G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....6.15 p.m. and 4.00 a.m.
Depart at.....4.25 p.m. and 4.00 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10.00 p.m.; departs at 6.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1.30 p.m. and 1.40 a.m.
Depart at.....1.00 p.m. and 1.40 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3.15 a.m.; depart at 6.15 a.m.

Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12.00 p.m.; Arrive at 1.00 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6.00 a.m.

GOING WEST.

By Day Express Train close at 3.20 p.m.; Arrive at 4.00 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6.00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, close at 1 p.m. daily, and arrive at 7.30 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 1 p.m.
Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 1 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, every Friday at noon.

[Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line on which they are intended to be forwarded.]

To Advertisers.

All Contract Advertisements, that is Advertisements not charged full Tariff rate, are payable in Cash.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—R. H. S., et A. & L., Montreal; B. H. & Co., London, Eng.; W. T. B., Trenton.

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

The House on Wednesday.

After the speaker had taken the chair, a large number of notices of motions on bills were recorded. Petitions were presented on behalf of the Georgian Bay canal, several Grammar Schools; from Victoria College, Cobourg, praying aid in support of education.

From Georgina Township, praying for permanent provision in aid of education. From the inhabitants of the County of Leeds, for the same purpose. From Garden Island, (Frontenac) for the same purpose.

The after proceedings were confined to the moving and seconding of the Address in reply to the Speech, and a little skirmishing over the adjournment. Mr. Lount moved the Address in a speech of about an hour's length, which was well worded and delivered.

Mr. Calvin (Frontenac) in seconding the address, said he was quite aware, this Ministry and Government being new, they could not expect perfection at their hands. He stood there himself wishing to learn and having much to learn. If, then, an old man like him acknowledged that position, the young government might with advantage do so as well. For himself, he was particularly anxious that the Crown Lands Department should so alter in its management and arrangements as to induce emigrants to settle in the country. The mainspring of wealth was the labor of man. If we could encourage the settlement of the back country so as to induce emigrants to take advantage of it, the government would enjoy the interest of a capital of $1,000 for every soul they put there. (Here.) This consideration ought to induce the government to encourage the settlement of emigrants in every possible way, and offer them free grants of land to the largest possible extent. A man not possessed of 100 acres of land, at the very least, was not likely to make even a living for himself and family in this country, and a hundred acres was as good as a thousand until that was cleared and improved. But he could not say the government should confine themselves to that figure—if they would offer an inducement to emigrants to the extent of 200 acres he would have no objection and would look upon it as a wise, and in the end, profitable movement. With regard to the Election laws, he could speak feelingly. (Laughter.) He knew something about it. He was satisfied that they did require considerable and very important alteration (Laughter.) He would put it to the government if the nomination of Candidates could not be done away with altogether. (Cheers.) He held that to be a useless and most unnecessary ceremony—doing a great deal of evil—provoking bad feelings, and not resulting in the least possible good. (Cheers.) He advised the government to give the one day for elections all the province over. The electors ought not to be allowed an hour to hang about, for the honest among them at once made up their minds who they were to vote for and the dishonest only kept out of the way that other influences which he need not name might be brought to bear upon them. (Cheers.) As to reducing the number of our courts of justice, if any of the members knew anything of his actions in the county council where he came from, they would know that he had long been an advocate for cutting down the number of our courts. (Hear.) He had tried it himself in his own county, but he could not succeed, having so many lawyers to deal with there. What they wanted was to have as many jurors summoned as they could get, so that, while the county was put to the expense, they could put such men into the box as would suit themselves. (Laughter.) If the government lessened the number of courts by one half, it would cut down the expense in the same degree. (Hear.) He quite agreed as to the classification of prisoners. But he did not suppose those who had provided for their classification already were to be made pay for those who had not. In his county they had gone largely into the matter and built largely, and they could classify to any amount, and furnish them with any number of cells. (Laughter.) Would he advise those gentlemen who were going to follow the advice of the government and build additions to their jails to make additions also to the court house. That had been done in his county, and they had been put to great expense for no good purpose, as far as he could see. He did not believe in these extravagances; but he heartily agreed that old, hardened criminals should not be associated with, but should be kept far apart from those of young and tender age, and especially from females. (Great laughter.) As to the assessment and municipal laws, he thought the Government had not touched on them at all, but he conceived it highly necessary that they should be altered to some extent. (Hear.) He stood before the House, the youngest member, though an old man—elected by what was called the Conservative party, but he was proud to tell them that he had received a great many Liberal votes as well. (Hear, hear.) He believed he had received about two-thirds of all the votes. He came before them not so exactly pinned to the skirts of party as to want to do what was just, proper, and right. He would give to government proper support as well as help. (Cheers.) In many things he believed he could do this, and he was satisfied they would receive from him what he could give. With these remarks he begged most cordially to second the address in reply.

[The Leader remarks Mr. Calvin, the newly elected member for Frontenac, came in with his mother as wonder. He is a blunt, honest-speaking sort of a man, who is likely to tell truths, whether pleasant or unpleasant, in a homely sort of a way. He will make a capital second in a team of which our good friend Mr. McCall, of Norfolk, shall be the other.]

Mr. Lount's and Mr. Calvin's speeches ended, the Government naturally expected that the debate would proceed, unless the Opposition was desirous of asking delay with a view of preparing amendments to the Address. In such a case the courtesy of an adjournment generally commends itself to the Government. Mr. McKellar took the extraordinary course of asking for an adjournment, albeit he complimented the administration upon their programme, and admitted that his side of the House had no amendments to move. The Government resisted an adjournment for such a cause as this, and protested that the public business should not be delayed when it was admitted there were no amendments to be moved in opposition to the Address; and the Attorney-General would not give way until Mr. McKellar had to assume the responsibility of delay by moving the adjournment of the debate which was carried at 5.30.

The Government of Nova Scotia has given one thousand to the Red River Relief Fund and two thousand dollars have been already subscribed by the people of Halifax. We do not know how the Ontario Government with their spare millions of dollars, may feel in view of the action of Nova Scotia in this matter; but it might well set them thinking. Considering the complaints of short revenue in the one, and the gratulations of surplus in the other, it looks like the old story of the rich refusing out of his abundance and the poor give out of his poverty.

☞ The London Canadian News of Oct. 22nd says:—The Canadian Delegates, Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., have been spending a few days with the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The Elections.

New Rork, Nov. 4.

Hoffman's majority in the city cannot fall short of 69,000.

Kentucky goes 75,000 Democratic, and elects 9 Congress men.

The Republicans claim an increase of 12,000 for Grant over vote in August.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.

The Democratic majority in the Southern counties will show gains; but the Republican gains are sufficiently in excess to secure the electoral vote for Grant.

Large Republican gains are reported from Oregon. Nevada is considered Republican.

Tallahasse, Fla., Nov. 4.

The Republican ticket received 40 votes and the Democratic 9.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 4.

The State has undoubtedly gone Republican.

Raleigh, Nov. 4.

Despatches from nearly all parts of the State, show Radical gains.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 4.

Nothing received to change result announced in the Western States.

Boston, Nov. 4.

Returns from all but 48 towns in this State give Grant 71,522 majority.

Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2.

The Democrats claim this State for Seymour.

CUBA.

The Herald's Havana special says that the whole island is excited. A telegram from the American Consul, asking that a few United States war vessels be sent there, was refused transmission over the wires. The insurgents are 6,000 strong, numbering many Spaniards, and their cry is, "Spain, Prim and Serrano"—and "Down with taxation." The troops number 10,000, and are acknowledged to be insufficient to suppress the rebellion.

THE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 4.

Large bodies of negroes are assembling on the Ogeechee and Louisville Roads, evidently to march into the city. Persons have been compelled to come into the city for protection. Persons residing in the country who attempted to go home have been ordered back by the negroes. An organized force of white men has gone outside the city to remain during the night and guard the approaches to the city.

LATEST.

New York, Nov. 5.

The Tribune claims 210 electoral votes for Grant, and 79 for Seymour. It gives the State 6,000 Democratic majority, and says it is absolutely certain that the new Legislature is Republican by not less than 14 majority, insuring the choice of United States Senator. New Jersey has been carried against Grant by New York tactics.

Grant's majority will be 11,000 in Indiana.

Tennessee has gone for Grant by a reduced majority.

Havana, Nov. 4.

The Haytien war vessels Peton and Saluave have bombarded the port of Jeremie for ten days. The American, English, and French Consuls demanded time for the removal of women and children. The request was denied. Many women and children were killed. All the houses in the city were destoyed or badly injured. It was expected the bombardment of Jacmel would soon follow.

New York, Nov. 5, 3 p.m.

Gold 132¼. Great excitement on Wall street, the whole list unsettled, even at declined prices. The stringency in the money market is of the severest kind.

FOURTH ESTATE IN MONTREAL.—A particularly noticeable feature in Montreal at present in the activity in the newspaper business, both satirical, serious, and wet blanket. In the field of satire the Free Lance has ridden for some time the terror of evildoers, and injured by the spasmodic efforts of witless rivals, of which two or three have appeared. But a new one called Diogenes will shortly come forth seeking for honest men, and as it is said to have considerable talent among its contributors, and a good firm to fall back upon there will doubtless be a great deal of fun, for there will certainly be many contests between the doughty knight and the old cynic. In the French language, Le Patroite is to be changed into comicality with Le Figaro for a title, promising six times more fun than at present. Le Lanterne is sharper, wittier than ever, and is almost profane in its sarcasm. The priesthood are ridiculed in the most polished and effective style, and have determined to crush the wicked satirist. No Catholic sells the paper. The editor, M. Buies, has been socially and religiously ostracised as far as possible. An aged relative has been influenced to cut him off with a shilling unless he discontinues the publication of his paper, and asks forgiveness; but the plucky little editor announces war to the knife, and calls on the Protestants to support him by purchasing his Lanterne. Le Pays, Rouge, and semi-weekly, is to come out as a morning daily, published by the Canada Printing Company. It has offices in the Herald building but will have no connection with that paper.—Free Press.

At Dieppe, in France, the following notice has been issued by the police:—"The bathing police are requested, when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp. Newfoundland dogs will govern themselves accordingly."

The Ascent of Mount Baker—Washington Territory.

The Vancouver Colonist, Sept. 5th, gives account of the ascent of Mount Baker by a party headed by Messrs. Ogilvey and Coleman. The party left Whatcom on the 8th August, travelled up the Lomisi and Nooksin rivers by canoe 80 miles; then 20 miles through a desperate country, to what may be called the foot of the mountain. At the snow line, where vegetation ceases, the Indians camped, allowing the explorers to reach the summit themselves, which they did the same day and returned to camp in the evening. The distance travelled, which was about six miles, is said to have been most fatiguing, though not as perilous as was expected. Being obliged to return to the camp the same evening, the explorers had only about an hour on the summit; this short period they seem to have used diligently. The existence of a volcano is established beyond a doubt, the crater being about three hundred feet deep, from which puffs of sulphurous vapour are being emitted. This crater lies between two high peaks of the mountain, where the summit forms a plateau quite bare and free from snow, which is a quarter of a mile wide, and half a mile long. The eastern peak, called after Gen. Sherman, is the higher of the two. The time spent on the summit was devoted to examining the crater, and planting the American flags, with so much of the usual honours as the party were enabled to give. The mountain, as most persons no doubt are aware, is a few miles south of the boundary line, the 49th parallel. The most arduous part of the ascent was at last pitch, where the party had to cut 400 steps in the ice in order to reach the top. The Indians would not go any higher than the line of vegetation; but they received the party on returning from the summit with marked demonstrations of welcome and joy, evidently recognizing the dangers and hardships of this part of the trip, and the courage and skill the explorers had shown in overcoming them so speedily. No signs of game were seen on the mountain, except the huge footprints of a bear, which the natives said was an old grizzly. It was well our friends did not come in collision with his bearship. Mr. Coleman will return by the Eliza Anderson, from Port Townsend, next week, when, doubtless, we believe, has the honour of making the first successful ascent of this mountain, which he and his party failed to accomplish on a former occasion, by reason of the Indians accompanying as guides and packers refusing to proceed further than a certain distance into the interior. Various authorities have given estimates of the attitude of Mount Baker, some lay it down at 14,000 feet high; some at 16,000 feet; while others again have even given it an altitude of 21,000 feet, equal to some of the highest peaks on the Continent.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Miss Bothwell is the name of the lady who took the first prize for the Hallowe'en poem at Montreal. Miss Jeanie Hamilton was 2nd.

Full dress was not required of gentlemen on the floor of the House at Toronto, at the opening, although all, of course, had sufficient to preserve decency. The Lieutenant-Governor wore the Windsor uniform, with quite a dazzling display of gold lace and a maiden sword. His aid-de-camp was simply killing.

The late manager of the Gore Bank at Woodstock, who lately left the province under mental excitement, has accounted for the money supposed to be in default. This will give much satisfaction to his friends.

WHO SUPPORTED MR. BLANCHARD.—The Halifax Citizen (anti-confederate) thus denotes the Unionists of Inverness: Mr. Blanchard was backed up by the active and unflagging support of every influential merchant and shop keeper in the country but three or four. He had the support of three Catholic clergymen, and of every Protestant Minister but one.

CARLETON, N. B.—Mr. Samuel Watts, of the Carleton Sentinel, has entered on his canvass for the vacancy created in this county by the lamented death of Mr. Hartley. Mr. Watt is a strong Unionist and would make an excellent local member. There are four candidates in the field.—Messrs. Jacques, Hay, Kilburn and White. The election takes place on the 14th inst.

EUROPEAN.

The "wooden walls," once the pride and delight of England, are rapidly passing away. The Agamemnon, the Queen, the Illustrious, and the Sutlej, all famous vessels in their day, are advertised to be sold at auction.

In a recent sermon the Bishop of Oxford spoke sharply of the "great strong men who come to church and were too lazy to kneel."

The Queen's realms will be found to comprise territory of about seven millions of English square miles, with a population approaching two hundred millions of souls.

A poor young American governess, working for her daily bread in Dresden, Saxony, has captured the heart of a wealthy English nobleman, and the next month will appear as Countess of Reifach and Frauenstein.

The brigands are said to be getting so powerful in Italy that it is no longer possible to convict them in the courts.

The portrait of Marfori, the Intendente of Isabella of Spain, has a great sale in Paris. He is said to have the physique of one of those herculean footmen who stand behind Belgravian carriages. He was originally a fourth-rate actor, and gained the favor of his royal mistress by his personation of a knightly warrior on the stage.

History proves that there is a certain fatality attached to the occupation of the Papal chair by a Pius. Louis XVI. was beheaded under Pius VI. Napoleon I. was exiled to St. Helena under Pius VII. Charles X. lost his crown under Pius VII. The occupation by Pius IX. has been curiously prolific in political disasters. Louis Philippe, Francis II., of Naples, King Otto, of Greece, the King of Hanover and Isabella of Spain have been overthrown, and the pages of history are darkened by the violent deaths of President Lincoln, Maximilian of Mexico, and Prince Michael of Servia.

UNITED STATES.

It is calculated that there are now about 62,000 Chinamen in California, nearly all being natives of the province of Canton.

The champion drinker of lager beer in Cleveland has accomplished 106 glasses in one day. He invites any one to beat it.

The New York Mail knows on a wedding to come off shortly, at which twenty-four bridesmaids and groomsmen will assist.

The Grecian bend is a failure. It is too much like work to please our fashionable ladies.

To do the thing properly in New York at a wedding, the bride must have eight bridesmaids, and a hundred dollar poodle besides.

A singular occurence is reported at the South Bay on Long Island. The grasshoppers which have been devastating the fields on the south side of Long Island suddenly disappeared a day or two since. The recent south winds, however, threw upon the shores of the bay large quantities of them, and they now lie in windrows all along the beach.

A young gentleman and lady of New Albany, Ind., have made a novel bet on the Presidential election. If Grant is elected the young man agrees to marry the lady, and if Seymour is elected the young lady is to marry the gentleman. The bet is a good one for the young lady. "Heads I win, tails you lose."

If you want a Suit of Fine Black Cloth, a Good Serviceable Suit, or a Good Overcoat, any of which will be lower than the lowest, go to GREENFIELD'S before purchasing elsewhere.

Korn Kobb Furnishes a Sketch of Gov Howland's Speech, or at Least What it Should Have Been.

Gentlemen, how do you do? I'm glad to see you. I'm your new Governor, you know. This is the first time I have addressed you as such, but I hope it won't be the last.

You left here last spring to attend to your own private affairs. I presume you have attended to them. You are now assembled to look after the interests of Ontario. I trust, gentlemen, you will be able to do something handsome for her. She stands very much in need of it, I can assure you. She hasn't been overburdened with enlightened legislation in the last half score of years. Her resources haven't been developed to that degree that she can't bear a little more. Her wants haven't been forestalled, nor her energies fostered, nor her capabilities improved to any very alarming extent. She is open to reconstruction, gentlemen, quite so.

Gentlemen, there are matters of interest awaiting your action. Emigration, for instance, what about it? We have forests to fell and we have prairies to cultivate, as rich and productive as any on this continent. Yet the forests still stand, and thousands of acres of fertile soil remain as innocent of culture as on the day when Wolfe planted the standard of Britain on the heights of Abraham. And why? Because a lot of wooden-headed duffers had charge of the Emigration Department; because they were more intent on drawing their pay than on drawing emigrants to the country; because they sat dozing on their easy chairs after dinner, while agents from the other side of the line were taking settlers past their very doors—and because parties in Parliament were so busily engaged abusing each other that they had not time to wake up those simple old dummies, and make them earn their wages. That is how it was gentlemen. See that you don't follow in their footsteps. Encourage settlers at all hazards. Give them farms, yes, give them, nay, even pay them to take them if need be. You have plenty of lands at your disposal. Look to it that you do dispose of them, or we'll find men who will.

The mining interests, are they still to be allowed to languish? Are we to stand idly by, with our hands in our pockets, looking over at the American side, where towns and villages are springing up by dozens; where the hum of industry never ceases; where man doesn't wait on Providence, and sing the song of the "good time coming," but sets to work with his own strong arm to make the good time a present and living reality? Is the capitalist to be driven out for want of encouragement? the laborer for want of work? Is the grass to grow in our mines; the rust to eat up our machinery, and the dry rot to take possession of our boxes? Not if we know it. We have had enough of that sort of thing. Give us an act that will not cause capitalists to button up their pockets when we come near them; an act that will make us seem less like pick-pockets and more like honest men. None of your old-fogy theories, that will take a hundred years to bear fruit, but real live legislation; something practical, something to the point.

The law courts, gentlemen—dont you fancy they want weeding a little? Look into the matter and see if we cant dispense with a few of them. Justice is a very good thing, but don't you imagine it possible that we're having a surfeit of it? Examine and reflect. Don't be afraid to use the axe freely. Prune, gentlemen, prune. Justice won't lose, and taxes will be very much lessened by the operation.

Other matters will be brought before you during the session—municipal reform, timber grants, deepening the canals, a new lunatic asylum for the western district, &c., &c. It is to be hoped, gentlemen, each one of you will attend to these subjects as earnestly as if they were his own private affairs. You are paid to do so, and by the Piper of Leinster, if you don't the people of Ontario will (to use an Americanism) make you get up and get. Remember, we don't want you to waste your time in fighting for the Treasury Benches. This province doesn't care a fig who's in or who's out so long as she is well governed, and, gentlemen, she will be so governed, or she'll know the reason why.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me remind you that the future of this great Province is entirely in your hands. You are the arbiters of her fate, for good or for ill. No outside influences can control your actions. The cries of French domination and Lower Canadian ascendency are played out. The days of the old regime have passed away, never more to return. The whole responsibility now rests with you. Will you prove yourselves equal to the emergency? Will you show to your constituents that you only required to get sole possession of the management of her internal affairs to make Ontario a shining example to her sister Provinces? Will you rise above the interests of party and of self, and shape a destiny for her such as shall make the name of this Parliament a point of admiration to all? You will, gentlemen, nay, more, you must.

Gentlemen, you may proceed to business.—Free Press.

SOVEREIGNTY IN JAPAN.—There are some wonderful things about Japan—where, by the way, civil war still prevails, with a prospect of continuing for an indefinite time unless put an end to by outside interference. The reigning Tokugama family came into power about the year 1128, and have retained it to the present time, though there have been revolutions. What royal family in Europe can boast of such a duration of power and privilege? What royal family can show an annual revenue of forty million dollars?

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.—The plague of grasshoppers is again sweeping over a large part of Texas. The following extract of a letter from J. R. Cochran, dated at Belkap on the 16th ult., describes the first appearance of the pest:—"Yesterday, the 15th, I saw a sight which I hope no mortal man will ever see again. About three o'clock p.m., I went to the door, and observing that the sun shone but dimly, I looked for the cause and saw in the distant west what I took to be the smoke of an immense fire, but on looking closer I perceived that it was not smoke. What is it? was the enquiry of everyone, both old and young. It continued to approach, and in about two hours came near enough to see that it was a dense mass of moving matter. Nearer and nearer, dimmer and dimmer the sun shines—we see what it is—the Egyptian plague! From the ground upward as far as the eye could see, on account of their denseness, was an almost solid mass of living, moving insects—grasshoppers. All who saw the sight agree that for every square inch of surface over which they were flying, there must have been no less than one bushel of grasshoppers. This body of insects were moving ahead of a northwest wind. They were some three miles wide, and as long each way as the horizon was to us. This could be seen before they approached near enough to distinguish what they were; after they reached us the view was very limited on account of the denseness of the mass.—They have passed over in a northeast direction; still we have millions left of the first coming. This is no exaggeration."

The Paris police have lately dealt severely with an original thief, whose peculiarity was propensity to pick the locks of police stations, and steal small articles of no use to himself. His defence was that he wished to make the police more vigilant.

Giants of Olden Times.

In one of his recent lectures, Professor Bickmas, the younger, alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizard, of eighty feet. From this the Professor inferred, as no living specimen of such magnitude has been found, that the species which it represents has become degenerated. The verity of his position he endeavored to enforce by an allusion to the well-known existence of giants in olden times. The following is the list on which this singular hypothesis is based:—

The giant exhibited at Rouen, in 1820, the professor says, measured nearly eighteen feet.

Gorapain saw a girl that was ten feet high.

The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cesar, was ten feet high.

Faunum, who lived in the time of Eugene I-4, measured 11½ feet.

The Chevalier Scrog, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, found in one of his caverns, of that mountain, the head of Gunich, who had sixty teeth and was not less than fifteen feet high.

The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, and was twenty-eighty feet high.

In 1814, near St. German, was found the tomb of the giant Isorent, who was not less than thirty feet high.

The giant Bocart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1704, near the River Moderi.

In 1823, near the castle near Auphine, a tomb was found 30 feet long, 16 wide, and 8 high, on which was cut in gray stone these words, 'Kimtelochus Rex.' The skeleton was found entire, 25½ feet long 10 feet across the shoulders, and 3 feet from the breast bone to the back.

Near Palmero, in Sicily, in 1516, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, and in 1550, another thirty-four feet long.

Near Maxinus, in Sicily, in 1845, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, the head was the size of a horse's head, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

We have no doubt that there were "giants in those days," and the past perhaps was more prolific in producing them than the present. But the history of giants during the olden time was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs, several of whom were even smaller than the Thumbs and Nutts of our own time.

☞ It is impolite to ask a lady her age. As a matter of courtesy, if she is forty, you are to say you think her about twenty; if from forty to forty-five, say about thirty-five. Ladies regard themselves complimented when they are thought to be much younger than is the case. "Miss Gambodge," says Blixem to that interesting but rapidly advancing lady of forty-four, "I declare you are looking quite charming—a regular twenty-one bloom and spirits. You can't be a day over that figure, if I'm a judge." Miss Gambodge lets off a shower of smiles and says "Now Mr. Blixem, you do say such insinuating things—and you guess ages so closely."

The Governor General's Departure.

Private information from Ottawa states that Lord Monck will leave Quebec for England on the 14th inst., and that it is likely a large number of the members of the Privy Council will proceed to that city to bid His Excellency adieu upon resigning the Governorship of Canada into other hands. As it is not likely Sir John Young will leave England until Lord Monck arrives there, General Wyndham will be sworn in as Administrator in the meantime.—Leader.

BRUTAL ARGUMENTS.—The reign of lawlessness and violence is not confined to Southern States. Even in New York city a political outrage has been committed. The Hon. Chris. Pullman having organized a company of Republicans for duty at the several places where votes are registered in that city, his removal was determined on by the Ring, and on Friday evening he was set upon by four men (hired for the purpose by the Democratic leaders, says the New York Tribune,) and beaten with bludgeons until he lay senseless and bleeding upon the pavement. He is not expected to survive.

A meritorious article is Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming known and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in itself but an agreeably perfumed and pleasant hair dressing, but it contains the most wonderful curative properties for loss of hair, and after using it a short time, gray hair is restored to its natural color. If any of our readers doubt it, let them try a single bottle of the "Renewer," and they will add their testimonial to the truth of what we say.—Sentinel, Burling on, Vt.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The Civil Service Gazette has the following:—"There are very few simple 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 measure 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 attained 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. linaw23

A REAL MERMAID—CURIOUS IF TRUE!—A mermaid—yes, a real mermaid!—has been taken in the Pacific Ocean. It must be admitted that the statement comes to us from an excellent source for curiosities—America. Full details are however, given. She is stated to have been one of the most beautiful creatures ever seen, with long flowing hair, and the body tapering away into a fish's tail. She was first observed by a boat's crew of six men, who had quitted the ship and had landed in the Bay of Bird's Island, one of the Sandwich group. Oranges were thrown to her which she devoured with great avidity, but every time a close approach was made she dived into the sea. Not many maidens on shore would have been so discreet. Every endeavour to capture her alive having failed, she was shot at in order to bring her home dead. Although she was severely wounded, she plunged into the sea, and was no more seen—not more perhaps, than at first!

TRAVELLERS.—Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of dysentery and cholera morbus, and these occurring when absent from home are very unpleasant. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses, and a gill of hot water. Stir well together and drink hot. The effect is almost magical, the cure certain.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Contempt of the Sheriff—The Fine Imposed—The Statue of the Queen—Foolish Utterances.

Montreal, Nov. 4.

The Court was crowded this morning to hear the case of the Judge vs. The Local Government. The whole bench was present, and after hearing argument of Mr. Carter, Q.C., for the Sheriff, they unanimously came to the conclusion that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt, and fined him $100. The Judges of the Queen's Bench concur in the action of the Superior Court. The bar side with the Sheriff, and were prepared, had the Court sentenced him to jail, to walk there with him. The Local Government are to put themselves in communication with the Minister of Justice on the matter. It is perfectly plain that the Judges will not give way to them. It is even said that if the Attorney General had appeared before the body they would have imprisoned him.

The erection of a statue to Queen Victoria in the Place D'Armes is strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic's Bishop's organ, Le Nouveau Monde, on account of her being head of the Anglican Church, and by erecting it there would be honoring the chief of Protestantism in the very face of one of the most imposing Catholic monuments in this country. It says: "It is quite enough to have disfigured Jacques Cartier Square, another historical spot, with the Nelson column. We will not have our feelings as Catholics and first settlers in this country wounded by the demand of our co-citizens of otherorigins or creeds."

Miss Rye brought another batch of girls by the Nestorian.

Remember you can buy Ready-made Clothing cheaper than the cheapest Tailoring Establishments in the City at GREENFIELD'S Liverpool House.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Nov. 5th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 3¾ discount.
" selling at 5 discount.
Greenbacks, Bills 74c. Silver 76c.
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 133½.
Sterling exchange at New York 9½.

Current Prices of Grain.

Nov. 5th, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	1 15 to 1 17	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 05 to 1 10	" "
Rye,	0 72 to 0 75	" "
Barley,	1 12 to 0 00	" "
Peas,	0 65 to 0 00	" "
Oats,	0 45 to 0 47	" "
Buckwheat,	0 50 to 0 00	" "

Montreal Markets—Yesterday

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 6,25 to 6,30; Fancy, 5,65 to 5,70; Welland Canal Super, 5,30 to 0,00 Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,30 to 5,55; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 5,30 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,90 to 0 00; bag flour, 2,60 to 2,65. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,20 to 1,22; Spring, 1,20 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00. Butter—Dairy, 20 to 24c; store-packed, 20 to 24c. Ashes—pots, 5,85 to 5,90; pearls 5,50 to 5 55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 132¼. Pork, Mess 00,00 to 00,00; Prime mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 17,50. Peas, per 66 lbs 0,97 to 0,98. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00

Flour—market quite and limited; rates generally unchanged. Grain—wheat—no business reported. Peas dull and tendency lower. Provisions—pork dull and irregular. Butter—choice wanted and rates fully maintained. Ashes—pots drooping. Pearls firm and quiet.

Kingston Markets.

Nov. 5th.

	$ c.		$ c.
Superfine Flour per barrel	5 50	to	5 75
Superfine Flour per 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 12
Wheat, Spring, per bush	1 07	to	1 10
Peas per bushel	0 90	to	0 94
Barley per bushel	1 12	to	1 15
Rye per bushel	0 74	to	0 85
Oats per bushel	0 74	to	0 76
Buckwheat per bushel	0 45	to	0 50
Indian Meal per bag	2 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal per barrel	0 00	to	7 00
Potatoes per bushel	0 40	to	0 50
Turnips per bushel	0 50	to	0 60
Carrots and Beets per bush	0 50	to	0 60
Onions per bushel	0 00	to	0 60
Butter, fresh, per lb	0 20	to	0 28
" By the tub	0 00	to	0 20
Beef per 100 lbs	4 00	to	6 00
Fresh Pork per 100 lbs	6 00	to	7 50
Mess Pork	24 00	to	24 50
Prime Mess per bbl	17 50	to	19 00
Hams per lb	0 18	to	0 20
Shoulders (smoked) per lb	0 14	to	0 16
Bacon per lb	0 15	to	0 20
Mutton per lb	0 06	to	0 07
Veal per lb	0 05	to	0 06
Lamb	0 03	to	0 05
Cheese per lb	0 10	to	0 13
Eggs per doz	0 16	to	0 20
Honey per lb	0 00	to	0 00
Turkeys each	0 00	to	0 00
Geese each	0 0	to	0 45
Fowls per pair	0 40	to	0 45
Chickens (Spring) per pair	0 30	to	0 35
Ducks per pair	0 40	to	0 50
Green Apples per bbl	0 00	to	0 00
Apples dried per lb	0 12	to	0 15
Hay per ton	7 00	to	10 00
Straw per ton	4 00	to	5 00
Timothy Seed per bushel	1 50	to	2 00
Clover Seed per bushel	7 00	to	0 00
Wood (hard) per cord	4 00	to	0 00
Wool per lb (clean)	0 22	to	0 25
Pot Ashes per cwt	5 00	to	5 25
Hides per 100 lbs	5 50	to	6 00
Sheep & Lamb Skins	0 25	to	0 65
Calf Skins per lb	0 10	to	0 00

*** Barley sold in Oswego to-day at $1,90 to $2,05.

Port of Kingston.

Nov. 5.

INWARDS.—Barge Lion, Montreal, 55 tons bar, 200 tons pig iron, J H Henderson & Co; barge Falcon, do., 196 bags salt, 300 tons pig iron, 28 tons scrap do., do.; str Passport, Montreal to Hamilton, gen cargo; str Rochester, Belleville to Oswego, gen cargo; str Huron, Montreal to Hamilton, do; tug Francis, R. Canal, 5 barges, 220 cords wood.

OUTWARDS.—Barges Portland, Bruno and Fortitude, Brockville, light; barge Robin, Montreal, 18,208 bush peas, J H Henderson & Co; barge Linnet, do., 1,122 bush peas, 1,378 bbls flour, do.; barge Yarrow, do., 6,045 bush wheat, 935 bbls flour, do.; tug Ottawa, Montreal, 216 bbls coal oil, ex barque Wirralite.

Customs Imports.

Nov. 5.

Schooner Governor, Oswego—150 tons chestnut coal, J Kerr.

G T R, Prescott—1 box finnan haddies, W R McRae & Co.

G T R, Montreal—5 cases stationery, J Henderson.

G T R, Costicook—3 boxes tomatoes, 1 box asparagus, 10 boxes lobsters, 2 bxs lemonade, A Livingston; 1 truss bags, 5 bales batts, 2 bales duck, Macnee & Waddell.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 box oysters, R Town; 1 pkg, M Sullivan; 1 box oysters, S H Blondheim; 1 box, R Chown; 1 box, Tract Co; 26 boxes glassware, R White.

DIED.

At Toronto, on the 3rd inst., Anna Baldwin, in the 84th year of her age.

At Markham, Ont., on the 30th Oct., Joseph Henderson, aged 25 years.

At Clarksburg, Ont., on the 20th Oct., Mary, wife of W. J. Marsh, aged 82 years.

At Granby, Qc., on the 1st inst., Mr. James Porter, aged 22 years.

In Quebec, on 31st ultimo, Charlotte, widow of the late Mr. Peter Holt, aged 52 years.

At London, on the 1st inst., Gertrude, wife of William Niles, aged 67 years.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold by Auction, on SATURDAY, November 7th inst., at the Rooms of the Subscriber,

A Lot of Horse Blankets and Bed Blankets.

Also One Span of Matched French Mares, 10 years old, and one Brood Mare, with other Horses not mentioned.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

WM. MURR