KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 ○		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	....	68.0	59.0
Monday..	29.398	29.461	63.0	68.5	70.5	62.0
Tuesday.	29.673	29.612	66.0	68.5	71.0	60.5
W'dnesdy	29.491	29.527	65.0	68.0	69.0	62.0
Thursday	29.820	29.767	58.5	59.5	61.0	51.0
Friday ..	29.635	29.605	59.0	66.5	67.0	57.5
Saturday	29.373	29.385	66.0	72.5	74.5	58.5

Meteorological abstract for June 1866-7-8-9.

	1866	1867	1868	1869
Mean temp	60.8	65.0	62.3	58.7
" Max	66.4	71.0	68.4	64.2
" Min	55.3	59.0	56.1	53.2
Highest	77.0	82.5	78.5	72.0
Lowest	42.3	46.0	45.0	45.0
Range	34.7	36.5	33.5	27.0

Mean height of Barometer at 9 a.m. for June.

1869	29.650
Highest observed	30.048
Lowest "	29.202

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, JULY 6.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The agricultural prospects in England are assuming an alarming and serious character. The wet and cold weather which has thus far prevailed has retarded the crops, and it is feared that the harvest will be so late as to make its dangers quite critical. Nothing but the most favourable turn in the weather could materially change the prospect of scarcity which is threatened. The price of wheat has already begun to rise, and importation from Canada and the United States is going on more freely in consequence of the advance. There is great distress among the poorer classes in Great Britain at the present time, but times unfortunately promise to be much harder with them than they are now. Dear food and want of employment are terrible calamities to go hand in hand together, but the latter exists, and the former is threatened unless the free trade system is adequate to call forth sufficient supplies to keep the price of bread within the ordinary bounds.

A very important paper has been evoked from influential gentlemen in New Zealand by the recent despatch of Lord Granville relative to the defence of the settlements against the Maories. A weighty memorial has been prepared by Sir G. Grey, late Governor of New Zealand; the Hon. Mr Clifford, late Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr Sewel, late Secretary of the colony; Major Atkinson, late Minister of Colonial Defence, and Mr Campbell, late Member of the Executive Council, and forwarded as a remonstrance to the Colonial Minister. The memorial states that many of the assertions of Lord Granville's despatch are unfounded,—especially it asserts that the colonists never requested to have the obligations arising out of the relations to the natives transferred to them, but utterly declined them; and finally, it states that the despatch itself, being published in the colony simultaneously with the withdrawal of the last regiment, will be considered by the natives as a signal for insurrection against a body of settlers abandoned by the Minister of their Queen. The despatch will, say the memorialists, alienate the affections of her Majesty's subjects, and tend to drive the colony out of the Empire. It is to be feared that the fresh outbreaks of violence among the disaffected native tribes in the colony have been encouraged by the departure of the Imperial troops, and that much bloodshed, suffering, and misery will be the consequence of this grave mistake in the colonial administration of the present government.

It has been thought that the contiguity of Canada to the United States was the impelling reason of the anxiety for the annexation of this country which is continually manifesting itself in the great republic. The lust of territory, however, grows with what it feeds on, and distant separation, as in the case of Alaska and the proposed annexations in the West Indies, is no bar to American cupidity. At length Australia has been fixed upon as a very desirable island-continent to annex; and the absurd idea that British territory is to be dickered out in payment of the Alabama claims is not yet abandoned. The New York *Tribune*, which originated a scheme of its own for the transfer of Canada as a settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, now opens its columns to the suggestion of a writer who, with the ineffable coolness that characterizes the believer in the doctrine of "manifest destiny," proposes that Australia shall be turned over as an equivalent for American demands in the affair of the Alabama. The writer is evidently disgusted with the failure to elicit a satisfactory response from Canada in answer to the suggestions for the transfer of this colony in like manner and with the same consideration in view, for he thinks that Australia, with its temperate, equable climate, would be a much more desirable acquisition than would wintry, ice-bound Canada, with its sham government of nobles. The Canadian grapes are sour, and it is now quite an easy matter to discover objections that were previously overlooked in the idea of Canadian annexation as a necessity and as quite easy to accomplish. The *Tribune* writer, and those to whom he addresses himself, are evidently fond of deceiving themselves, and therefore the process may be allowed to go on. If it were wished to reduce these annexationist propositions to an absurdity, a satirical writer would probably pick upon Australia as the least likely of all the British possessions to be transferred to the United States.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Garden Island—The bark Clyde, the bark Canada, the schr Greenwood, the bark Bessie Berwick, and the brigantine Sir Charles Napier, sailed to-day, all for above the Welland Canal.

Glassford, Jones & Co's. wharf—The barges Stadacona and John Munn arrived last night from Port Henry, with 600 tons of iron ore.

Swift & Co's wharf—The propeller Colonist for Milwaukie, passed up this morning, and the steamer Abyssinian last night. The steamer St. Helen passed down last night.

Gurney & Glidden's wharf—The tug Swan with two barges in tow with 140 cords of shingle bolts, and 1,211 r. r. ties for Cape Vincent, arrived and departed yesterday afternoon. The tug Francis, with four barges in tow, left for Oswego this afternoon.

The M. T. Company's wharf—The schr New Dominion and the schr Robinson left last night in ballast for up lake.

The schooner Mary whose arrival was reported yesterday, will not discharge here. She proceeds to Montreal this evening.

Wind to-day, W.S.W.

CONCERT.—We remind the public of the concert to be given by Dr French and pupils in Ontario Hall this evening. See advertisement.

CITY COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the council last night, a quorum of members not having been present.

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The regular meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees is appointed for this evening at half-past seven o'clock in the Council Chamber.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank was held in Toronto on Monday, which resulted in the election, as directors, of the following:—Messrs Crawford, Thompson, Dumble, Barber, Crombie, McGee, and McGiven. The first two will fill the offices of President and Vice-President, respectively.

BAND OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.—The band will play in the Artillery Park to-morrow at four o'clock. The following is the programme:—

Overture—Masaniello	Auber
Quadrille—La Grande Duchesse ..	Strauss
Selection—Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Valse—Village Belle	B. Jarvis
Selection 2nd—Il Trovatore	Verdi
Galop—Orpheus	Godfrey

God Save the Queen.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening the children of the Bath Band of Hope presented Rev. J. Ridley with a magnificent copy of Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary as a token of their affectionate regard.

AN OX IN A HOGSHEAD.—A rather curious circumstance occurred at Swift's wharf yesterday during the shipment of some cattle on board one of the steamers. A large sugar hogshead was standing on end in close proximity to a couple on their bilge, when during the crowding of the cattle an ox jumped upon the two casks on their sides, and in endeavouring to clear the upright one, failed and slipped into it, where he quietly coiled himself down, and in this position appeared perfectly contented, and to have a sufficiency of room for present comfort. Some little trouble was experienced in getting him out, which was ultimately effected by tipping over the hogshead and pulling him out by the horns.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Yesterday was a blank day at the court, and the docket this morning presented but a light record. Martha Mountain complained of the conduct of John Butler, who, she asserted, had torn her dress and bruised her countenance. It appeared that the parties had cohabited as man and wife, and the quarrel between them grew out of the right of property in a stove, said stove valued at $4, which complainant affirmed she had put into the general household plant when she first went to reside with the defendant, but which he insisted he had bought and paid for, and the price of which complainant had expended in whiskey for her own private gratification. The defendant admitted that at one time he was much incensed at the conduct of the plaintiff on account of her dispensing her favours rather too freely upon other men. The defendant gave a graphic description of the false one's conduct in this respect while in company with a Mrs Harris, which told well with the greeks in the gallery. The magistrate, after a patient hearing of the case, ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of $2 and costs, and detained the young woman until she could be forwarded to her mother, who, no doubt, will be delighted to welcome so charming a daughter, and feel under infinite obligations to the police magistrate for restoring her. The prisoner left the dock, saying, "I'll never keep another woman again, blame me buttons if I do." Eliza Sloan, one of the demi monde, whose career begins to tell fearfully upon her personal appearance, was helplessly drunk last night, and had to be cared for at the police station. She was ordered to pay $3, or to go to gaol for 30 days.

Measuring worms have not been seen in New York this year. The English sparrows have actually banished them.

The City Council of Oswego have appointed a committee to make arrangements for a public demonstration in honour of the Canadian Press Association on the occasion of its visit to that city during the present month. The Board of Trade is also to co-operate, and a grand reception is evidently to be given to the association. The character of the demonstration will be decided when the committee reports to the Council some time this week. The Oswego *Times*, in giving an account of the proceedings, thus refers to the visit of its Canadian brethren: As the visit of our Canadian friends will be an event of no ordinary importance, representing as they do the worth and intelligence of the Dominion, we trust that the effort thus instituted by the Common Council will meet with the co-operation and assistance of our citizens, who should not only be glad to show our beautiful city to all comers, but should bear in mind that their kind offices and attention may not be without its influence in moulding a healthy public opinion, and thus in some small degree strengthen the friendly relations which have ever existed and still exist between the two countries."

THE MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—The despatch of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General of Canada, April 14th, 1869, must give rise to serious consideration in the part of every colonist under the British Empire, and more particularly ourselves as Canadians. If according to the 12th section of such despatch, we are expected to maintain a Colonial army at our own expense, we naturally enquire, for what purpose—for defence against the enemies of Britain, of Canada, or the Empire? In what service is it to be employed, and under whose *regime* is it to be organized? If Canada is to equip, support, and pay an army, it will never be under our cold blighting aristocratic system under which her British army now languishes, and if the removal of troops is to be effected as a measure of economy, it would have been far better for the government to have struck at the root of the evil, and to have first instituted a large measure of army reform whereby the expense of the country might have been diminished and the efficiency of the army at once increased. The reversion of the policy of the Empire as regards the defence of the colonies ever since Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, should not be effected just to carry out the policy of any particular party, as the free traders in Great Britain, but should be the result of a test question in the British House of Commons, so that the colonies should be aware of their exact relative position to the mother country. It is unpleasant and irritating to be continually told that we are useless and expensive members of the body politic: it strengthens the arms of the disloyal, and gives rise to hesitancy and uncertainty on the part of the most faithful and devoted subjects of Great Britain. Canada, of all the colonies, can never be accused of indifference to her own safety or to the honour of Great Britain; thrice has she expelled the invader from her soil with but little help and countenance from the Imperial Government; and again she is prepared to bear more than her burthen in sustaining the first brunt of war with the only enemy that is likely to assail the integrity of the British Empire on this continent.

Whilst on this subject it is opportune to be able to rescue from oblivion a Blue book published in 1859, in which the report of the House of Commons committee is printed for the purpose of inquiring into the military expenditure of the colonies. The evidence attached to it contains opinions of able and enlightened men on Colonial policy, and in fact embraces the opinions of examined witnesses who are now cabinet ministers. General Peel, then Minister of War, laid down the following principles:—1st. That England should assist in the defence of her colonies against external aggression, but should assume the whole of such defence only in colonies which are made garrisons, kept for Imperial purposes. 2nd. The military expenditure for purposes of internal police should be defrayed from local funds. The proposal of two of the committee was that with the exception of Malta, Gibraltar, Corfu, Bermuda, and a few other garrison stations, the system of defence for the colonies should be founded on two simple principles, viz.: Colonial management and a joint contribution at a *uniform rate*. They advise that the Imperial Government should call on each colony to decide the nature of its own defences and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it, by bearing a share of the entire cost. They further recommend that the Imperial Government should furnish this subsidy either by a pecuniary contribution towards a local colonial corps, or by sundry Imperial troops. Mr T. Elliott, the representative of the Colonial office, sent in at the same time a report differing from his colleagues, but more strongly in favour of Imperial protection to the colonies. This is just what we as Canadians wish to know; we want to know what is our quota of duty to the Empire, and that we will perform; but that we can be expected to fall in with the idea of Earl Granville is absurd, who says in 12th section of his despatch—"And I am disposed to concur with Mr Cardwell as in his opinion that it will soon become unnecessary to maintain any British force in those Provinces beyond what may be required for the training of the militia and volunteers, and the maintenance of schools of instruction." If the opinion of a committee of the House of Commons in 1859 was that the Imperial Government was bound to defend the colonies, we have much weighter reason in 1869 that it should still do so, more especially in Canada. Great and momentous events have occurred in the neighbouring Republic since the first shot was fired at Fort Sumpter; a great and formidable conspiracy, numbering half a million of armed men, have threatened to strike at the heart of Britain through Canada, though from no fault of her own, but for the injustice of Great Britain to Ireland. It is for these reasons that the defence of Canada is not a local, but an Imperial question. Canada stands in a different relation to Great Britain than any other colonies of the Empire.

Subsequently another committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the motion of Mr A. Mills, to inquire into colonial military expenditure. The committee divide the dependencies of the British Empire (exclusive of India) into two classes: 1st. Military garrisons, naval stations, convict depots and dependencies maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial policy, as Gibraltar, Malta, &c. 2nd. Those properly called colonies, as Canada, Australia, &c. The expenses of the 1st class amounted to £1,509,835

The expenses of the 2nd class amounted to 1,715,246

Total £3,225,081

I wish to draw attention particularly to those figures, because we colonial Reformers are in the habit of referring to colonial expenditure as three millions and a half per annum, whereas nearly one half of this sum goes to the support of fortresses and garrisons purely Imperial; but it appears on further inquiry, that the colonies had at that time (the year ending March 31, 1860,) contributed towards their military defences £369,224.

Mr Low, a member of the present government, being examined, said—"That the colonies by their connexion with the mother country lose the power of making war or peace, and they run the risk of being involved in war in consequence of some quarrel in this part of the world with which they have nothing to do, but he sets this off by saying, that Great Britain is the greatest naval power in the world, and the remote situation of our colonies." As regards the first supposed advantage—the naval power of Great Britain, would be useless in preventing an invasion of our country by the Americans; and as regards the remoteness if applied to the mother country, is another disadvantage to us.

Mr Lowe also recognizes the difference between Australia and Canada. "Australia is a continent separated by a vast ocean from the belligerent powers of the world, but Canada is a vast territory with a long and weak inland frontier. One or more of its principal cities invites the attention of an unscrupulous neighbour and the navy of England is during a considerable part of the year excluded from any direct communication with the country." In answer to Lord Stanley either England was bound to defend Canada in a war which they (we Canadians) had not brought on, Mr Lowe replied, "I think so; they have been twice involved in such wars, once when General Montgomery went to Quebec, and again in the war of 1812." The late Duke of Newcastle said in evidence—"I think one of the duties which devolves upon the mother country is the defence of a colony. I do not know what advantage a colony would find in its relative position if the mother country did not protect it. Just on account of the peculiar position of Canada I think the Imperial Government is bound to keep up a certain amount of force in time of peace, and a much larger one in the event of war with those parties who would be aggressive. Canada stands in a different position from any other colony we have. Take for instance Australia. The real defence of Australia must be by our fleet, but the fleet can do little to assist Canada except it be by sending small vessels up the St. Lawrence, so that nearly all the assistance to be rendered by this country to Canada must be by a land force." Mr Gladstone in answer to Mr Roebuck, whether the relations of the mother country to a colony do not impose upon the former the obligation of defending the latter from external attack? answered, I should rather look back in order to answer that question, but I should say that the obligation of the mother country cannot be overlooked, and I do not say that she is not bound to defend her colonies under whatever system, if they do not defend themselves; but what I venture to say is that the system, under which a colonial community itself is primarily charged with the duty of her own defence is by far the best, both for the mother country and the colony. I am aware that at present we are far from that system, and if we are to arrive at it, it must be by a patient effort, and perhaps after a long course of time."

The evidence of all the witnesses, men experienced in colonial matters, was overwhelmingly in favour of defending the colonies by Imperial aid, and more particularly Canada. The committee concluded its labours then without recommending any positive alteration in the status existing between Great Britain and her colonies, thus giving a tacit consent to their claims for aid and assistance as part of the Empire from the mother country. If there is to be yet any alteration in our existing relations, we in Canada want to know what it is to be, and what is expected of us, so that we may calmly and dispassionately consider whether we shall be able to accept the new regime as favourable to the development of a great nation, and conducive to our safety and repose; and if not, to mark out some other path where we may by the help of God march on to our own destiny.

H. B. EVANS.

Kingston, July 6th, 1869.

THE REIFFENSTEIN CASE.

At 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the police magistrate gave his decision in the Reiffenstein case, ordering that he should stand his trial for larceny at the Fall assizes. He will therefore not be admitted to bail. On Wednesday, he will be proceeded against on a charge of larceny, in the city of Hamilton case, which relates to a sum of $2,900, which he has since placed to the credit of the Government. The whole sum which he has transferred to the Government amounts to about $5,500, which was done by a cheque on the Ontario Bank. The Government sent notices to all the Banks at Ottawa, asking to retain the money at Reiffenstein's credit, but no attention was paid to the notice. There are still seven informations lodged against Reiffenstein for larceny and misdemeanour. It is said the Crown Prosecutor, Mr Lewis, will proceed on all of them. There is a report here to-day, apparently well founded, that an examination of the coupons payable in England at the financial agents', for interest on debentures, shows something wrong. It is said that Reiffenstein had charge of them, those taken up by financial agents being sent back here. A careful entry should have been made of this, which it is said has not been done. The exact nature of the irregularity has not transpired. It is also said that no correct distribution of the Clergy Reserve Fund has been made since 1866.

The cheque in the Hamilton case, on which a charge of larceny is grounded, bears the signature of Reiffenstein for the Receiver General. It is also signed by Mr Dickinson, Deputy Receiver General. It is drawn in favour of Mr Shay, or order, and is endorsed by Mr Shay. This money was placed to Reiffenstein's credit in the Ontario Bank. The day on which he was arrested, he transferred it to the credit of the Government, representing that there was an error, although it had been in his hands since January, 1868. There are various reports as to the extent to which the municipalities fund has been used. Over $5,000 has been refunded.

The friends of Mr Conger, Mayor of Belleville, will be glad to learn that though his condition on Saturday was extremely dangerous, the disease has been checked, and he is slowly but gradually improving.

The Canadian Government has 400,000 square miles of the finest wheat-producing land upon the American continent to dispose of. The soil of the Northwest territory is excessively rich; twenty bushels of wheat to one sown have been harvested. One instance is recorded of seventy-five bushels of barley being reaped from one and a half bushels sowing.

Professor Macoun, of Albert College, has started *en route* for Fort William, Lake Superior, on a botanical expedition, under the auspices of the Natural History Society of Montreal. The Professor carries with him letters of introduction to the chief officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the most influential persons of that region. He intends to botanize over the neighbourhood of Fort William, and to visit Neepigon, Michipicoten, Thunder Cape, and other prominent localities. His attention will be chiefly devoted to the cryptogamous genera, mosses, ferns, lichens, &c.

Her British Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Denmark, in an able report to Parliament on the finance, trade and agriculture of that country, says: "The average Danish cereal harvest may be taken at about 8,500,000 quarters (in England about 20,000,000 quarters.) The whole Danish export may be compared (roughly) with that of North Germany or Russia; it may be half that of Austria or the Danubian Principalities. Supposing Great Britain to require 5,000,000 quarters of foreign corn, the Danish contribution of from 700,000 to 800,000 quarters is evidently an important part of our food supplies."

Lord Derby has given the profits of his translation of Homer, amounting to £54, to Wellington College, England.

There are 80,000 people in Nagasaki, and it is estimated that 48,000 of them are drunk every night. They get drunk on saki, distilled from rice.

The New Hampshire Legislature has passed a bill allowing nine per cent or any less rate of interest by special contract, with a provision that the question shall be submitted to the people at the next election.

The wheat crop will be simply immense, says the editor of the Kansas *Journal*, after passing through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The wheat products of the Western and Central States will, this harvest, amount to fully one-third more than any previous year. The prospect for cheap breadstuffs was never so flattering as at the present writing.

A circular will shortly be issued by the Lords of the Admiralty relative to the beard and moustache which the sailors will be permitted to wear, thereby doing away with the hitherto object on that the blue jackets have to use the "scraper."

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, will visit Manchester on the 19th of July, the opening day of the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, and they will remain in the neighbourhood as the guests of the Earl of Ellesmere until the evening of the 21st, when they purpose going to Hull. The Prince is to open the new dock there on the 22nd.

The Irish papers of Thursday publish a letter from Mr Johnston, M.P., advising the Orangemen to make their opinions emphatically known on the ensuing 12th of July by effective demonstrations. The public recognition of the value of Orangeism is, he says, becoming the order of the day. He is glad that the 12th is likely to see Orangemen turn out everywhere, but not in hostile menace to Roman Catholics.

The French corvette *Curieux*, from Martinique, is in Quarantine at Fortress Monroe with vomito on board. The Captain, first officer and surgeon have already died, and the assistant surgeon is dying. It is stated that she will take in provisions and coal as soon as possible and proceed North.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

Referring to the weather and the harvest, the *Chamber of Agricultural Journal* says: "The wheats in the north and east are certainly not first rate. From North Yorkshire we learn that there is a thin and defective plant on the heavy soils, and in the West Riding the crop cannot be an average. In North Lincolnshire the wheats are reported to promise less than an average; and in South Lincolnshire and the Great Fen Level the crop may be an average, but will certainly be late. In Cambridgeshire wheat looks tolerably well; the same is true in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in Essex the crop is good upon heavy land, but on the light lands poor. In the southern counties the wheat is earing three weeks later than last year, and it is reported doubtful if a full average can be attained. And the midland counties do not promise more than average wheat crop, even with the best of weather. The prospects of barley are equally unsatisfactory, the weather having been too cold for producing heavy crops. In Norfolk and Suffolk the barleys look well on the highly-farmed lands, but on thin soils are defective, backward and yellow. Oats, beans and peas tell a more favourable tale. The potatoes come up irregularly, and have to some extent thrown out super-tubers, instead of putting up a vigorous top. As far as probabilities strikes us now, we anticipate a rather late harvest—that is three weeks or a month later than last year—and a yield of wheat and barley somewhat below an average; an average, however, being possible if we should have a settled sunny July."

A RAILROAD TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr Alfred Waddington strongly advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast through British American territory. He has shown there is a practicable pass through the mountains in British Columbia; and there is a concurrence of statement that the route from Ottawa to Red River is feasible. We take from his pamphlet the following recapitulation of distances:

		Miles.
From Montreal to Ottawa ..		115
" Ottawa to Ft. Garry ..	1200	
" Fort Garry to the Yellow Head Pass ..	1010	
Thence to the limit of British Columbia)	52	
	2262	
Route by the Upper Fraser (British Columbia ..	570	
Less distance by proposed short cut	125	
	445	2707
Total length from Montreal to the Pacific		2822

Against 3305 miles from New York to San Francisco, or 483 miles less.

The average cost of making this road is set down at £10,000 stg. per mile, which he thinks is a high estimate, as the average cost of 1,110 miles of the Union Pacific, including preliminary surveys, rolling stock, a line of telegraph and interest, has been $34,977, or only about £7,000 per mile, though the line presented greater difficulties than that through British North America.

Mr Waddington describes the British territory through which his proposed line would run as follows: 1. Level, rich and arable country; 2. Rolling and less fertile; 3. Poor, mountainous and timbered. These divisions he classifies in the following table:

SECTIONS OF COUNTRY.	Level miles	Rolling miles	Poor miles
Valley of the Ottawa.. ..	..	285	..
Montreal Valley.. ..	99	..	..
Clay Level Country ..	250	..	..
Laurentides, North of Lake Superior.. ..	20	30	58
Neepigon and Black Sturgeon Valleys	41	..	..
Height of land to White Mouth River	..	118	247
Great Western Plain ..	1037	..	..
Great Western Plain approach to Rocky Mountains	..	25	..
Valley of the Assiniboine	..	30	..
Rocky Mountains, to the Cache	..	..	80
Bald or Gold Range beyond	..	..	116
Along Horsefly Lake and River	..	20	15
Chailcoaten Plain ..	152	..	..
Cascade Range (the valley itself fertile) ..	..	..	84
	1599	508	600

This classification gives of rich, level territory 1,599 m.; of cultivable, 508 m.; and of grazing, timbered and mountainous, 600 m.; total, 2,707 m.; and the estimate of cost, as based on this classification, is as follows:

1600 miles Level Ground, at £8,000	£12,800,000
508 miles Rolling Ground, at £11,000	5,588,000
600 miles Hilly or Rocky Ground, at £14,000	8,400,000
13 miles Branch to Neepigon Bay, at £11,000	143,000
	£26,931,000
Interest for six years, till the road becomes self-paying	5,069,000
	£32,000,000

A Commission appointed by the French Government to examine breech-loading fire-arms has reported in favour of the Remington rifle, and recommended its adoption. The Viceroy of Egypt, on the strength of the French recommendation, has closed a contract with the Remington establishment for 60,000 rifles, and the French Government has nearly completed negotiations for a hundred thousand.

The Picton *Gazette* of the 2nd inst. says: "We regret to learn that on Saturday last five horses, the property of Wellington Boulter, Esq., of Demoresville, were badly gored by a bull, two of the most valuable animals of which having since died. The others will probably recover. We may also add that Mr Boulter was considerably injured by one of the horses while in its death struggles. This should be a warning to farmers, to see that such animals are properly secured, as until the time of the accident this bull was considered quite harmless."

The King of Prussia, in inaugurating the port of Heppens for the navy of the North German Confederation, said: My late lamented brother long ago originated the plan of constructing a harbour for vessels of war on the German coast. Now we have achieved it through the co-operation of my federal ally, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. Had it not been for its German patriotic feeling the execution of the work would have been impossible. I look forward with cheerful confidence to the further development and to the future of our young German navy.

The Pope, in replying to the congratulations addressed to him on June 17 by Cardinal Patrizi, on the occasion of the anniversary of his succession to the Papal throne, said: "The world is divided into two societies. On the one there is the Revolution allying itself with Socialism, and rejecting both religion and morality; on the other hand we see the faithful calmly awaiting the triumph of religious principles." His Holiness added that he trusted in Providence for the protection of Rome against all assaults.

THE MODERN SHYLOCK.—The New York *Democrat* says:—If you happen to be "hard up," you go to a dealer in money and ask a loan. When money is "tight," as it at present is, he hasn't got it to loan at legal rates, but he thinks he knows another rascal who has; and if you will allow him a commission for his time and influence, he'll try to get it for you, as you are a very good man, and he would really like to "relieve" you. If you are where you "must have money or bust," you promise him, including legal interest, from seventy to one hundred per cent, for what you want. He looks out of his back window, uses his influence with his safe, and you get what you want, provided he thinks you can pay. Such is the present condition of the money market, and such the condition of trade, that large numbers are forced to pay what is asked to be saved from failure during a single day.

Three English bishops have commenced prosecutions against beneficed clergymen of their dioceses for alleged violations of the Church's rule on ritual, as laid down recently by Lord Cairns in his judgment in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of "Martin vs. Mackonochie."

Advices from Hanover state that the King of Prussia was received in that city with great coldness. All the high families had left on the preceeding evening, and as the King passed, the windows of the houses were closed. In many streets the words "King George forever!" were traced in large characters on the walls. The troops alone took part in the reception of King William, who appeared to be entering a conquered city. Count de Bismarck did not seem to be much surprised at the aspect of the population, and said to the Burgomaster, M. Bosch, to whom the King had already addressed a few words: "We know that we are not loved here, but we care very little for that. We are the stronger, and that is enough for us."

A Mr McKay writes that the Fenians have been stimulating insurrection among the native Hauhaus. He reports: First of all, it was said that these persons were of a different nation from the English or Scotch, and of the same people as shot the Queen's son in Australia; that if the Hauhaus give them over the land, they would give £1 per man, a share of the proceeds, and would keep away all other Europeans and assist the natives against the government. While this was being stated to the natives, another man came up and gave the natives a flag, and that flag was sent to the King's place at Tokangamuta by a native named John. The same party had certainly books, with plates and engravings representing different things which have taken place at home and in the Australian colonies within the last few years. This man had also a suit of uniform and a sash, with the letters I. R. on it.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. F. Bland, Mr Wm. Denby, of Newboro', to Miss Mary Ann South, of Kingston.

DIED.

In Kingston, on 5th instant, Mary Garvin, rellict of Michael Garvin, aged 87 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Ordnance street, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock to the R. C. Cemetery.

JUST RECEIVED AT

SHIELS', King Street,

A fresh supply of REFRIGERATORS. Also a few choice FRUIT JARS.

July 6.

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.

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.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY DIRECT.

10 CASES LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTER SAUCE, different sizes.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

June 23rd, 1869.

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.

NEW

Silver Plated Ware!!

CAKE BASKETS,
CARD RECEIVERS,
CRUET STANDS,
BUTTER COOLERS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAM JUGS,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
KNIVES, &c.,

The Best Assortment in the City;

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIGOR,

July 5.

KINGSTON BAKE

H. & W. J. CROTHERS

Bakers and Confectio

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Wellington Street, near Princess.

June 15.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing good heavy Unc Cotton only 6d per yard; 40 inches wide 4½d per yard; heavy full only 7½d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing a splendid Stock of W tons, of the various makes, from celebrated manufacturers; heavy yard

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Fancy Shirtings, at 9d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

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

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Plain and Twilled W ton Sheetings, Unbleached Cotton ings and Pillow Cottons, very cheap

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Fancy Flannels in all styles and colours—an immense at low prices.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the largest and best Summer Tweeds and Coatings

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing large and heavy Towels, 5s per dozen.

R. WADDELL & CO.

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

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to these We are sure they cannot be sp city, as we are selling first-class small advance on the sterling cost.

June 25.

RECEIVED THIS D

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BEST ENGLISH AND

FLOOR

Oil Cloths

AT

Macnee & Wad

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

R. & J. GARDINE

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importati

PERSONALLY selected with care and by one of our firm from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets. We have pleasure in inviting an inspection of our Stock, which, for sterling value, adaptation to present wants, and remarkable cheapness 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 G
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Brilliants
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Ribbons
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Danish Cam other Laces, Embroideries, Silk Ha 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 Ta
Towellings and Window Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch, Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Novelties
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Fa
Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS NO FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER.

April 6.

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, JU

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

RY TELEGRA

CABLE NEWS.

Liverpool, July 6.—The steams from New York has arrived.

Londonderry, July 6.—The s Nova Scotian from Quebec has ar Queenstown, July 6.—The stean Brooklyn and Minnesota from N arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERC

London, July 6, p.m.—Consols 93 and account; Bonds quiet at 8 Illinois Central 95¼.

Liverpool, July 6, p.m.—Mancheste but firm; California wheat 10s then 3s 3d; Lard declining, 70s 6d; Cheese 66s; Tallow 45s.

New York Press Despatc

New York, July