Grenfel then tried to work and failed. They then took him to the guard-house, tied him up for half a day, and then took him to the wharf, tied his hands behind him, tied his legs together, and put a rope around his waist. There were three officers heavily armed, who drove spectators from the wharf. I could see and hear from my window. The Colonel asked them if they were going to throw him into the water, and they answered, "Yes." He then jumped in, and because he could not sink, they drew him out and tied about forty pounds of iron to his legs, and threw him into the water again, and after he had sunk twice they pulled him out again and then compelled him to go to work. The officers who had him in hand were, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Pike, and Captain Geo. W. Crabb, assisted by Sergeant Michael Gleason, and assistant military storekeeper G. T. Jackson, who tied the iron on his legs. Capt. Samuel Peebles tied up Grenfel for saying "he was capable of doing anything." Colonel Grenfel was forced to scrub and do other menial work when he proved he was so ill as to have refused to eat his rations for a week. All the officers hated Grenfel on account of a letter which appeared in a New York paper, which they said Grenfel wrote, about tying up the prisoner Dunn—which letter was truthful, as others and and myself were witnesses to the details it related. One very stormy night Grenfel, with four others, escaped in a small boat, and was evidently drowned near the fort. His escape was discovered, but the storm was so severe that it was deemed too dangerous to pursue them, although a steamer was at the wharf. Grenfel frequently declared his intention of running any risk to escape, rather than, to use his own words, "to be tortured to death at the fort."

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.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The preliminary negotiations which have been opened between the authorities at Washington and Ottawa relative to a new Reciprocity treaty are matter of fact and full of interest. As yet, however, they are only of a preliminary character; and from the manner in which the last negotiations with the same object in view terminated in an impracticable offer of reciprocity, hampered with all sorts of charges, checks, and inconveniences, it will not be wise to be very sanguine with respect to the success of the present attempt. The public will have an important index of the confidence established by the result of the correspondence now going on when the Canadian commissioners take their departure for Washington, as that act will depend upon the disposition evinced in the correspondence to do full justice to Canadian interests in the matter. The present time is no doubt highly favourable to the negotiation of a liberal trade convention, as from the active discussion now going on in the United States with reference to the benefits of free trade, many influential persons have been converted from their former ideas on the merits of a protective policy as applied to natural productions.

The Montreal *Herald* passes some severe strictures on the management of the Royal Canadian Bank, which it says does not gain in public favour by discussion. With respect to the admission by the President of the Bank that the Directors had allowed a bank officer after his dismissal to levy black mail upon them in order to prevent him from making damaging disclosures, it considers that the condition of a bank and the character of its directors, respecting which such a fact could be truly stated, requires no exposition. Under the new order of affairs and in attempting a resumption of business, it will be necessary to sweep away entirely the old board of directors. It is now plainly discerned that the bank failed because its management did not possess public confidence, and an entire change and reform in the management will be necessary to give any guarantee for success in the future. The stockholders, it is believed, will insist upon these changes as necessary to self-preservation.

There can be no doubt that the policy of paying off their large national war debt is favoured by the majority of the American people. Incidents occur, however, every now and then which show that an important minority are restive under the burden of taxation which the debt imposes, and are eager to get rid of their difficulty by repudiating the debt altogether. Numerous meetings in the Western States have recently given token of the popularity of repudiation among the class who have attended them, and it is felt that there is danger from the electoral power which is wielded by the masses. Mr Galladay, a Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, has recently come out "squarely" in favour of repudiation, in a speech just delivered at Franklin in Kentucky. In that part of the country his course would seem to command support, for the account states that his speech on this subject was frequently greeted with rounds of applause. In the Southern and Border States it is quite reasonable to suppose that the people will have no qualms against repudiating a debt which was accumulated in waging war against the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Parisians having pronounced verydecidedly against Imperialism at the late elections, Napoleon will of course make every possible effort to win them back to their allegiance. His first effort, and it is certainly a most judicious one, is to cut a wide canal from Dieppe to the capital, and thus make Paris a seaport. The supply of water for the canal will be drawn from the sea, the levels being regulated by locks and floodgates. The canal will be one hundred and sixteen miles long, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest class to pass through it to the capital. This cannot fail to please the Parisians, besides it will give employment to a vast number of people, and thus conciliate the labouring population of the city.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM GANANOQUE.

Gananoque, June 30.—At the inquest held yesterday by Dr. McCrum on the body of James Dempster Esq. the Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning. The deceased was an extensive business man, and was highly respected.

FROM MONTREAL

Montreal, June 30.—The Royal Canadian Rifles from St. Johns proceed to-day, by steamer to Kingston.

McGill University has received a gift of 350 works on classical literature from Alderman Alexander.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of five per cent on the year.

Lady Macdonald and child are staying at St. Lawrence Hall.

The Hussars from Toronto arrived here last night and this morning, and were transhipped for Quebec. They leave for England by the steamship Germany.

The *Gazette* announces that Sir George Cartier is going to retire from the local legislature, and that his probable successor will be Alderman David.

There was heavy rain last night.

SHIPPING NEWS.—At Swift & Co's wharf—The propellers Brantford and St. Lawrence passed up last night. The schooner Gazelle, from Oswego, with general cargo, arrived this morning. The steamer Athenian made her first trip of the season down this morning The Kingston passed down this morning. The steam barge R. Anglin arrived with cordwood from the Rideau Canal. The schooner Flying Scud commenced loading lumber this afternoon for Rochester.

Carruthers' wharf—The schooner Flying Scud arrived this morning from Oswego with 400 bushels of salt and 200 sacks of corn meal.

J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf—The steam barge Dromedary, from Toledo, with walnut logs for Quebec, arrived last night. She lightened, and was detained by repairs at the Kingston Foundry. The barge Hector having completed her repairs left for Montreal with the wheat cargoes of the Magdala and Bella Case, and the walnut logs from the Dromedary. The schooner Magdala left this morning for Cleveland to load iron ore.

M. T. Company's wharf—The schooners Ocean Wave and Mail, from Toronto, with wheat, arrived last night.

DOMINION DAY.—To-morrow being a public holiday there will be no publication of the *Daily News* in the evening.

MARRIAGE RETURNS.—Clergymen are reminded of the clauses in the new Act providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, of the necessity of filing their returns for the half year ending the 30th June, 1869, in the office of the Registrar, as heretofore. The new law comes into force to-morrow.

DOMINION DAY.—It appears to be the general intention of the Kingstonians to keep a general holiday to-morrow, and as far as we are able to ascertain, the shops in the city will be closed without exception. There are various resources open for the disposal of the day, all of which, no doubt, will find a sufficient number of patrons. The Kingston Lacrosse Club departs at an early hour to-morrow morning to Brockville to play the return match with the Wide Awakes, who played here last season, and who at that time sustained a defeat. The Butchers' Lacrosse Club and the Pittsburgh Club try their powers against each other at Picton, where they were invited by the Pictonians to introduce the game, at the same time offering to send the steamer Ottawa to convey them to that place. The clubs, however, having accepted the invitation, had procured the services of the steamer Pierrepont for that purpose, previous to the receipt of the invitation, and will leave here at an early hour, accompanied by many friends and admirers of the game. The placards in the streets advertise excursions to various points of interest, which, no doubt, should the day be fair, will be extensively patronized, while private picnics and fishing parties have been extensively organized. The regatta at Prescott has its admirers here who intend being present, and the Nydia, formerly the Lady Macdonald, has already left for the field of action, and will take part in the contest. She will be sailed by Lieut. Donovan, R.C.R. A new boat built by Mr McCorkill, under the command of Mr Jas. Wilson, we are informed, will also take part in the regatta. The Sir John A. Macdonald has also left for Prescott with a number of yachtsmen anxious to witness the proceedings of the race. Although these various sources of amusement may be expected to take away from home a large number of pleasure seekers, yet these will be more than compensated for by numbers from a distance who have made Kingston the point at which to spend their holiday, and excursionists from Oswego, Clayton, Rochester and Belleville are expected to be present. The committee appointed to get up the amusements of the day have been on the alert with their duties, and have got up a very pleasant and varied programme. The programme for the day will commence with a military parade by the troops in garrison on Barriefield Common at half-past six o'clock a.m., when the usual *feu de joie* will be fired. Drummond's Volunteer Artillery will fire a salute in the Artillery Park at 11 o'clock a.m., and a salute will be fired at Fort Henry at noon. After the military parade at Barriefield a rifle match will take place at the butts, open to all comers, which promises to offer attractions to a large number. A very fine pyrotechnic display will take place in the Market Square, commencing at eight o'clock in the evening, during which the band of the 14th volunteers will add their welcome strains to the pleasures of the evening. After the display of fireworks there will be a grand quadrille party in the Ontario Hall for those who may wish to lengthen out the pleasures of the day by participating in its festivities.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank took place this afternoon in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates, Messrs Fraser, A. Livingston, and Breden, appointed to attend at the Toronto meeting. The chair was taken by Dr. Barker, and Messrs Fraser and A. Livingston gave an informal report of the proceedings at Toronto, which was considered by the meeting as most full and explicit. Mr Fraser read an extract from a letter received by him from Toronto, containing the names of Messrs Crawford, M. P. Taylor, John Gordon, Thompson, William Barber, James Crombie, and Chisholm, as candidates for the office of President of the Bank, all of whom were considered as most satisfactory, but the public choice appeared to favour the first named gentleman. After a statistical statement of the position of the bank, with the losses sustained by it at the various branches respectively, it was moved by Mr Irving, seconded by Mr Durand, and carried unanimously, that Mr John Stevenson, of Napanee, be one of the delegates to represent the Kingston Stock at the election of Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank at Toronto on Monday. On the motion of the same persons Mr James McNeil was appointed a delegate; and on motion of Mr A. Chown, seconded by Dr. Spooner, Messrs. Fraser, A. Livingston, and Breden, the former delegates, were unanimously re-appointed as delegates. After a vote of thanks to the delegates for the very able manner in which they had performed their duties, the meeting adjourned.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—The boys who were charged with damaging the property of Mr Minnes, and stealing articles of iron and brass belonging to the steam engine upon his premises, were further remanded to-day. The boys are of ages ranging from nine to eleven years of age, and it is presumed that their parents will indemnify Mr Minnes for his losses, which will terminate the matter so far as they are concerned, but further steps will be taken against the purchasers of the stolen property. Dominick Clancy, charged with being drunk, was allowed to go free, as it was the first time he was "caught."

THE CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The circumstances of the Reiffensteln Embezzlement are these:—Mr Reiffenstein, in his capacity of chief clerk in the Receiver General's Department, had charge of the distribution of certain public moneys coming to certain municipalities in the Province of Ontario. It is understood that by a species of contrivances commonly known as "cooking the account," he succeeded in embezzling a very large sum of the public money. The amount as yet cannot be stated with any degree of reliability. The matter has created great sensation in official and other circles, as it is supposed that the loose manner of checking accounts in certain departments, which this unfortunate case makes apparent, will involve several high officials in serious troubles. It is reported that the sum of $5,000 has been refunded by the family. It appears that one of the members for York, in looking over the book of Public Accounts, observed that the sum of seventeen hundred dollars ($1,700) had been paid to the municipality of Markham, and knowing that only seven hundred dollars (all that the municipality was entitled to) had been paid, he at once took steps to sift the matter. It took three weeks for the Government to investigate the matter, and bring it home to Mr Reiffenstein; and the investigation has afforded a clue to many other irregularities. Reiffenstein, when asked for an explanation of a certain item, went to the Ontario bank and deposited a sum due to the government, thereby acknowledging his guilt. His arrest took place on Saturday, at 6 o'clock, on information sworn to by Detective Ritchie. The matter causes great regret, Mr Reiffenstein holding a very high social position in the community, and being of respectable connections. Much sympathy is felt for his family. His mode of living lately, however, since the arrival of the Government in Ottawa, has been of the most extravagant kind. He kept horses and carriages, gave dinner parties and entertainments at his house of a costly kind, and dabbled in real estate—only last summer having paid as much as £1,400 in cash for a house in the city, now leased by Sir George E. Cartier. He also made investments in mineral lands; and, altogether, his "style" was much beyond the limited income of a Government clerk, his salary not being more than £500 per annum.

One of the fifteen gunboats building at New York for the Spanish navy was launched Saturday.

D. A. C. General Miger has been ordered from London to Kingston, to relieve D.A.C. General Hughes, who has been ordered to England. D. A. C. General Porter will take the stores at Ottawa, and D. A. C. General Beamis goes from St. John, Q., to Quebec.

The experiment of furnishing a waiting-room for babies at the Royal Alfred Theatre, London, has not proved a success, and is now discontinued. Its result was to leave the management with a number of unclaimed babies.

In one of Cooper's novels occurs the following passage: "He dismounted in front of the house and tied his horse to a large locust." A French author, in translating this passage, rendered it thus: "He descended from his horse in front of the chateau, and tied his horse to a large grasshopper."

Mrs Trotter, in whose house Mr McGee lived, and at the door of which he was assassinated, writes to the Ottawa *Times* that she has not been remunerated for her expenses and loss of business caused by that event.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Press Association of Canada will be held at Cobourg on Tuesday, July 20th, 1869, at 11 o'clock A.M., in the Victoria Buildings. Business of a formal character, including election of officers, naming place of next meeting, &c., will engage attention until one p.m. At two p.m. the Association will accept an invitation from the corporation and citizens of Cobourg and proceed per special train to Rice Lake, to enjoy the beautiful scenery in its vicinity—returning to Cobourg at six o'clock. At 7:30 p.m. a conversazione will be held, when an original poem will be read by Mr James Somerville, of Dundas; an essay, by Mr John Cameron, of London, with music by ladies and addresses by members of the Association. Wednesday morning, July 21st, at 7 o'clock, the members of the Association will leave for Rochester, N.Y., per steamer Norseman, (Capt. Carter,) arriving about 2 p.m., where they will be met by the members of the city press and citizens, who have kindly undertaken to arrange a programme of places of interest to be visited during the visit of the Association. Thursday morning, July 22nd, the excursionists will proceed to Oswego, either by Lake steamer direct or via Syracuse per N. Y. Central Railroad—remaining at Oswego till 10 p.m. The members of the press and citizens of this place have also kindly undertaken to arrange a programme for the occasion. At 10 p.m. the excursion will proceed per steamer Rochester for Kingston, Picton and Belleville—reaching the latter place on Friday evening.

The Washington and Ottawa Cabinets are now in correspondence, through Mr Thornton, on the subject of a Reciprocity Treaty. The conclusions arrived at will soon be made public. Messrs Rose and Tilley will conduct the negotiation on behalf of the Canadian government, but it depends on the correspondence now in progress whether they will deem it worth while to go to Washington.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM PLEASURE YACHT.

As a company of ten young men were about starting on a pleasure trip on Saturday afternoon, on board a small steam yacht, from Ames & Phillips's wharf, Newark, the boiler exploded with less than half its maximum amount of steam on, shattering the yacht and blowing the whole party into the river. Among those on board were Messrs. Frank, George, and Edward Phillips, sons of the owners of the craft, Joseph Wood, Thomas Meeker, Theodore Romaine, Judson Robins, engineer, Matthew Sexton, fireman, and one or two others. Of these, Mr Meeker, when rescued, was breathing his last, one of his legs being broken and his head and body terribly bruised; Edward Phillips was badly burned; Judson Robins and Matthew Sexton were severely scalded, the latter almost beyond recognition; and Theodore Romaine was instantly killed. He was only 24 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A large number of Newarkers visited the scene yesterday. The vessel was at the bottom of the river, and her boiler was lying thirty feet distant on the wharf, where it had been thrown. The steamer had not been used for a long time. Her boiler was an old affair, which had not been in use for over a year, but was considered sound and safe. The boiler was thrown intact thirty feet high, and the keel of the boat was driven out, and the boat sunk in deep water. Romaine was blown in the air as high as the boiler went, and was subsequently recovered in the river. He had only one arm broken, and the physicians are in doubt whether his death was the result of the concussion or of drowning. Meeker was severely injured, but it is believed not fatally. The other men escaped with a few slight scratches.

In consequence of the frequency of boiler explosions recently in New Jersey, Coroner Lang has determined to hold an inquest.

THE EMEUTES IN PARIS.

The riots of 1869 are over. Nature came in aid of the authorities, for on Sunday about seven p.m. a rattling storm cleared the boulevard of all the loungers, sending them to their usual places on Sunday evenings—the theatre. No mob, it seems, can stand against water. It is on record that a French General dispersed a riotous assembly by playing on it with fire-engines; and on Sunday last an officer, who distinguished himself in the cause of order in 1848, related how the National Guard contrived to surround a mob and hem them in on the boulevard on a wet day. Nobody was touched, only they were told, "You cannot pass." The rioters were kept there for eighteen hours in a pouring rain, but what really did finish the affair was the behaviour of the tradesmen and superior workmen, who are fearfully exasperated, having been touched in the pocket, and that rather severely. They arrested suspicious characters, and handed them over to the police; and under that final blow the whole affair collapsed. Now to come to the prisoners. Among them are a great many English and some Americans. If people will go into riotous crowds, after the Riot Act has been read, they must take the consequences, and very unpleasant those consequences may prove to be. Indeed, complaints have already been heard that the prison diet of Paris is not at all of the same class as the breakfasts at Bignon's, or the dinners at the Cafe Anglais. It is already stated that there is yet to be a great insurrection, of which these *emeutes* were the *avant-garde*, and that Government already holds the key of the mystery. Both these statements are possible—nay, probable; but it the fact is so, the Government has not yet whispered it to any one; and therefore to discuss it were premature. The damage done on the boulevards is estimated at £2,400; but to that amount must be added the loss to trade all along the line from the Rue Royale to the Faubourg Montmartre. The cafes, especially the supping houses, have had even a worse week; but the Cafe Neapolitan has been the greatest sufferer, for they have locked up the head waiter, who is as well-known now as David, of the red nose and the Maison Doree, used to be; indeed, there are so many cooks and *garcons* now in prison that the service is very indifferently performed in any of the boulevard restaurants. During the afternoon of Thursday week a card was seen in a shop on the boulevard on which was written, "Window to let for to-night's riot. Price 20f."

The Paris *Patrie* says that 564 persons arrested in the French capital were taken to Bicetre on the 11th inst., and 473 on the following day, making a total of 1,033. Others previously sent made up the number to 1,100. Bicetre is a fort a little way out of Paris, and these prisoners are confined in line of its casemates, like so many cattle. Among them there are many *bourgeois*, whose sole offence consists in having been caught on the boulevards, and none will be released before they have been interrogated by a judge d'instruction. Your readers don't know what a casemate is. It is a low-roofed bomb-proof compartment in a fortress, lighted and ventilated only by three or four embrasures. In each of these black holes, without air or light, 125 human beings are immured "preventively," and most of them will probably be let out after they have been examined; a few bundles of straw are supplied for them to lie on, and the accommodation is far inferior to that provided for the common run of pickpockets and area sneaks daily picked up by the police and sent to the prefecture. Those who are released will not speedily forget their stay in the casemates, but I question whether they will entertain a strong feeling of admiration for a system which enables an unoffending citizen to be incarcerated "preventively" in such a black hole, without any possibility of redress, at the mere caprice of an infuriated policeman. No one is allowed to visit them without express permission from Marshal Canrobert, the commander of the 1st Army Corps. It is thought that a large number of the incarcerated were mere spectators of the disturbances which took place in Paris, and that they will at once be set at liberty. Another account says: The police appear to have captured a curious medley on the boulevards—noble dukes, gallant generals, sedate judges, and ladies of fashion. A good many of these were at once released. A gentleman writing in the *Moniteur* gives an account of a visit he paid to the Conciergerie, a prison, the name of which grates harshly on the ear; in the first ward he found about eighty prisoners who had been captured in the neighbourhood of Montmartre. They appeared to be well-to-do people, and were ashamed of their position. A young man elegantly dressed complained to the director that he had been unable for love or money to get anything to eat for the last twelve hours. An attendant excused this omission on the ground of overwork, but said the rations were nearly ready, and in fact close by were two large cauldrons filled with soup. The director approached, put his hand into the soup, and said that it was not hot enough. In another part of the prison were 230 persons, most of them wearing the blouse; they all, protested their innocence, and many of them who handed letters to the writer for delivery to their parents belong to most respectable families. The prison authorities admitted that the police had captured councillors of state and magistrates, and that the well-known examining judge, M. Gonet, who had gone out to examine the character of the disturbances, had escaped with great difficulty by means of hasty flight. After each charge of cavalry along the boulevards a large quantity of hats and chignons were picked up, and the ladies who lost the latter articles are informed where they may recover them on application.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was arrested, needless to remark, by mistake. Much astonished, he gave his name to the police *commissaire*, who replied that *emeutiers* invariably styled themselves counts, marquises, and dukes, and even assumed diplomatic rank, stating their occupations to be those of ambassadors from Tartary or ministers plenipotentiary from Otaheite, and desired his subordinate to take him up, heedless of the baron's coronet. M. de Rothschild had to send for friends to prove his identity, and, none being near at hand, the Consul-General of Austria had to wait some time before he was released.

Prince Alfred, before leaving New South Wales, made a speech in connection with the proposed statue to Captain Cook, and laid the key-stone of the central arch of a new post-office at Sydney.

JAMAICA.

Kingston, June 12.—The two engrossing topics of public discussion for some time past are the extension of the Jamaica railroad to double its former length and the construction of a ship dock in Kingston harbour for the repair of vessels of the largest tonnage, such as the steamers belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The line, as formerly completed, extended from this city to a place called "the Angels" (Los Angelos), a distance of thirteen miles, that being the full distance to which the rails had been laid down. The additional line, from Spanish Town (St. Jago de la Vega, to use its ancient Spanish name, which is still retained in official documents) to Old Harbour, is about the same length as the old line, consequently the entire length has been about doubled; and there is talk of a still further extension to the heart of Clarendon and Manchester parishes. The formal opening of the extended line will take place on the 25th of the present month, it is expected, with imposing ceremonies, as the day will mark an era in the history of Jamaica. The benefits which will accrue to Jamaica from this much-needed work are likely to be immense, as the extended line lies through a tract of fertile country, rich in the sugar cane, as in the parishes of Vere, which also abound in logwood, the traffic in which has immensely increased of late. More than this, when it reaches Manchester another advantage will be gained in the facilities with which abundance of excellent beef cattle will be available for the Kingston market, for cattle breeding is the speciality of Manchester, in which there are no sugar estates.

HOW POOR BOYS REACH THE TOP ROUND.

There are 17,919 persons who pay an income tax in this city. Sixty-seven persons who pay tax on incomes of $100,000 or over. Most of these solid gentlemen are self-made men, who have come up from the lowest round of the ladder. The man who leads the list, A. T. Stewart, everybody knows is an Irish emigrant, who commenced life with a capital of less than 25c; indeed, with few exceptions, most of the parties in the list were scarce as well off as Mr Stewart. Take Henry Keep; he boasts that he graduated from the Poor House of Jefferson County. Jay Gould drove a herd of cattle from Delhi, Delaware county, when a lad, for fifty cents a day, in order to get money enough to reach the Hudson river. David Groesbeck, over thirty years ago, used to mend old shoes for his brother, who was a respectable shoemaker in Albany. We all know the history of James Gordon Bennett, Robert Bonner, poor boys full of talent and industry. Rufus Hatch, when a youngster, had an ambition to hold the reins of a peddler's waggon. E. D. Morgan commenced life with a quarter measure of molasses. It is scarce a dozen years since Henry Clews was an errand boy in one of the banking houses down town. The brothers Seligman started out in life with a peddler's pack. David Dows, in his younger days, retailed pork by the half pound and molasses by the gill. H. T. Helmbold was first cabin boy on the sloop Mary Jane, that navigated the Delaware river. We might go through the list, and show that nearly every one of these solid men were the architects of their own fortunes. Young men, who are struggling for place and position, should remember that the individuals in the list below had to battle for life just as hard as they are doing. Let them take heart and never say die.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The cable constructed for the French company is considered decidedly superior to the one which is now working across the Atlantic, in that it has greater conductivity. The central copper coil, which is the spinal cord—the nerve along which the electric fluid is to run—is larger. It is four instead of three sizes in circumference; that is, it weighs 400 instead of 300 pounds to the mile. To secure insulation, the wires are imbedded in Chatterton's compound, a preparation impervious to water, and then covered with four successive layers of gotta percha. Outside of these, encasing the whole, is a spiral net of steel wires, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Russian or Manilla hemp, saturated with a preservative compound. The entire cable, while it has the strength of an iron chain, has at the same time sufficient elasticity to yield like a rope to the variations of the ocean bed and the motion of the waves and currents.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, manufacturers of the cable, also contracted to lay it. Sir Samuel Channing is the engineer-in-chief of the expedition. Besides the steamship Great Eastern, the steamships Scanderia and Chiltern were chartered as assistants. So the French cable, laid by Englishmen, will be let down from English vessels. Ever since the contract was accepted, the cable has been manufactured at the rate of 150 miles per week. The Great Eastern carries 2,725 miles, or about 400 more than when it left with the Anglo-American cable, its vast receptacles having been made still vaster, and the main tank being considerably enlarged.

Some eighteen days will be occupied by the Great Eastern on the voyage from Brest to St. Pierre. In the meantime the old steamship William Corry proceeded, early in the present month, to St. Pierre to lay the shore end there, and await the Great Eastern's arrival. When the latter vessel reaches St. Pierre, having laid the cable from Brest, she will return to England forthwith. Sir Samuel Channing, changing ships will embark on the Scanderia, which will lay 450 miles more of cable on the way to Boston. The Chiltern and her cargo will be called into requisiting next, and another splice will then be made. The 152 miles added will carry the cable direct into Boston, and the line will thus be made complete between that place and the port of Brest.

The shore end of the cable on this side is to be laid down on the French Island of St. Pierre.

This island is the smallest and southernmost of a group of three, which lie south of the main southern coast of Newfoundland, and southwest of the Newfoundland peninsula of Burin. The eastern coast of this peninsula is the western shore of Placentia Bay.

The three islands are Great Miquelon Island, on the north; Little Miquelon Island, south of the Great Miquelon; and the island of St. Pierre, southeast of Little Miquelon Island. All three islands are ancient French possessions, discovered by French mariners about the time of the settlement of Canada. The area of the Miquelon islands is about eighty-four square miles. Great Miquelon lies in latitude forty-seven degrees four minutes north, longitude fifty-six degrees twenty minutes west. In 1849 the Miquelon islands had a population of 2,101. The population of St. Pierre was at the latest accounts nearly the same.

St. Pierre, like its sisters of the group, is a rocky, thickly-wooded isle, where tender vegetation does not flourish. It has been chiefly valuable to France, in connection with the neighbouring fisheries. Immense fishing fleets are annually despatched from French ports to these islands and the coast of Labrador, encouraged by large bounties from the Imperial Government. Twelve thousand men are said to be employed in the fishing fleets which rendezvous at St. Pierre and Miquelon islands; and most of the local population also fish for a living. The French codfisheries on the American coasts have yielded 5,000 quintals per annum; and the herring fisheries 7,800 quintals per annum. The whale fisheries produced, as far back as 1850, over twenty thousand quintals of oil and bone. The profits of such an industry are alone sufficient to explain the retention of the distant islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by France.

Since the announcement of the new cable enterprise, a rumour has crept out that the French Government has been engaged for more than a year in accumulating large stores of military and naval material on these islands, especially at St. Pierre.

Some grave dissensions are said to have broken out between the Austrian Minister of War and the Archdukes Albert, Leopold, and William, which have decided the latter to abandon the posts they respectively occupied as inspectors of the army, of engineers, and of artillery in the Austrian army.

Mr Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, it is stated, has been informed by high government officials that his presence in Washington and his visits to the Cabinet members are highly improper while he is under indictment. If he should be received officially by any of them, Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, threatens to demand his passports.

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1867 have been published. The acreage under tillage, grass, fallow, woods, and plantations, and of "bog and waste unoccupied," in 1869, was as follows:—Under crops, including meadow and clover, 5,459,702 acres; under grass or pasture, 10,060,764 acres; under fallow, 22,790 acres; under woods and plantations, 323,420 acres; under bog and waste, unoccupied, 4,453,248 acres. The total area under crops in 1867, which includes cereals, green crops, flax, rape, and meadow, showed a decrease of 60,866 acres, compared with 1866. The grass lands excluding meadow, increased by 56,520 acres; fallow diminished by 2,629 acres; woods and plantations seem to have decreased by 4,470 acres; and "bog and waste, unoccupied," to have increased by 11,445 acres in 1867, compared with the previous year.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The returns moved for in the House of Commons by Mr Kekewich show that the total number of paupers in the whole of England and and Wales has increased from 865,446 in 1859 to 992,040 in 1868; and of these 16,557 in the former year were lunatics, and in the latter, 25,645. In the metropolis the total number of paupers has increased within the same period from 68,826 to 144,468, more than double; and the number of lunatic paupers from 3,316 to 4,856. In the the year ending Lady Day, 1868, the total expenditure from poor rates for England and Wales was £11,880,593, and of this £7,398,059 alone was devoted to relief of the poor; the rest being absorbed in the county, borough, police, highway, and other rates. In London, for the same period, the total expenditure from the poor-rate was £3,246,466, of which £1,816,759 was paid for the relief of the poor.

DIED.

On June 30th, after a short illness, Anna, youngest daughter of James Smith, aged 11 years and 5 months.

Friends are requested to attend the funeral on Friday, July 2nd, at 2 o'clock p.m., from her father's residence, Colborne street, to Cataraqui Cemetery.

At Hannibal, Oswego county, N.Y., April 1st, Mrs Sarah Davis, wife of Capt. Thomas Davis, and daughter of the late James Gardiner, of Kingston, aged 50 years, and much regretted.

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.

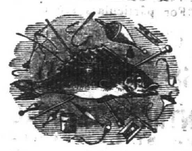
TARAGONA and BURGUNDY WINES!

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 casks 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.

June 28. CHARLES GRIGOR.

KINGSTON BAKERY

H. & W. J. CROTHERS,

Bakers and Confectioners,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR Stock of BISCUITS are manufactured from the best material, and include all principal varieties.

Cakes, Pastry, Buns, Rolls, &c. constantly on hand and made to order.

Orders promptly attended to.

Wellington Street, near Pittsburgh.

June 15.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing good heavy Brown Cottons only 6d per yard; 40 inches wide Brown Cotton only 7½d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing a splendid Stock of Winceys, of the various patterns, from the celebrated manufacturers; heavy yard wide.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Fancy Shirtings, heavy quality, at 9d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing splendid Feather Ticking, heavy quality, at 1s per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Plain and Twilled Wide Cotton Sheetings, Unbleached Cottons, Pillowings and Pillow Cottons, very cheap.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Fancy Flannels in all 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 Towels, 5s per dozen.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing a large Stock of Real Paisley Shawls from 5s. each, and Lace Shawls from 5s per set.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to these lines. We are sure they cannot be undersold in this city, as we are selling first-class Goods at a small advance on the sterling cost.

June 25.

RECEIVED THIS D

NEW DESIGNS

BEST ENGLISH AND

FLOOR

Oil Cloths

Machee & Wall

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importati

PERSONALLY selected with great care by one of our firm from the best manufacturers in the British Markets. We take pleasure in inviting an inspection of our Stock, which, for sterling value, we feel to present wants, and remarkable for very rarely been equalled.

Black Lyons Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Moire Antiques
Fancy Silks and French Satins
Velvet and Velveteens
New Colours in Waterproof Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Dress
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Brilliants
Cotton and Marseilles Make Up Silks
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Ribbons
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Danish Thread
other Laces, Embroideries, Gloves and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all widths
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and Tassels
Towellings and Window Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, French, German and Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER.

April 6.

The Daily News

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

London, June 29.—Telegraphic advices received from the steamship G... up to Monday, noon. At that time in latitude 48, E. L. 22; longitude ... L. 11; having run 283 knots ... and payed out 916 knots of cable. ... were good. All well.

London, June 29.—The *Star* to-... commenting on the reported depar... New York of Colonel Ryan's exp... to Cuba, brings the circumstance ... upon the question of the claims ... between the United States ... Britain. It says: "We are intere... conduct of the United States Gov... in this matter. America now st... action to Cuba exactly as England ... to the Southern Confederacy. ... laws must be thoroughly ... rigidly enforced, or she will lose ... she has gained on public opin... insures a fair consideration of ... claims. The Alabama esca... with an ordinary merchantman ... board, and we are justly held ... incurred a high degree of respo... for the consequences. The depart... of 800 men from New York ... as far as can be judged from pre... of the affair, appears to be an ... of neutrality just as flagran... of the Alabama, and one wh... have been much more easily prev...

London, June 29.—A meeting was h... the city last night to urge upon ... the release of the Fenian ... Nearly 4,000 people were pres... Butt, a prominent lawyer, made ... in the course of which he said ... of all true Irishmen ought to ... your time, put your trust in God, ... your powder dry." If the Eng... ment persisted in keeping these ...