, and we are delighted to hear that they have kindly promised to appear again before a Kingston audience on Wednesday night next, when the Hall will doubtless be well filled up.

The first of these gentlemen is Mr. A. Melville Bell of Edinburgh. He is Lecturer on Elocution in University College, London—the inventor of the curious and ingenious Common Alphabet for all Nations, known as "Visible Speech"—and a very popular lecturer on literary subjects. Mr. D. C. Bell is Professor of Elocution in Dublin, the author of several well-known works on Elocution, and also a popular lecturer. Both gentlemen are widely known in Great Britain as men of character and ability; and the English and Scottish journals of all shades of opinion have abounded with articles eulogizing their works and public appearances. They are now on a tour of recreation and pleasure.

From Boston.

HATTERS AND THINGS IN THE "HUB OF THE UNIVERSE"—THE INFLUX—NAPOLEON'S HATTER—ST JAMES' HOTEL—JOHN NOTMAN, ESQ., ETC.

Boston, Oct. 7th.

Matters and things at the "Hub" are now as lively and exciting as ever could be imagined. Of course the general point is the coming fall Presidential Election, torch-light processions, flag-raisings, &c., are all the go, until it seems sometimes that the interest is about equal between the two political parties. But it is quite apparent, that many are now leaving the Republican ranks and joining the Seymour army, which it is generally believed here will be the victorious party in the coming conflict. The influx of pleasure-tourists is still great, and it is a matter of surprise where they can all come from. The general route seems to be from Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains, Portland, Maine, &c. It is truly astonishing to see so many on the wing so late in the season, but they have probably discovered the right time to travel, and are now putting their discovery to a practical use. To say that Messrs. Bent and Bush, the fashionable hatters of Boston, corner of Washington and State street, should be chosen by Napoleon the III., the Emperor of France, as his hatter, seems rather a strange thing, when Paris is supposed to be the hub of fashion for the civilized world. Nevertheless, as surprising as it may appear, 'tis true that the Boston firm covers the cranium of His Majesty in a most becoming manner. Indeed the fall style of Napoleon's Hat, which is now on exhibition here, will give the Emperor the appearance of thirty-five, instead of the thirty odd years to which he is entitled beyond this mark. You can readily imagine the result of Messrs. Bent & Bush's being chosen as hatters to Napoleon, for here, as in Paris, whoever is chosen as hatter or clothier to any member of the royal family, much more the Queen of England or Emperor of France, are universally patronized by the aristocracy and fashion of the country. At last Boston has been blessed with a first-class hotel, which can be said is in keeping with the times. The house I refer to is the St. James. This fine hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and is the grand head centre of the fashionable pleasure-travel, and like the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New York, it can be safely said that this house furnishes a far greater equivalent for the amount paid per diem than any other house in town. The St. James is kept by Mr. Stetson, late of the Astor House, New York. He is a gentleman long identified with the business and pleasure travel of this country and Europe, and bears the highest possible commendations with the travelling public as a master of arts and sciences, and hotel keeping, the result of which are economy, comfort, and convenience to the guests at the St. James. Strange as it may appear, a Canadian photographer named John Notman is making the most rapid strides towards the perfection of this great art, of any man in Boston. His studio is with Frank Rowell, 25 Winter street, and you would be astonished to see the crowds of people constantly thronging the establishment to procure his inimitable pictures. This gentleman is a brother of William Notman, Esq., of Montreal, who is photographer to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Emperor of France. Mr. John Notman is evidently making as rapid strides towards public favor in Boston as his brother is in Montreal. The full styles of ladies' dresses and garments are very neat and pretty, but the entire effect of them is spoiled by many of those creatures who practice the ignominious Grecian Bend. Very often when one of these deluded individuals is "doing Winter Street," some innocent people is heard to exclaim. Why! see that poor creature, she must have the cholic or some thing like it; and nothing pleases the boys more than to decry the Grecian Bend in all of its shapes and forms.

Yours, &c.

ALONZO.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The London Globe is urging the appointment of Sir John Young to the Governorship of Canada, pays the following tribute, to his merits:—"The selection has been dictated by any appreciation of merit which has come under the respect and with the esteem of all with whom Sir John has been brought into contact. "Robert, prud'ent praestat," the legend of the Youngs of Cavan, has been something more than a meaningless motto to the right honorable baronet, who is the second baronet of his family. Prudence has stood before strength in his estimation throughout his public life; he has aimed to be wise rather than brilliant, faithful rather than applauded, and hence his administration has been successful and unimpeached. It is the man who place a high estimation on prudence that we need, especially for the government of our colonies, and the more important the post the more necessary is this quality of discretion. The appointment of Sir John Young, who differs from the present government in politics, has been made on account of his great parliamentary and official experience, and the signal success with which he has administered the affairs of New South Wales."

Orchard Robbing.

The following advertisement appears in one of our exchanges:—"Will the gentlemen who stole my melons last Saturday night be generous enough to return me a few of the seeds, as they are a choice variety," and tells its own story very unmistakeably. Garden and orchard robbing is practiced on so gigantic and bare-faced a style, that there is an absolute necessity for its being summarily put down. It would appear to be regarded in some such light as umbrella appropriating, as a very venial offence, if indeed it is regarded as one at all. The mere money damage thereby done is not small, but that is really the least of it. How many after expending a great amount of care, as well as considerable expense, find the whole labors of a season destroyed in a single night; their grape, melon or cucumber vines all trampled and destroyed, without even the thieves deriving any benefit from their over anxiety to forestall other marauders, and thus taking the coveted fruit before it was ripe. Not only this. In many cases the trees in orchards are absolutely destroyed—the branches broken and the bark stripped off. We have been credibly informed of some most scandalous cases, not during the night at all, but in broad daylight, where excursion trains have been stopped near large orchards, and regular wholesale plunder on the part of the passengers been the result. In cities it is becoming impossible to keep either a fruit or a flower garden with any measure of comfort.

We should not like to see Canadians so stingy as to grudge an apple or two to tired or thirsty wayfarers. They have never been so, and give no intimation of becoming anything of the kind. That, however, is not what they are now called upon to endure, but wholesale plunder, and an amount of damage to trees, and shrubs, and garden grounds, compared with which even the loss of the first is insignificant. Surely this way of going on can be stopped, and if so, the sooner the better. Boys engage in robbing orchards are serving an apprentice in crime, and instead of their friends laughing at their doings as mere youthful escapades, which show merely an enterprising and mischief-loving spirit, they ought to punish them very heartily for their pains. In the absence, however, of friends, the public must make very decided examples of such delinquents, and show all whom it may concern, that what they call fun the law calls crime and punishes accordingly. We have known some rather respectable fathers who laughed in sympathy as their boys told of robbing the orchard of this and that singy old hunks, and in a few years the same persons had to wonder how their sons turned out worthless fellows and found their way to the prisoner's dock. There need have been no wonder. They themselves sowed the seed and reaped as they sowed.—Globe.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—We clip the following from the United Service Gazette of Saturday:

Colonel P. L. McDougall and Lieut.-Colonel Powell have been re-appointed as Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutant General respectively. Better appointments, or ones that would give more satisfaction to the efficient men of the force, could not have been made. We believe it is the intention of the Adjutant General to spend the winter in England.

And come back in spring? Or is the satisfaction to last as far as summer?

MR. COCHRANES SUCCESS IN YANKEE LAND.—After leaving the Hamilton Exhibition Mr. Cochrane of Compton Qe., took, among other things, his Short Horns to Rochester, to see how they would compare with the State of New York Stock; and we are glad for his sake, as well as that of the Province of Quebec, to be able to report that he met with the most decided success. He took in this class (Short Horns) the first, the second, and the third prizes for aged cows; for the same class for two-year olds the second prize. In the same class for yearlings the first and second prizes. In the same class for a bull the first prize. And lastly, in the same class for the best herd the State gold medal. This is a medal of value, being worth $100. In fact, it was for him an Austerlitz victory in the great class of Short Horns, and what he showed did not include one of his valuable bulls and his recent expensive importation. He took also a herd of Herefords; and here also he had the same success. He took first prize in every division of this class, and the gold medal for the best herd. He had a full herd, five cows and one bull. In sheep also he had the same success. He took to Rochester forty sheep of different classes, and took the first prize in every class; and the competition in sheep was very keen, from Long Island, Ohio, and many parts of the State of New York. The demand to buy his sheep was very great and he sold a number at high prices.

The Ruin of Nova Scotia.

A St. John (N.B) journal thus remarks upon the ruin which Confederation has brought upon Nova Scotia:

"Nova Scotia is in a very bad way, a very bad way indeed. Only 140 new houses are in course of erection in Halifax City. Real estate is rising rapidly in value. From 30 to 40 new Gold and Coal Mining Companies have been incorporated within the last six weeks. The capitalists of Ontario and Quebec are investing largely in mining property. The Dominion Geological survey is being vigorously prosecuted in Nova Scotia, monopolizing the services of four Professors and Sir William Logan himself. Ontario sent Nova Scotia last month 15,000 brls of flour. To-day the Intercolonial Coal Company's railways at Pictou—seven miles long—will be opened, the the Company's works and wharf having a capacity for shipping 2000 tons per day. Everything considered, Nova Scotia is about ruined—ruined—ruined."

BREAKFAST.—A SUBSTANTIAL EARTHQUAKE.—The Civil Service Gazette has the following:—"There are very few slight articles of food which can boast of so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great degree upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps obtained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalists. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Iinas 232

SUICIDE AT SEA.—A case of suicide occurred on board the "S. S. Austrian," which arrived at Quebec on Sunday. On the 28th September, a passenger named Wm. Peterkin, aged 40 years, a native of London, England, and baker by trade, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The unfortunate man was kept alive with the aid of stimulants, until the 2nd October, when he gradually sank through weakness, caused by the loss of blood. He died in the afternoon, and was buried at sea with the usual ceremonies. He failed in business, and left his wife and family in England, which preyed so on his mind as to cause him to commit the crime of self-murder.

A SPORTING NOBLEMAN.—The Marquis of Hastings is described by a sporting paper as completely broken down, and prematurely old. Ruined in fortune and health, he is said to have declared to his friends that he had no wish to live three months longer. The accident to the Earl completely prostrated him.

MISTAKEN MANNERS AGAIN.—At Martinsburg last Wednesday, an injured constable, directed by an officer named Galloway, attempted to arrest a gentleman named Fletcher. A brother of Fletcher interfered and drew a revolver on Galloway, but when just in the act of firing Galloway shot him dead. A man named Marshall then shot Galloway and wounded him, but received a ball in the head in return. Meantime the Sheriff interfered to prevent Fletcher from raising his pistol, but when the firing began he ran away, and, after running a short distance, he turned and shot one of the officers. They then fired at him, giving him a mortal wound, from which he soon after died. Quite a number of shots were then fired by persons concealed in the building, and by unknown parties in the crowd.

HER MAJESTY'S RECOGNITION OF A HIGHLANDER ON THE RIGHT.—"A Highlander abroad," in a letter to the Inverness Courier, giving a few notes of a recent visit to Switzerland, relates the following incident:—"A few days after 'doing' Mount Pilatus we made a party to ascend the Righ, which is much easier to accomplish. A panorama three hundred miles in circumference is visible from the summit. While we were admiring the view we observed a party of ladies on horseback coming up the flagstaff where we all were standing. The first pony was led by a stout handsome fellow in the Highland dress, and we soon saw that the visitor was the Queen, accompanied by the two princesses, Prince Arthur, the Marchioness of Ely, and an equerry. The royal party soon mixed with the crowd at the top, admiring the scene from every point of view. The Queen looked well and perfectly happy. As she passed to and fro, the gentlemen touched their hats. I lifted my Highland bonnet, and as her Majesty passed I heard her say to the gillie, 'I wonder who that Scotch gentleman is?' The Highlander eyed me very keenly, but he could only report that I wore knickerbockers of a certain hunting tartan. Shortly afterwards the equerry come up. 'Pardon me, sir,' he said, 'but her Majesty, who takes an interest in all around her, requested me to come and ask your name, as she is anxious to know it.' In reply I said I was Captain ——, late of the —— regiment, and that on occasion I had the honor of being on a guard of honour to her Majesty at Balmoral. He then gave me his name, and went off down hill to satisfy the Queen's curiosity as to the Highland bonnet and the tartan. This little incident shows the predilection that her Majesty has for everything Highland."

AN ATMOSPHERIC CUSHION.—People who are apprehensive that some of these days this globe may be smashed to atoms by a wandering comet, and who have not been reassured by the assurations of scientific men that comets are mainly composed of gas, may certainly now dismiss their fears. An aerolite, quiet as it goes any comet, has recently fallen on the earth, near Warsaw, in Poland, without doing any damage, but, on the contrary, being itself shivered to pieces by concussion with the atmosphere before it reached the ground. It is said to have had a surface of two thousand acres, which by computation would give it a diameter of more than a mile. It first burst high up in the air, then each of the pieces broke up in turn, until parts of the mass was reduced to powder. One scientific man picked up 942 fragments, another 1,612 and millions more remain strewed over the country. This shows that our atmosphere acts as a kind of cushion to protect us against such dangerous visitors, and also both serves them on fire by friction, and by the heat thus engaged explodes them into comparatively harmless bits.

Add to these things that Nova Scotia is receiving more from the Dominion Treasury than she is paying into it—that she is building 85 miles of railway by means of a subsidy borrowed on the credit of the Dominion, and that the Dominion is to construct outright over 70 miles of railway within Nova Scotia territory—and we have some idea of the "ruin" which Confederation involves. It would be difficult to devise a Confederation which the "ruined" Repealers would consider advantageous to Nova Scotia.—Globe.

The Burning of the Perseverance.

The burning of the propeller Perseverance on Lake Ontario, with the consequent loss of fifteen lives, was accompanied by two or three circumstances which reflect no credit upon the officers of the vessel, or upon the owner who placed the steamer in their charge. The fire was first discovered by the engineer, who at once informed the first mate—the officer in charge of the deck; but, to quote the words of the story as published, "almost before they could realize the appalling fact the propeller was completely enveloped in flames." What sort of watch could have been kept on board a vessel where a fire could gain such headway before it was discovered? What sort of discipline existed among the crew, when two out of three boats were suffered to burn up without an attempt to launch them? The third boat, however, was launched and the two mates, two men and a boy rushed into it and made their escape, leaving the rest of the crew, together with two lady passengers, to perish. It does not appear that these two boats made any attempt to save the vessel, or the other, or, indeed—anything, but their own lives. Are these the sort of men who should be placed in any position of authority on board of even a canal boat?—Possibly the account of the disaster which has reached us is erroneous and unjust to the officers of the Perseverance. If not, they have a heavy weight of responsibility for the loss of the vessel and the horrible death of fifteen human beings.—N. Y. Post.

It must be confessed that the comments of the Post are at least pertinent and timely. In the absence of any explanation, except such as has been given to the public, the most natural inquiry is, how so many lives could have been lost, with the facilities on hand for the preservation of life with which all late steamers are provided? It is said that quite a gale was blowing at the time. Granted, but the sea was not so great but that a loaded barge, which the propeller had in tow, rode it out without difficulty, and was brought into this port by the consort of the ill-fated Perseverance. It reported that the engineer first discovered the fire and gave the alarm to the officer in charge. As the engineer was lost, his testimony can add no light to the affair. How the boat could be so enveloped in flames before the crew could find some means of escape is the mystery.

Capt. Fitzgibbons has always borne the reputation of an intelligent, enterprising and safe captain, and doubtless enjoyed the full confidence of the owners and the public.

The loss of so many lives was one of those mysterious occurrences which probably will never be satisfactorily explained.—Oswego Times.

MAURICE FITZGIBBONS' STATEMENT.

The first mate, Mr. M. Fitzgibbons, makes the following statement:

At two o'clock in the morning, the fire broke out between the smoke stacks. I was on watch at the time, forward. The second engineer said the boat was on fire. I immediately called up all hands, and got the hose and and played for about five minutes on the fire. We found it was no use to work any longer, and launched the life-boat. I jumped into her and held on to the vessel; then Mr. Thrope, Peter Lago, P. Lynch, porter, and a deck-hand (name unknown) followed. The painter broke, and we went adrift. We jumped outside and held on by the side of the lifeboat until picked up, three hours after, by the propeller Erie prize.

I saw my father lash all hands on board to planks, light buoys, or anything he could lay his hands on, and put them over-board. I am of the opinion that nearly all of them are still floating in the lake, or are somewhere on the shore, as the wind was half a league nor-west. The enterprise remained only about half an hour after day-light and then proceeded to Oswego.

CANADIAN NEWS.

From Germany we hear the earth is gradually contracting; from Toronto, that the Globe will soon be greatly enlarged.

The "rare bits" of the Toronto Telegraph should be particularly palatable, as one of the proprietors of the establishment has been a "Cook" from infancy.

Two young Canadian Zouaves—MM. Loranger and Hardy—are coming back on account of bad health. A Canadian Zouave correspondent says there were at one time 1,400 patients in the military hospital at the camp of Annibal.

A Halifax paper advises the Local Government to go into the Opium business, and instances Her Majesty's East Indian Government, which cleared a revenue of $35,000,000 last year by the trade.

The Halifax and New Brunswick papers are at loggerheads with each other in regard to the superiority of their representative shots at the late Dominion prize meeting. Both claim the first place, whilst Quebec claims to beat both.

It appears there are in connection with the several Evangelical Protestant denominations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec 3,092 Sabbath Schools, in which there are 26,004 teachers, and 188,542 scholars. The past year has been one of unusual success. A large number of Sabbath School scholars have become communicants of the several churches.

At the sale of timber limits at Three Rivers, there were thirty limits sold, realizing $9,700. This, added to the amount of sale which took place there a few days previous, gives the Quebec Government $25,000 from the St. Maurice territory this season.

General News Items.

It is said that a large portion of "The Cruise of H. M. S. Galatea," published by Messrs. Allen, is from the pen of Prince Alfred.

A cane once belonging to Henry Clay is now shown at Lexington, Ky. The staff is of live oak cut from a tree that over-shadowed the tomb of the immortal Ulceró.

Six romantic young misses lately undertook to run away from a conventual school in Cincinnati. Five succeeded, but the sixth broke her ankle and was captured.

An enterprising beggar in Rome recently died worth 40,000 scudi, equal to $60,000 of our currency.

James R. Young, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, has been left one hundred thousand dollars by an uncle who recently died in the East Indies.

An Italian named Muratori has invented a kind of felt, made of vegetable substances, which is tough enough to resist a rifle ball. He proposes to dress soldiers in it for battle, and Napoleon III, thinks of employing it, instead of iron, for the armor of ships.

An exchange says that the Grecian bend is achieved by throwing the chest forward and the trunk backwards. What is done with the rest of the baggage?

Savannah has enjoyed a haunted house, in one chamber of which three raps responded every midnight. Nobody dared to inhabit it until the mysterious sounds were traced to a next door neighbour, who smoked a late pipe and knocked the ashes out against the chimney.

A mad world, indeed! So would you be, if you had been whirled round and round for the last six thousand years.

A negro, after gazing at the Chinese exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat one dare, I wonder what's de color ob de niggers?"

Matrimonial advertisements have entirely disappeared from the Leipsic (Saxony) papers. Recently, a young man who had published in the newspaper advertisements in which he had requested young ladies who wished to marry him to correspond with him, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A New York tradesman having three customers, a father and two sons by the name of Wheeler, and having a confusion of accounts from their different orders, solved his difficulty by styling the term parent 'Stern Wheeler,' the eldest son 'Side Wheeler,' and the youngest son, rather a fast youth, 'Propeller.'

A peculiar case of body-snatching has occurred in New Orleans. The daughter of a prominent citizen died, retaining her rounded features and perfect semblance of health. Her physician struck with the peculiarity of the case, desired to make a post mortem examination, but the parents would consent. A few days afterward the father visited his child's tomb, an investigation revealed the fact that the coffin was empty. The theft was traced to the physician, and he was compelled to fly from the city.

The latest news from the Wisconsin hop fields are: One birth in field; one marriage at first sight; and one elopement, with several prescints to be heard from.—Hops are "lively."

Artemus Ward's last joke was to make his will in fun, leaving no money to carry out its provisions.

The New York Park keepers provide the sparrows in several parks with grease feathers with which to protect themselves from the cold of winter. The increase of the feathered tribe in the parks during the past year has been such as to require the erection of hundreds of bird houses to accommodate them.

A new Capital.

(From the Free Press, London.)

In certain somewhat exclusive circles in Quebec and Montreal, it is confidently predicted that the seat of government will not remain for ever in Ottawa. The oracles even aver that a comprehensive plan for changing the whole status has been all but decided upon, and will only be deferred until all correlative matters shall have matured and the transition become easy and without the violation of sectional predilections. Two, if not three, birds are to be killed with stone, and the city is to be made safer the following fashion. Nova Scotia and Brunswick, as well as Prince Edward, are to be gratified by the attainment of their hearts' desire, a legislative union. This, it is urged, will bring both these recalcitrant Provinces into the Dominion happy and contented members. But Lower Canada being discontent, the legislative unity is to be made acceptable to her by the removal of the Capital of the Dominion to Quebec, and the erection of new buildings in the ancient city. Ontario, it is presumed, would look on the removal with indifference, if not with satisfaction; while the change from federal to legislative unity would be universally popular. Montreal is merely content to continue outside the political ring and to be the commercial emporium of the country. So go the whispers.

Bearing in no very indirect manner upon the removal of the seat of government, are one or two little matters that have recently come to us from Ottawa. The first we may observe was the sudden and unaccountable stoppage of certain improvements about the Parliament and Departmental buildings. Last spring and along the summer, a number of men were employed levelling and otherwise putting in order, the quadrangle or square before the buildings. An accomplished landscape gardener was in requisition laying out the grounds after some ornamental plan which was supposed to comprise fountains, shrubberies, parterres and the various adornments of such places which skill and taste devise. But after being staked out the work was suddenly stopped, and as report went because there was a doubt as to the continuance of seat of Government at Ottawa. Another incident of a similar kind is the fencing in front of the buildings, and enclosing the grounds, to which allusions have been made. Last year it was said that the present wretched boarding was to be suppressed by a handsome iron fence upon a dwarf wall; the year has passed and nothing has been done. In connection with the fencing some levelling and grading have been recently done, forming an agreeable slope to the street, which has been left in a very primitive condition. The Board of Works has lately called the attention of the city corporation, requesting that body to grade and macadamize, or otherwise put it up in such order as shall be a little in harmony with the improvements being done by the public departments. Whether the City Council did not feel very confident that Ottawa was going to continue the capital for any number of years, or whether it had no regard for its character as a well-managed city, it huffishly resolved not to comply with the request of the Commissioner. Taxes, we understand, are about five shillings to the pound in Ottawa—a figure that in a backwoods town, all but out of the pale of civilization, and by no means famous for municipal progress, ought surely to be sufficient to enable the city fathers to meet the desire of the Government to make the town look creditable, even if the Council had not yet arrived at a state of cultivation which made matters of taste a consideration.

What may be inferred from these indications it is not our present purpose to seek. Let it suffice that we have told our story, leaving to the more speculative to settle with themselves what semblance of truth there may be in rumors, and what inference may be drawn from trifling facts.

The Queen.

The British Medical Journal contains the subjoined statement:—"We regret to say that the paragraph in Last Saturday's Lancet respecting the health of Her Majesty has very little foundation. The health of the Queen has, we hope, received some benefit from the change of air and scene, and rest from her onerous public duties, but while her Majesty will continue, as heretofore, to regulate public business, the Queen will not, we fear, be able to bear the fatiguing excitement of a lengthened residence in London, and of the continued receptions attendant on such circumstances."

European News.

The report is circulated by one of the London journals that Queen Victoria and Mr. Disraeli have become converts to the doctrine of woman's voting.

It is stated as an extraordinary fact that for six hours together (on the morning of the 21st September) not a single fire was reported in London.

The father of "Father Ignatius" has written a letter to the Bishop of London, lamenting the religious extravagances of his son, and denouncing very warmly the doings of the High Church party.

That shrewd business man who rules the destinies of Egypt did a wise thing when he turned his attention to the cultivation of cotton. It has largely increased the prosperity of Egypt, and may ultimately lead to the regeneration of that country. Last year the crop yielded 250,000 baler, while this year it is expected to amount to 400,000 bales.

As a sign of progress, among many others to the contrary, the St. Petersburg papers report the gradual abolition of the "hereditary clergy." It appears that up to within a recent period every clergyman was forced to send his son to clerical schools and seminaries, to educate him in fact for the Church, whether he liked it or not. This institution of a clerical caste is about to be abolished, to the great relief of everybody concerned.

In the city of Marseilles a man lived on bad terms with his wife. One day, while waiting for his dinner, he remarked that the flies fell dead on touching his bowl of soup. Without saying a word he changed the bowls, giving his wife the one she had placed for him. Before long the acute sufferings of his better half convinced him that he had narrowly escaped being poisoned.

A renewal of the "potato rioting" in Cork—to prevent exportation to England—has been marked by the peculiar circumstance that several hundred women stationed themselves across a leading thoroughfare and searched every cart that had sacks on it. Two other sections of the mob, also composed exclusively of women and girls, broke into the yard of a large dealer and carted off potatoes in great quantities, which they brought to a forced sale in one of the markets, exclaiming that they "would not allow English forestallers to raise the price." Four of the ringleaders were taken into custody.

Sergeant Marryat, who was an eminent Queen's counsel, some time after he had retired from practice, declared that the anxiety of people to go to law was amazing to him—a veteran expert in the chicanery of courts. "For my part," said he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a lawsuit, he would have it, lest in defending my coat I should find that I was deprived of my waistcoat also."

Amusing stories are told of the precautions taken by or for the Emperor of Russia, on the occasion of his visit to Warsaw. The Poles are warned never to walk about in groups, or even two together, during the Czar's stay there. Men must all wear round hats, and be shaved on the same pattern. Carriages are not to go through certain streets, except at appointed hours. The inhabitants have also been ordered to clean the fronts of their houses, which must be decorated with garlands, and lighted up at night as by a "spontaneous illumination." All this would be incredible if there were not a very special and circumstantial decree upon the subject.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Penitentiary Commissioners—Red River Relief Fund

Ottawa, Oct. 6.

Nearly all the ministers are out of town. Hon. M. Chapais left to-day for home.

It is reported that Sir John A. Macdonald final business will be transacted until the return of Messrs. Macdougald and Cartier.

The Penitentiary Commissioners had a lengthy interview with Sir John A. Macdonald yesterday, concerning their duties under the new Act. They proceed to the Maritime Provinces in about ten days.

A party who has just visited the jail says Buckley is in the infirmary ward. Whelan keeps up his spirits wonderfully. He has not as yet shown any disposition to confess his guilt, though he sometimes hints about others being implicated.

AN EASILY-EARNED INCOME.—In the annual estimate of expenses prepared by the municipality of Paris, a certain item of £400 in arrears is made to a special advance as the pension due to a certain M. Van Hendren Gevris. The Revue has just had the satisfaction of discovering that the recipient of this comfortable income enjoys it entirely in consideration of his having been the page of Napoleon I, who announced to the authorities at the Town the birth of the King of Rome.

If You Want a Stylish Suit of Clothes Made at a Moderate Price go to RIGNEY & SLAVIN'S.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 9th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—

Silver buying at ¾ discount.
" selling at 3 discount.

Greenbacks, { Bills 7½. Silver 7½c.

Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 139.

Sterling exchange at New York 8½.

Current Prices of Grain.

Oct. 9, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 15 to 1 18	" "
Rye,	0 82 to 0 85	" "
Barley,	1 40 to 1 45	" "
Peas,	0 93 to 0 97	" "
Oats,	0 46 to 0 50	" "
Buckwheat,	0 60 to 0 61	" "

Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Super. Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 5,35 to 5,40; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,35 to 5,65; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,75 to 5,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,45 to 5,00; bag flour, 3,60 to 3,70. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,25