J. C. Clark,
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OFFICE,
ONTARIO STREET.

GOLD, Silver, and American Money bought and sold on the best terms. American drafts bought and sold.
June 22.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The London *Advertiser* anticipates the visit of Sir John and Lady Young to London during the time of holding the Provincial Exhibition in that city, and says:—"Our Governor-General can depend upon receiving a hearty welcome in this quarter of Ontario, and we have no doubt he will be gratified at what he sees up here in what we pride ourselves is the garden of Canada." This is mild compared with the invitation given by a Lower Canadian paper to his Excellency, which practically speaks of Quebec as the "land of love and flowers."

The Canadian Press Association hold their annual meeting this year in Cobourg, in which place the members meet on Tuesday, the 20th of July. A short excursion on Rice Lake is planned for the afternoon of that day, and the conversazione is to be held in the town in the evening. Next morning the excursionists take the steamer across Lake Ontario for Charlotte, and visit Rochester and Syracuse, returning to Oswego, and again embarking on board the steamer for Kingston. They may be expected here perhaps on Friday afternoon or on Saturday morning, the 24th of July. Their arrival will be the event of the day, and no doubt it will be possible to get up some acceptable and inexpensive welcome to this body of representative men. In Cobourg it is stated a municipal reception will be accorded to them. Perhaps something of the kind may be got up in Kingston, as no doubt our corporation will be desirous of showing some civility to these visitors. From Kingston the party will take their departure for Belleville via the beautiful Bay of Quinte, and having once more reached the Grand Trunk line, they will disperse and seek their respective homes.

A very interesting discussion took place recently in the British House of Commons on the subject of the Patent laws, which some of the ablest men in the House wished to abolish altogether. A great many facts were brought together to show that the present system often fails in rewarding inventors, and instead puts money into the pockets of capitalists who profit by the monopoly which the possession of a patent affords. The most serious objection in a trade point of view brought against the English patent system was that it acted as a barrier to the progress of manufacturing, and often deterred improvement by the unwillingness of manufacturers to encounter the risks of litigation for the infringement of unsuspected patents. An English paper summarizes the discussion very effectively as follows:—

"The most remarkable fact was the uncompromising attack upon these laws by Sir Roundell Palmer, in his advocacy of the opinion that they should be at once abolished; but the most significant speech was made by Lord Stanley, who exhibited the incapacity of reasonable men to come to a satisfactory judgment upon them. There is a real balance of considerations which were almost exhaustively stated by Lord Stanley. If you look at one set of facts, you see good reason for conceding patent rights; if you look at another you find innumerable mischiefs arising from the concession; and there is hardly any means of measuring which set of arguments preponderates. The motive of granting patents is prima facie unobjectionable. You wish to encourage inventions, by which the wealth of the world is increased and you promise inventors a temporary monopoly of their use, on the condition that the inventions shall be made public. But for such guarantee, many inventors would have no temptation to rack their brains, and capitalists would be afraid to help them. That invention is to some extent encouraged is certain, though Lord Stanley hardly touched upon the point. On the other hand, hardly any patent law can do what it professes, while it is certain to do much harm; and this is the character of our own law. The rewards with which it tempts inventors are often delusive, and they would have small real cause to complain of its abolition. No patent brings its holder any immediate pecuniary rights. He can only sue people who infringe his patent, and the costliness of patent suits is such that he is seldom able to protect himself. To make the property worth anything, a capitalist must take it up; but the capitalist stipulates for the lion's share of profit. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred the reward was obtained by such speculators, and not by inventors. This would not be a sufficient argument against conceding patent rights; but it would be sufficient, if inventors could be induced in some less costly way to surrender their ideas to the public. Another reason stated by Lord Stanley—that the reward is usually out of proportion to the service rendered—is a strong one, if a better plan can be thought of; but the main reason, the injury to third parties, is most serious. There is a mass of well founded complaints as to patents being traps for manufacturers. Improvements in the details of machinery and manufacturing processes, which would inevitably be come at by the manufacturers themselves, are appropriated beforehand by inventors, who do not possess merit. Manufacturers are afraid to make slight alterations, for fear an inventor comes down upon them; they never know but what they may have to encounter an action for "something they have always done." Even inventors themselves suffer in this way. Six men competing in the same line of business come simultaneously upon the same discovery, but if A was a week or a fortnight before B, the latter was excluded from his own discovery. The Patent Law, not only does little real good, but a great deal of mischief to other people. Who is to decide whether the balance of advantage to the public through encouraging invention by offering a rather delusive reward exceeds the disadvantage of impeding manufacture and preventing people from using what they themselves discover?"

The whole subject was left unsettled, and is likely to remain so until those who attack the Patent laws can propose some method of rewarding inventors not open to the objections brought against the present system.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank has been called, to meet at the Council Chamber on Wednesday afternoon to receive the Report from the delegates.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM GANANOQUE.

Gananoque, June 29.—This morning the body of Thomas Dempster, Esq. was found in the creek near the Railway Bridge. A Coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon by Dr Crum. Particulars to-morrow.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Glassford & Jones' wharf—The schr Prince Edward, from Toronto, with 6,600 bush peas, the schr Alpha, from Hamilton, with 14,700 bush peas, arrived this morning, and the barges Waterloo, America and Mary, with 200 tons of iron ore from Port Henry, arrived this morning. The barge Powerful, with 17,200 bush wheat for Montreal, and the barge Mary, with 6,600 bush peas and 3,000 bush wheat, from the same port, will leave this evening.

Chaffey Bros.—The steam barge Rose having in tow the barges Shamrock and Thistle, left this morning for the Chaffey mines.

M. T. Company's wharf—The bark Chenango, from Chicago, arrived this morning with 19,300 bush wheat. The tug Glide with four barges grain laden left last night.

Garden Island—The schr Henry Rooney arrived this morning with timber from Toledo. The sch New Dominion, from Toledo, with staves, and the sch St. Lawrence, with elm timber, from Saugeen, arrived to-day.

Gurney & Glidden's wharf—The schr Wave Crest, light, from Oswego, arrived this morning. She will load iron ore for Cleveland.

Swift & Co's wharf—The steamer St. Helen passed down last night. The Corinthian passed down this morning, having on board 30 horses belonging to the 13th Hussars. The Abyssinian made her first trip of the season downwards this morning with cargo and passengers. The str City of Ottawa, from Ottawa, arrived this morning with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. She left to return this afternoon.

J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf—The sch Magdala, from Toledo, with 10,000 bush wheat and one ton of pig iron for the Provincial Hardware Company, and the sch Belle Case, from the Bay of Quinte, with wheat, arrived this morning. The barge Hector is repairing on the Marine railway.

Wind W.S.W., moderate.

ENDOWMENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Immediately after the meeting of Synod Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras resumed their labours in behalf of this object. The following are the results obtained during the last two weeks:—Clifton, $750; Niagara, $450; Nelson and Waterdown, $609; Milton, Hornby, &c., $500. The interest of the people continues everywhere unabated.

EXCURSIONISTS.—The fairy steamer Wren, from Clayton, arrived this morning with a large number of gay pleasure seekers. After spending a portion of the day in the inspection of the city and suburbs and the Provincial Penitentiary, the party returned on board and departed evidently well pleased with their trip.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—A number of small boys were ranged in a row at the dock this morning, charged with making a raid upon the tannery of Mr W. P. Minnes, Princess street. They made sad havoc with the steam engine on the premises, breaking off the brass cocks and taking away all the furniture and castings which they could possibly detach and carry off. In one instance a wheelbarrow was used to convey a portion of the plunder to the dealer in marine stores. Mr Minnes considers the engine damaged to the amount of $50. Some currier's knives, a pair of scales, a quantity of belt leather, some scythes, and a quantity of other stuff used in the tannery were taken away different times. These things were sold for a mere trifle, at the time they were taken, and the very small sums given for some of the articles by the purchasers, who must have been aware of their value, and that such property could not be likely to become honestly the property of these boys, renders them highly culpable. In the upper portion of the city in the neighbourhood where these boys reside, there exists a lot of mischievous spirits whose propensities for pilfering it would be well to suppress, as they have long constituted an insufferable nuisance. The magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-morrow morning. The case has now been before the court since Saturday last, and the names of a number of boys have been obtained. The magistrate expressed his determination to punish such as shall be found guilty, at the same time steps will be taken to bring the case of the receivers before the grand jury at the next Court of Queen's Bench. The only other case this morning was that of Charles Smith, charged with being drunk and disorderly, who was ordered to pay a fine of $2 with the choice of going to gaol for 14 days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*London Society* for June—(John Henderson, Kingston)—Contents: Oxford before Commemoration; the Lady with the Little Feet; Perplexities of Bradshaw; A Forced Loan; De Verney's Eton Days; Studies from Life at the Court of St. James's; Bringing Home the May; the Trade in Locks; the Cost, Joys, and Woes of Smoking; Which is the Fairest; the Piccadilly Papers.

London Journal (John Henderson).—The part for July now issued concludes a volume. It has a music and fashion supplement in addition to the stories and sketches which are a feature of the magazine.

Appletons' Journal (John Henderson).—No. 14 for July 3 is a very good number. The art supplement is an illustrated article of travel in South America.

The Galaxy for June (Sheldon & Co., New York).—Contents: Put yourself in his place; our impending Chinese problem; the throne of Louis Phillippe; a Light Man; Matins; our Great Farmers; Susan Fielding; a Woman's Last Gift; the practical view of Spiders' silk; the last Chapter in the History of the War; a plea for Jack Cade.

DOMINION DAY.—This day will not be a bank holiday, therefore promissory notes and bills must be paid on it or protested. Last year the banks made the day a holiday, as far as possible, and probably will make it one this year; hence, those who have notes falling due on that day had better pay them the day before.

Smelting works on an extensive scale are about to be erected at the Bolton mines in the Eastern Townships.

The *Mercury* says that the Quebec City Councillors do not confine their exhibitions of pugilism to the Council Chamber. One of their number fought with a butcher on the market place on Thursday.

The large manufacturing companies in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are highly incensed with the action of the Pennsylvania coal operators, and if they do not recede, will form a combination to secure supplies of coal from Nova Scotia, where the article is abundant and can be easily shipped.

THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir: In the weekly *British Whig* of the 24th inst., I observe an article headed County Treasurer, on which I would make a few remarks, if you will admit space in your columns.

The article is directed to Marshal Fair, Deputy Reeve of the township of Kingston, and signed William Ferguson, endeavouring to gloss over the blundering attempt made by that functionary to dupe the County Council at its last meeting by his anonymous letter.

He compliments Mr Fair on his efforts to accomplish a settlement of the suit in Chancery brought on by himself against the county, (and which he is now sick of) but fails to understand that the ratepayers of the township of Kingston did not send Mr Fair to the County Council for the purpose of relinquishing their rights, more especially after the Court of Chancery having rendered judgment in their favour for the sum of $7,015.

We must admit if he has reduced the charges to $7,000, he is justly entitled to it, but he has lost sight of the $10,000 that may at an early day come against him by an action from the county, exclusive of the amount for which judgment has been obtained.

As to what these amounts are composed of (as mentioned in the third paragraph of his letter) I will leave that for the ratepayers to judge, but by the evidence already produced, there is but one opinion to express, and that is, it is money justly due the county.

The erection of the court house and gaol alluded to by Mr Ferguson we admit has been a burden on the county of Frontenac, but as yet it has not proved to be any greater burden than the official who conducted the financial affairs of the county during its erection, who, it appears, unnecessarily borrowed large sums of money on the credit of the county, subjecting the county to pay large amounts of interest, while sums varying from five to ten thousand dollars of county money appeared to be on hand. In reply to the last paragraph of his letter, I would say—

The independent members of the Council are too well acquainted with the true state of the case before the court to be galled by his schemes, and instead of blindly (as he states) adhering to his propositions have taken the straightforward course to vindicate the cause of the county, and establish that right which every true minded ratepayer of Frontenac calls for.

A RATEPAYER OF FRONTENAC.

THE REIFFENSTEIN CASE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 28.—Reiffenstein was brought before the Police Magistrate to-day at 4 o'clock. The room was overcrowded, and a great many were turned away. He appeared cool and collected, and wrote several memoranda for his counsel, Mr Scott, M.P., who proposed that in order to give an opportunity for the proper investigation of the character of the charges, the investigation should be postponed till Friday next. He asked for a greater length of time, as Thursday would be a holiday. Mr Lewis, acting for the Crown, had no objection to a postponement. Reiffenstein shook hands cheerfully with a number of his old associates and friends who were present. His family appear confident that he will get clear. The nature of the alleged misappropriation is said to be that as Reiffenstein had full charge of the books containing the Municipal or Clergy Reserve lists he apportioned them in such a manner that the total amount which should be distributed, $156,000, only showed about $137,000, and that duplicate payments had been made and deposited in the Ontario Bank here as agents for the Municipalities Fund to the amount of about $16,000 since July, 1666. It appears that the member for York (Mr Wright) discovered by referring to the public account that Markham was charged with $1,704, instead of $704, and it was discovered that it required the extra $1,000 to balance the account. The public sentiment is to the effect that a more efficient system of cheque will be required in the departments through which these moneys pass. Reiffenstein was remanded to gaol. He was arrested while at dinner on Saturday, to the great dismay of the guests present.

On the evening of the 11th inst. Mr Thomas White delivered a lecture on "Emigration to Canada," in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow, Scotland. So eager were the people to hear him, that by the hour named for the commencement of the lecture standing room could not be obtained within the Hall, and many had to turn away unable to gain admittance.

The Dominion Government do not intend to lose any time in providing for the settlement of the Northwest territory. Upwards of four hundred men have already been set to work upon the roads there, and sixty more leave Three Rivers to-morrow. The Hon. Mr McDougall is about to visit the territory with a view of determining the site of the capital of the territory, Fort Garry being considered too far to the west.

ENDOWMENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The movement in behalf of this object continues to make satisfactory progress. Last week subscriptions amounting to $600 were obtained in Waterdown and Nelson, and $500 in Milton, Hornby and Trafalgar. The week before last the deputation from the College visited the Niagara district and obtained $1,200, of which the people of Clifton gave $750. During the present week the friends of the College in this city will have an opportunity of showing their interest in this important and laudable effort. We shall be disappointed if their response do not prove to be both a liberal and a cheerful one. A meeting is to be held this evening in St. Andrew's Church, commencing at 8 o'clock, which will be addressed by the Rev. Principal of Queen's College, and also by Professor Mackerras.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Two steamers owned by this Company are going to call at this city. The Rochester *Democrat* says the Athenian and Abyssinian will go to Toronto for repairs in furniture and carpets. It also says the route of these boats this summer has been materially changed. Instead, as heretofore, of doing the business of the American ports they are hereafter to start from Toronto, touching at all the intermediate points on the north shore, and then transfer their passengers to smaller steamers of the same line at Prescott for Montreal. Returning they will touch at Ogdensburg, Brockville, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Kingston, Oswego, Charlotte, and thence to Toronto, coming across to Charlotte, thence to Oswego, Kingston, &c. On their return they touch at the ports on the north shore. We apprehend that our citizens will not easily reconcile themselves to this change, but would rather prefer, now that we have no American steamers, the next best thing—British boats with American officers. The Abyssinian—the old Ontario—will be commanded by Captain J. B. Estes, a gentleman too well known to the public to need any introduction now. She has been entirely rebuilt, and is a perfect beauty in every respect. The Athenian—the old Bay State—will be under the command of the genial Capt. Morley. The Columbian—the old Cataract—will not run this season, but will be put into the dry dock for repairs.

A gang of dangerous counterfeiters, whose headquarters were near Huntington, Ind., has just been broken up and two of its most noted members arrested and a lot of plates captured, through the strategy of the wife of a prominent Western detective.

The Chemical Society of England proposes to confer, in honour of the late Michael Faraday, a gold medal as often as occasion may arise, upon such foreign chemists as shall especially distinguish themselves in the service of science.

A belle of Agra, India, is in full dress when swathed in two shawls, with thirty bracelets, fourteen pairs of ear-rings, seven necklaces, one nose pendant, and a seal-ring on each thumb.

A mild young man from the country, in Buffalo the other day, deposited a letter in one of the letter boxes, in company with two coppers, which he presumed would pay the necessary postage.

OPENING UP THE NORTH WEST.

We should have been glad to see the government ready to undertake works of greater magnitude than those now contemplated in the Hudson's Bay Territory. Nevertheless money granted for preliminary works and explorations, properly expended, will enable us to meet the croakers next year with facts that cannot be gainsaid. Even now we know that for the trifling sum of $250,000 a very good communication by common road and water may be made from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, of which 307 miles would be by road. It has also been estimated by Mr Dawson that for the sum of $5,800,000 a combined railway and canal communication might be constructed, of which 130 miles would be railway, and the rest canal. The communication by rail would consist of two roads, one 40 miles in length from Lake Superior to the first navigable waters, and another of 90 miles from the Northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods. It does not follow that either of these lines of communication should be adopted, and we only mention them to show that for a sum of money, which should not appear to us alarming we can communicate with the country we are about to acquire. It is not, however, improbable that the surveys of this year may show the advantages of a still grander scheme, and under any circumstances we think that any considerable expense incurred now should be so applied as to form part of the great railway which must sooner or later connect on one side with the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, on the other with the Pacific. No fault is to be found with those who say that such an undertaking is beyond our strength at present, and we commend Mr Fleming's caution in putting before our eyes clearly the cost of such a work. The calculations show a first outlay of $100,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling, and to make it pay working expenses and interest, that a gross annual income of $14,000,000 or £3,000,000 sterling would be required. Nevertheless, enormous as this sum may appear to us, we should never forget that to accomplish this work should be our ultimate aim, and every railway which forms a link of this chain of communication should be received with favour, and those portions which can now be made profitable should be begun at once.

JOHN BRIGHT'S LETTER ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

At a meeting held June 14 at Birmingham, to express approval of the Irish Church Bill, a letter was read from Right Hon. John Bright, M. P., who said: "The Lords are not very wise, but there is sometimes profit to the people even in their un-wisdom. If they should delay the passing of the Irish Church bill for three months, they will stimulate discussion on important questions, which, but for their infatuation, might have slumbered for many years. It is possible that a good many people may ask what is the special value of a constitution which gives a majority of 100 in one house for a given policy, and a majority of 100 in another house against it. It may be asked also why the Crown, through its ministers in the House of Commons, should be found in harmony with the nation, while the Lords are generally in direct opposition to it. Instead of doing a little childish tinkering about life peerages, it would be well if the Peers could bring themselves on a line with the opinions and necessities of our day. In harmony with the nation they may go on for a long time, but throwing themselves athwart its course, they may meet with accidents not pleasant for them to think of. But there are not a few good and wise men among the Peers, and we will hope their counsels may prevail. I am sure you will forgive me if I cannot come to your meeting."

Steam and the rifle have driven the crocodile back above the cataracts of the Nile, to the great advantage of the fisheries, which have multiplied exceedingly, and of all the fishing birds, herons, flamingoes, and spoonbills.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* suspended on Friday. It has been published continuously since 1800.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Almost every interest in this country has its organ. That of the maimed soldiers of the late war is the hand organ."

The school children of Philadelphia have raised, among themselves, the means to erect a monument to Washington, which will be completed on Independence Day.

Near Knoxville, Tennessee, have been found the fossil remains of the head of a sea-turtle, which when alive, must have weighed several tons.

The London *Globe* learns that, under present arrangements, Prince Arthur will proceed to Canada in the Autumn, where he will be attached to the Rifle Brigade. On his return, in the following Spring, he will probably join a battalion of the same regiment, which will be stationed at Woolwich.

It was of cancer in the mouth that Count Von der Goltz has just died. For many years he has been afflicted with this terrible disease, and his case has been much spoken of in the medical circles of Europe. He recently underwent an operation at the hands of the eminent French surgeon Nelaton, but it seems to have been of no avail.

The eldest daughter of Rev. D. B. Nichols, of Washington, a young lady about 17 years old, was outraged by a negro in a retired lane on the outskirts of Washington, late on Wednesday afternoon. She, in company with her two sisters, was on her way home from the Howard University, when the negro sprang out from a clump of bushes, seized her, and effected his purpose, notwithstanding her cries and the screams and efforts of her sisters to prevent. Information was at once given to the proper authorities, but the wretch succeed in making his escape.

The Convention of American Philologists will meet at Poughkeepsie on the 27th of July, and continue in session for some days, during which measures are to be taken to organise a permanent national society for the promotion of philological studies and research in America. Among questions to be discussed are:—How much of the time in a collegiate course of study should be given to the study of language. How much of this time should be devoted to the study of the modern languages? Should the study of French and German precede that of the Latin and Greek languages? What position should be given to the study of the English language in our colleges and other high schools of learning? What is the most efficient method of instruction in the classical languages? What is the best system of pronouncing Latin and Greek? Should the written accent be observed in pronouncing classical Greek? What more efficient measures can be taken to preserve from destruction the languages of the aboriginal Indians of America?

Mr Borie has tendered his resignation of the Secretaryship of the United States Navy Department, and the President accepted it. There is little reason to doubt that this announcement will be received with satisfaction by nearly all sections of the American people. Not that Mr Borie is in any way personally unpopular, but his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Navy was one of the President's early mistakes, which his friends lamented and which his enemies have ever since chuckled over. Mr Borie is a gentleman of advanced age, without any ministerial experience, and suffers to such an extent from nervous debility that he is unable to attend to the business of his department. On his assistant, Admiral Porter, devolved all the duties of the office, and this fact was so well understood that even the other members of the Cabinet made his incapacity the subject of their wit. No one could ever understand the reason of Mr Borie's appointment, except those who attributed it to the fact that he had largely subscribed towards purchasing a residence which had been presented to General Grant. Without believing that President Grant's gratitude is so large as to overwhelm all sense of his public responsibilities, we must admit that he has not shown himself deficient in that virtue, and if Mr Borie's appointment was the result of any munificence on his part, it is the more to be regretted. Mr Borie, however, has resigned and Mr Grant has appointed Mr George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, to succeed him. Mr Robeson was formerly Attorney General of New Jersey, and is a gentleman well versed in public affairs.

THE DUKE DE PERSIGNY ON FRENCH LIBERTY.

The following letter from the Duke de Persigny to one of his friends (said by the *Public* to be M. Emile Ollivier) appears in the Paris journals:

Paris, June 3, 1869.

My Dear Sir—You have been misled as to my real sentiments. I certainly did not advise the act of the 19th January, as you know better than any one. I must even say my conception of the form to be given to liberty was quite different. But whatever may be my convictions on the subject, I am too much devoted to the country and to the Emperor not to place public feeling far above my personal opinions. I have besides never believed, and never shall, that a Government which bears the name of Napoleon cannot support freedom under any name whatever. If the greatest principle of authority known in the world had anything to fear in this country from liberty, there would be reason to abandon all hope for France. According to my ideas, it is neither to the law on the Press, to that on public meetings, nor to the other liberal concessions of the Emperor that is to be attributed the moral disorder which has recently manifested itself. Under the new regime inaugurated by the Emperor, the evil, in my opinion, arises from the men and not from things.

For example, it is not the law on the Press that has improvised the popularity of M. Gambetta, but the inconceivable weakness which, in permitting a young advocate to brave the whole Empire under the very eyes of the law, procured for him with the people, the benefit of his audacity. Neither is it the law on public meetings that has demoralized a part of the electoral body, but the attitude of the authority, which, in permitting in public gatherings outrages on the Sovereign, on religion, family ties, and property, instead of resolutely causing the law to be respected, has transformed an instrument of liberty into one of license.

The fact must therefore be recognized, that those men who accepted the liberal programme of the Emperor without having the will or the courage to assist in carrying it out; that those who confined themselves to remaining passive and indifferent spectators, as if looking on at a chemical experiment; in fine, that those who at each upheaving of the matter in fermentation cast the responsibility on the Emperor, instead of accusing their own weakness; those men, I repeat, were unconsciously betraying liberty more than the promoters of the disorders themselves.

But it is not in that way that liberty is founded. As freedom cannot exist in contempt of the law without degenerating into license, and as this last always ends by bringing on convulsions fatal to all free institutions, there is a necessity that where right ceases and where repression ought to commence, authority should always be ready, always present, always immovable; that it should not tolerate a single fault or abberation, nor show a moment of weakness; in fine, that it should rise by the vigour of its agents to the height of the aspirations of liberty itself. The experience of free States in all times, in all countries, proclaims this lesson. Without the terrible severity of Brutus and the inflexible courage of Publicola, Roman liberty would have been extinguished in its germ; and the people which was to become the greatest nation in the world might have remained forever unknown to history.

In reality, and whatever may be said on the subject, there is no country more easy to govern than France, but on one condition, namely, that the Government should possess all political virtues. It must be honest, upright, courageous and resolute; in two words, just and firm. If it is only just without firmness, advantage is taken of its feebleness, and it is trampled under foot. If, on the other hand, it is firm without integrity, people feel indignant and revolt. But if it combines the two qualities just mentioned, if it is just and firm, esteemed and feared, it can do everything with facility. It can easily tolerate all liberties, brave all perils, recover from all checks; for in the eyes of the French people, who esteem character more than intellect, there are no errors, no mistakes that may not be redeemed by a great heart.

Well then, my dear sir, this is the explanation of all that we have recently witnessed. The Government seemed to be weak, irresolute, pusillanimous, and a portion of the people have held it in contempt. A few individuals, perhaps of no intrinsic merit, but daring enough to brave a great Government, appeared in the light of heroes, and the multitude, which honours nothing so much as courage, admired them. The Parisians may, indeed, have made a strange mistake, but its feelings, at any rate, took its origin in the chivalrous character of the whole nation.

This is not all; for, by a singular instinct, and one which may serve us as a lesson, it has shown itself full of disdain for the rhetoricians, those thunderbolts of war in words, and those nullities in action. Any one would say that it had meditated on the history of Greece in the time of Philip of Macedon, on the misfortunes of that illustrious people lost by its orators, on the character of Demosthenes, the most celebrated among them, but who was the first to fly from the battle-field of Cheronea, abandoning his arms, and who was driven from Athens as a prevaricator.

To sum up, nothing in the present situation could disquiet a firm and resolute Government. Behind the voting bulletins which have astonished Europe, there is not an idea, for no settled thought can possibly be discovered in that coalition of passions, cupidities and anger, which we have before our eyes.

In the midst of a Democratic society like ours, with the infinite division of property and the powerful organization of the country, that coalition could not, without the most signal folly, brave the forces of the Government. In this world, there is, in reality, nothing redoubtable but the shock of ideas, because they alone can produce devotedness, sacrifices and heroism of mind. But at the epoch at which we have arrived, after a century of struggles for the same cause, and when the principles of the revolution have at length penetrated all minds and moulded all consciences, there are no longer any ideas in presence. The Emperor has, therefore, only to persevere resolutely in the liberal path which he has opened, but in summoning to his side a new generation, young, strong, intelligent, and, above all, courageous and convinced.

These, my dear sir, are the sentiments excited in me by existing circumstances. I have explained them at length because I was very anxious not to allow any false impressions to subsist in the mind of a man of your value. If some of your friends had been mistaken like yourself as to the real opinions of one of the oldest servants of the Empire, and if you see any interest whatever in disabusing them, I leave to your discretion the care of doing so to the extent you may consider advisable.

Accept, &c.,

F. DE PERSIGNY.

The Sultan has in two years learned to speak French very fluently.

The son of the Czarewitch, who is the nephew of the Princess of Wales, has received the name of Alexander, a dynastic name in Russia.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge have decided, by a majority of two to one, that in future the graces which are brought before them shall be both promulgated and recorded in English instead of Latin.

The Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto has given judgment in the case the Queen vs. Desjardins Canal Company, to the effect that the property of the Canal Company shall be sold by the Sheriff to the highest bidder, in satisfaction of the fine imposed for not keeping the bridge at Burlington Heights in a good state of repair.

Belgium is famous for industry and ingenuity. The conversion of beef tallow into Flemish butter has there become a recognized trade; and now certain Belgian chemists have contrived apparatus by which they manufacture champagne and other light sparkling wines in prodigious quantities. The process and the materials are so cheap that the "wines" can be sold at a franc a bottle and yield a handsome profit. Thirsty folk will do well to take warning, and avoid the danger that lurks in these sprightly achievments of modern chemistry.—*Athenæum.*

A New York paper says:—That prince of spiritualistic humbugs, Mumler, having been thoroughly exposed before the courts, has given up picture-taking, and has vanished from the metropolis. He now appears in the *rôle* of an itinerant lecturer, "going about and seeking whom he may devour." He harangues his audience for an hour or more on the mysteries of the "Summer Land," and then opens a valise and deals out his trashy pictures at the rate of twenty-five cents each. That he is being liberally patronized is but one more proof that the American people delight in being humbugged.

On Monday morning of last week the Great Eastern, bearing the French cable, left Brest. At Tuesday noon she was out 174 miles. On Wednesday she was out 294 miles. On Thursday evening she was out 377 miles, and had payed out 406 miles of cable. It is thus seen that progress is being made at almost the rate of 100 miles per day. If all goes well the greater part of the cable will be safe in its "briny bed" this week.

It used to be noticed that the ladies of Bateman's French opera troupe in New York were liberally supplied with bouquets on all occasions, even when the houses were very thin. As the manager used to be seen in frequent conversation with his florist, it was more than suspected that he footed the little bills for the tributes of respect and esteem. One night, when there was a very slim house and enthusiasm was slight, the *prima donna* was greeted in the first act with a huge bouquet in the form of a rustic vase. Of course the little audience applauded, and the actress walked off bowing and sniffing at the vase. There was a ballet in the same act and the *premiere danseuse* was the recipient of a similar bouquet—so very similar as to rouse the suspicion that it was the same one. Then, in the next act, the *prima donna* received a huge basket of flowers and the *premiere* obtained the same. It went on in that way for the three acts, the vase and the basket doing duty each three times. The things were brought around from the stage-door immediately on presentation and handed to the usher, who took them down the aisle.

MARRIED.

In Kingston, on Monday, 28th June, at the W. M. Church, Sydenham St., by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., Rev. Thos. Kelly, of Napanee, to Emma, second daughter of Mr Henry Foot, Kingston.

DIED.

On Monday, the 28th inst., Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr P. Lindsay, aged 14 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, Barrie street, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock, to Waterloo Cemetery.

Call soon and see the handsome Carpets before they are all sold at the Montreal House.
James Davis.

Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.
FRESH, in quarter pound packages.
W. R. McRAE & CO.
June 26.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
RECEIVED THIS DAY DIRECT.
10 CASES LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTER SAUCE, different sizes.
W. R. McRAE & Co.
June 23rd, 1869.

Fresh Walnuts.
Fresh Filberts.
Fresh Almonds.
Fresh Figs.
W. R. McRAE & Co.
June 23.

Tobacco! Tobacco! Tobacco!
For sale, a large assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of well-known brands.
Catties Navy—"Just what I want."
Catties " —"Maggie Mitchell."
Catties " —"Harrison's."
Catties bright Solace—"Smoker's Delight."
Catties " " —"Simon Pure."
Boxes Chewing—"Prince of Wales."
Boxes " —"Queen's Own," and a variety of other brands.
W. R. McRAE & Co.
June 17.

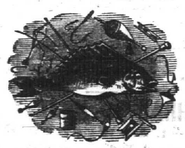
NEW
IMPORTATIONS
OF
LIGHT SUMMER WINES
(DIRECT.)

100 Cases CLARET, warranted sound, at 11s 3d per dozen.
50 Cases ST. JULIAN at 12s 6d per doz.
50 " " " 15s "
50 " Barton & Guesters 30s "
25 " " " 45s "
W. R. McRAE & CO.

TARAGONA and BURGUNDY WINES!
50 octaves choice Burgundy Wines, expressly put up for Families, at 5s per gallon.
40 qr casks Taragona.
25 qr casks Pure Juice.
5 qr cas'ts Sauterne Wine.
5 qr casks Marsalla " and a variety of TEMPERANCE DRINKS.
W. R. McRAE & CO.

W. R. McRae & Co.

FISHING



TACKLE!

A complete stock of
RODS,
LINES,
BASKETS,
REELS,
HOOKS,
GUT,
GIMPS,
&c. &c.
The best assortment in the city, at the lowest prices.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
PRINCESS STREET.
CHARLES GRIGOR,
June 28.

KINGSTON MARINE RAILWAY

THE undersigned beg to inform STEAMBOAT and VESSEL OWNERS that they are prepared to haul out and repair all kinds of Craft at the above-named Railway on the shortest notice and with despatch; and as the subscribers intend to give such work their personal supervision, they hope to be able to give perfect satisfaction to their customers.
All communications addressed to the Kingston Foundry Office will receive immediate attention.
Entrance to Shipyard from Union Street.
☞ A few comfortable Dwellings on Railway Cottages to Rent.
DAVIDSON & DOBBIN.
Kingston, 14th June, 1869.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing good heavy Grey Cottons only 8d per yard; 40 inches wide Grey 4½d per yard; heavy full yard wide only 7½d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing a splendid Stock of Winceys, of the various makes, from the celebrated manufacturers; heavy yard wide at 9d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing Fancy Shirtings, heavy quality, at 1s per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing splendid Sheetings, 10 quarters wide, heavy quality, at 1s per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing Plain and Twilled Wheaton Sheetings, Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, very cheap.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing Fancy Flannels in all the styles and colours—an immense stock at low prices.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing the largest and best Stock of Summer Tweeds and Coatings in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing large and heavy Huckaback Towels, 5s per dozen.

R. WADDELL & CO.
ARE showing a large Stock of Shawls from 5s. each, and Lace Curtains from 5s per set.

R. WADDELL & CO.
INVITE special attention to their Stock. We are sure they cannot be undersold in the city, as we are selling first-class Goods at a small advance on the sterling cost.
June 25.

The Daily News
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29
SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

June 28.—The Emperor, yesterday, visited the city of Beauvais, and was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor of the city of Beauvais received the Emperor at the city gates, and conducted him to the Hôtel de Ville, where they presented him an address of welcome to His Majesty. In reply to the Mayor's speech the Emperor returned thanks for the welcome he had received from the municipality and people of Beauvais. He reminded the Mayor of his residence in the city, at the inauguration of the heroine Jeanne, d[illegible] years ago. He was pl[illegible] the progress which the city and [illegible] of which it was the capital [illegible] since that period in agric[illegible] industry. He declared that this [illegible] was mainly due to the order w[illegible] past seventeen years, had prev[illegible] peace, and he was certain that [illegible] of order would never be se[illegible] disturbed. In response to the Bi[illegible] of Beauvais, the Emperor said the ad[illegible] Bishops, when couched in the [illegible] of piety, were always received [illegible] pleasure. If his prayers were heard, [illegible] would be honoured by a happy [illegible] France would be great and [illegible]

[illegible] Rochefort, editor of the *Lan[illegible]* was convicted of a charge of ille[illegible] in having that journal into France. [illegible] was sentenced to three years' impr[illegible] and to pay a fine of 30,000f. [illegible] penalties are added forfeiture o[illegible] of citizenship for three years, in[illegible] the right to vote in any election [illegible] to sit as a member in the Corps Legis[illegible] Limousan and Jourdan, editor [illegible] have been fined 5,000f. each, [illegible] editor of the *Opinion Nationale* [illegible] condemned to one month's impri[illegible] with a fine of 500f., all for viola[illegible] Press law.

[illegible], June 28, evening.—The sessio[illegible] Corps Legislatif was opened to-[illegible] Emperor was not present, and M. [illegible] Minister of State, made the o[illegible] speech. He said the Chamber [illegible] called to verify its authority. Th[illegible] of the Corps Legislatif by univ[illegible] afforded a natural opportunity [illegible] to express its thoughts, as[illegible] and wants; but the political re[illegible] manifestation should not be pre[illegible] The Government would present [ill