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June 22.

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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The defalcations of the clerk Reiffenstein in the Receiver General's office have had the effect of directing attention to the defects of the system of audit under which they were carried on. The government, it is understood, is quite sensible of the necessity of profiting by this discovery and amending the routine of the office, so that the recurrence of such defalcations shall be rendered impossible. A disclosure of this kind is a great spur to the official force, and of itself will prove a wholesome check.

The novelty of laying an Atlantic cable having worn off, public interest has not followed the voyage of the Great Eastern this time with any approach to the eagerness which marked the failures and successes of the Atlantic telegraph. The public became satisfied from the skill evinced by the electricians, and from the proved superiority of adaptation of the great ship to this special work of laying immense lengths of submerged ocean telegraph, that success would assuredly attend the venture, and that if any mishap should occur, a triumph over it would only be a question of time and opportunity. This confidence has verified itself by the actual result. The French Atlantic cable has been successfully laid. The fleet is now in the waters of the Gulf making the connection at the French island of St. Pierre. The continent is not oblaze with fireworks and illuminations in honour of the achievement, because people do not get enthusiastic over familiar events. Still the enterprise is important in the light of the competition which it will create and the advantage which will accrue therefrom to the mercantile and general public. The interest of the affair is heightened also by the difficulties which are being thrown in the way of landing the cable in the United States. The U. S. Attorney-General has pronounced an opinion adverse to the proposed landing of a subsidiary cable on the coast of Massachusetts; and Cyrus Field of the Atlantic Company is raising a ferment against the French Company, and denouncing Erlanger, one of its directors, as a rebel agent, for his connection as a banker with the Confederate loan. It is of course in the interests of the American public that there should be a second cable, but Cyrus Field asserts that the charter of the Atlantic Company gives them the sole privilege of landing for a term of years, and it is not improbable that the French cable will be debarred from a direct connection with the United States. In such case its terminus will be made in some part of British America possessed of telegraphic connection with the American system, and it is quite likely that the competition will be waged all the more actively and with a greater animus on account of the obstructive policy displayed. It is safe to say that telegraphic communication across the Atlantic will soon be reduced to its lowest possible commercial rate.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—The police docket this morning was decidedly a feminine one, the names recorded being altogether confined to members of the fair sex. Mary Ann Murphy, an elderly lady, who has been for nearly a year a stranger at court, appeared again this morning, and was charged with having been drunk last night. In answer to the charge she acknowledged to an unsteadiness of gait last night, but stated that it originated entirely from a chronic weakness of the head, entailing a peculiar and disagreeable dizziness, which all but her most intimate acquaintances took for signs of intoxication. She could, if his worship wished, produce a respectable lady friend of hers—a sort of Mrs Harris—who would vouch for the truth of her assertions. The magistrate declined to entertain the idea of receiving the evidence of the estimable lady referred to, but allowed the prisoner to depart, after admonishing her to take better care of her head in future. Jane Watson, a well known old vagrant, out of gaol yesterday, was remanded, to allow of her being sent off to her friends in the Province of Quebec. Mary Sheppard, well known to the police, and her friend, Hannah M. Reed, were charged with stealing a pair of ladies' boots each, from the store of Mr A. Sutherland, Princess street. The prisoners managed to steal the articles cleverly enough from Mr Sutherland's shop, but as the fit was afterwards found to be not altogether satisfactory, they repaired to Mr Kirk's store to make an exchange. In answer to Mr Kirk's questions the prisoners stated that they had bought the boots in Toronto, but as Mr Kirk knew them to be the make of Mr Sutherland, he gave information of the circumstance to the police, when the efforts of the indefatigable detective was put in requisition, and resulted in their arrest. Both prisoners stuck to their tale of the purchase of the boots in Toronto, but preferred the magistrate's disposing of the case to a committal to a higher court, and accordingly they were both sent to gaol for three months each. Hannah received the sentence with a burst of tears, but Sheppard took the matter very coolly. They only arrived in town this morning, having been absent from the city for some months, on a tour, as they said, "in the States."

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—M. T. Rogers, Napanee; John Durham, Montreal; Wm. Kennedy, Ottawa; Edward Welsh, Perth; James Delahey, Walkerton; George Wilson, Napanee; Wm. Smell Grove, Woodstock; R. P. Street, John Peacock, Hamilton; Anathas Cavan, H. Smeaton, C. Corcoran, Quebec; H. Stiehler, Galt; T. McLean, Toronto; H. Tibbitt, Ottawa; Widmeyer and Schroder, Ayton.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Glassford, Jones & Co's. wharf—The tug William, with barge Dixie, arrived this morning with 300 tons iron ore, from Port Henry.

Garden Island—The steamer Hiram Calvin returned last night, having successfully completed her engagement in rescuing the Canada Maid from her position on the St.Lambert Shoals. The sch St. Andrew, from Saugeen, with elm timber, arrived this afternoon.

J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf—The sch Union Jack, with 13,620 bush wheat last night, and the sch Pandora, with 18,000 bush wheat this morning, arrived, both from Milwaukee. The tug William, from Montreal, with barge Swan, arrived this morning. The barge Falcon will leave to-night for Montreal with 20,000 bush wheat, and 50 cords tan bark, in tow of tug William.

Swift & Co's wharf—The steamers Corinthian and Athenian passed up last night, and the strs Spartan and Abyssinian passed down this morning. The steam-barge Hemlock, with lumber and lath, from Brewer's Mills, arrived this morning.

Gurney & Glidden's wharf—The sch Gazelle sailed to-day for Oswego with 98,000 feet lumber. The tug Elswood, with four barges for the Rideau Canal, left this morning.

The M. T. Company's wharf—The sch Benjamin Franklyn, from Toledo, with 10,000 bush wheat arrived this morning.

THE WRECKED BARK GARRYOWEN.—The report received a few days since of the loss of the ill-starred bark Garryowen, between Fairport and Ashtabula, records the termination of the career of one of the most unfortunate vessels that ever navigated the inland lakes of America, and whose whole course, from her cradle to her grave, was a succession of accidents and disasters unparalleled in the history of any one vessel. We first hear of her at Quebec, where, as the barge Mary, her chapter of accidents commenced, for by some unusual and untoward circumstance attending her taking the water at her launch she was the occasion of one man's death, and the injury and crippling of one or two others. This circumstance at the time was, with the superstition which attaches to seafaring men, considered a bad omen, and old bargemen shook their heads, and prophesied for her an eventful and unfortunate career. These predictions proved so far true that, while pursuing the quiet career common to vessels of her class she was twice run into, suffering more or less damage from the collisions at each occurrence, and during one of these mishaps she lost a man, who was drowned, knocked overboad from a blow on the head during the disaster. With a name for bad luck as a barge already established she passed into the hands, we believe, of Mr Jas. Morton, of Kingston, who had her taken to the ship-yard at Portsmouth, cut, and lengthened, and finally turned out as the propeller Inkerman. It would naturally be supposed that the malign influence attaching to her as a barge would have ceased with her conversion into a propeller. But no! she was a doomed vessel from her cradle, and her very first trial trip as a propeller was attended with an accident which caused those present acquainted with her former ill-fame as a barge to remark that it was of no use altering her make or shape, the devil himself was in her very timbers. As she neared the wharf, where a crowd was waiting her arrival, and when close to the dock, her heavy forward spear dropped with a crash among the crowd, killing one person on the spot, and seriously wounding one or two others. After a short career as a propeller, during which two of her crew were lost overboard on Lake Ontario, the unfortunate vessel finally blew up in Toronto, killing several, and injuring seriously others of her crew. Her career as a propeller terminated, she next appeared as the bark Tornado, and upon the day of her launch the fates appeared so far propitious, that the weather was fair and lovely, and she left her place of repairs for the water without an accident, and decked with her new bright spars and snow-white canvas, she appeared to be on the fair road to redeem her unlucky character. Notwithstanding the wall sided look of the craft she rode the water like a duck, and had rather a sea-going appearance, a crew of the best sailors to be procured in Toronto gave her a preference, and a captain, cunning in his profession, was found to command them. But alas! the demon of misfortune had marked her for his own, and had not yet abandoned his claim, for in the fall of the same year of her launch as a bark, after losing two men in a gale of wind on Lake Erie, during a furious gale on Lake Ontario she carried away her fore-top and main-top-masts, with jib and flying jib-boom, and all her top hamper, lost her quarter boat with three hands, stove to pieces near Humber Bay, and was with difficulty saved from foundering by being towed into that port through the means of a friendly steamer. From this time her fame for ill-luck was fully established, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding officers or crew to man her. Old sailors would view her wall-sides, shake their heads ominously, and vote her a "coffin" for some crew yet, and months often after elapsed before she could procure a crew. It is most probable that to the defect in her build, for she was certainly no model of naval architecture, and to the circumstances that the superstition connected with her obliged her owners to put up with a very indifferent set of men as sailors to navigate her, that the most of her misfortunes are really to be attributed to. This no doubt takes away some of the romance of her history, but is probably the true solution of the mystery of her unusual ill-luck. In the fall of the year 1860, on the 24th of November, during a heavy gale of wind and sleet, and during intense cold weather, the ill-fated vessel went ashore at the head of Wolfe Island, and the captain, with every soul on board, perished. In the position on the shore at Wolfe Island the vessel lay for some time, when she was purchased as she lay by Messrs. Cowan & Co., of Kingston, and once more she was started as the bark Stork, but her career under the name of that lucky bird of the Hollanders was still destined to be unfortunate, and so powerful had her fame for losing men overboard, and encountering unheard of accidents, become, that few sailors were to be found who had the hardihood to ship with her, and no company would undertake her insurance except upon unusual and extravagant conditions. Her owners, we believe, finally changed her name to her present one, the Garryowen, after having made some necessary alterations in her build and outfit. Nothing particular was heard of her under her last name other than an occasional report of some accident, when her unlucky character would be again publicly convassed, and the ill-omened craft would be once more "laid up in lavender" for want of a crew to man her, until she passed into the possession of her last owners, Messrs. Miller & Co., of Toronto, who were employed in the coal trade, when her course chiefly ended with her wreck. Such in brief, omitting many trivial accidents, is the history of the bark Garryowen, lately lost off Ashtabula and it only needs the additional circumstance of her having been launched on a Friday for a climax to her career, and account satisfactorily to seamen for her run of her ill-luck. But whether such was the case or not we cannot say, but certainly it will be admitted that she was sufficiently unfortunate to have full title to a Friday birthright.

LA CROSSE AT BROCKVILLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—Your report of the late match at Brockville between the Wideawake Club and the Kingston La Crosse Club, is so untruthful and unjust, that as a spectator of that interesting contest, and an officer of the Kingston Club, I cannot allow it to pass unchallenged. The illiberal treatment of the Brockville Club in that respect is keenly felt by their late opponents, and the Kingston Club are anxious to convey to Brockville the assurance that the expressions have neither their approval nor their sympathy.

Passing over exaggerations not very judiciously employed, I will endeavour to refute a few of the misstatements. I deny that "scrambling, kicks, ill temper and angry feelings" assumed the mastery over good play. I am happy to say that the two first proposed new elements of La Crosse were not introduced in any shape, and as to ill-temper, there are many persons who can bear testimony to the general good feeling prevailing, exceeding that attending the first match between the two clubs in Kingston last year, which the *Daily News* commended and admired. No match, no matter how indifferent may the feeling be as to the result, is free from excitement, and a few hasty and in most cases regretful words spoken on the field should not be construed into determined ill feeling. A rare and flattering evidence of the propriety of the playing is conveyed in the fact that not a single dispute or alleged foul was referred to the umpires!

The players from Kingston, who are the best able to judge, will, I feel sure, acquit the Wide Awakes of any intention "to pick a quarrel," or of inducing a "disgraceful quarrel," as alleged, and so far from their being a lack of courtesy, the K. L. C. are placed under an obligation to the Wide Awakes, from the frequent attentions accorded before and after the game. The advice given to the former to make a careful selection of opponents in future will doubtless be speedily followed by an invitation to the Wide Awakes to play again in Kingston.

Lastly, the statement that "the play was ultimately abandoned, each side heartily disgusted with each other," conveys a very false impression. The proposition to discontinue the playing came from Mr Dana, Captain of the Wide Awakes, fully a quarter of an hour before it was carried into effect; and the object was to enable the visitors to avail themselves of the invitation of a trip to Prescott, of which they had been advised prior to their arrival. The clubs on retiring cheered each other lustily, and left the field in agreeable companionship, which was kept up for hours.

I submit these corrections, feeling that you will, when made acquainted with the facts, be as desirous as I am of correcting the false ideas conveyed, and of atoning for an injury unconsciously inflicted.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES KEARNS,
Sec'y. K. L. C.

Kingston, July 7th, 1869.

THE ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETY'S SHOW.—The summer show of this society will take place to-morrow afternoon and evening in the Skating Rink. We have been cognizant for some time past of more than ordinary pains having been taken to make the present show more than ordinarily attractive, and consequently the public may expect a great advance upon the shows of last year. The season has been very favourable to the growth of some of the leading features of the floral department, and an unusually fine show of roses, pansies, verbenas and phloxes can be safely calculated upon. In addition to the floral portion of the show, the art department, and that devoted to ladies' work, which has been rather neglected is expected to return to its old standard. Visitors are expected from Picton, and the steamer has so timed her running as to meet the requirements of those visitors. The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles has been secured for the evening, and altogether we predict a very gay and attractive show to-morrow evening.

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway from the 1st January to the 15th June (156 days) amounted to £576,943 stg., and during the corresponding period last year to £569,746, an increase in 1869 of upwards of £7,197. It was only fair to add that the increase would have been much larger if the past winter had not been so prolonged and severe.

Antignac, a rich umbrella maker, having appropriated two coupons for 25 francs each, which had been dropped by a customer, was about to be summoned before the Police Magistrate at Beauvais, France. Rather than face his disgrace he committed suicide, by means of charcoal, along with his wife and daughter. He was found sitting on a sofa, his wife by his side, reclining her head on his shoulder, and his daughter, a widow aged 30 years, lying on the bed.

A traveller tells the following anecdote illustrative of Hungarian pride. The incident occurred at a ball at Presburg last winter. A young lady, who thought herself demeaned by having for a vis-a-vis a young officer who was not a noble, hardly allowed him to touch the tip of her little finger when she passed him in the quadrille. The second time, thinking even this slight favour too great a condescension, she held him the corner of her pocket handkerchief! He coolly took it, used it, and returned it to her! Not a gentlemanly thing to do, but it served her quite right.

A bill has passed the Senate of Florida in aid of the railroads in that State. It is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of $14,000 a mile, to aid in extending the Pensacola and Georgia road to Mobile, all the bonds to be issued at the same time. The second proposition is for the State to endorse to the extent of $14,000 a mile the bonds of any company undertaking to build a railroad from Gainesville to Tampa; the endorsed bonds to be issued as sections of five miles are in course of construction.

A reckless and wanton attempt to terrorise over the Italian Chamber of Deputies, by an attack upon one of its members, has just been made in Florence. Major Lobbia, it appears, recently gave evidence with reference to the Tobacco Convention, and his evidence gave offence in some quarters. On Monday night he was attacked by an intended assassin who stabbed him twice. Major Lobbia saved himself by using his revolver and wounding his assailant, but the latter, notwithstanding, made good his escape. The wounds of Major Lobbia are happily not dangerous. In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, an order of the day was passed expressing sympathy with Major Lobbia and indignation at the crime, and the President was instructed to report daily as to the unfortunate deputy's recovery.

THE REIFFENSTEIN CASE.

Ottawa, July 7.—Reiffenstein was brought before the Police Magistrate this afternoon on another charge of larceny. The charge relates to a cheque being drawn in favour of C. W. Shay, a clerk in the Receiver-General's department for the sum of $2,983.04 on account of the Municipalities Fund due the city of Hamilton, for the year 1866. In this instance, Shay, a mere clerk in the department, presumes to act without any authority. Like the Westminster case, it appears two cheques were issued for this one payment, which passed through the Receiver-General's department and the Inspector-General's department without detection. They do say here, however, that Mr Dickinson, Deputy Inspector-General, refused to sign the irregular cheque in favour of Shay, drawn by Reiffenstein, but that he was directed to do so by the Minister of Finance of the day, whoever that was, on the 10th January, 1868, when the cheque was drawn. This will not, however, save Mr Dickinson from censure. He certainly ought to have an account of payments to the Municipalities Fund, so that at a moment's notice he could have known whether a payment had been made for that year or not, in which event a second payment would have been impossible. There really seems to have been no check at all. I believe it will be proved to-morrow by the teller of the Ontario Bank that the cheque in favour of Shay was brought to the Ontario Bank by Reiffenstein and cashed at the counter by him without Reiffenstein's name being put on the back. The following are stated to be the main points of the evidence given to-day:

C. W. Shay, clerk in the Receiver General's department, said he had signed a receipt or warrant for money to be paid to the city of Hamilton on the Municipalities Fund for 1866 at the direction of Reiffenstein. A cheque was drawn in his favour and endorsed by him.

Mr Harrington, Deputy-Receiver General, explained that in the case of the city of Hamilton and other municipalities indebted to the Government, the course pursued by his department was to issue a cheque for the amount on the Municipalities' Fund of 1866. A regular cheque had been drawn by him in August, 1867. The cheque now produced made on the 10th January, 1868, in favour of Shay, was irregular, as the money due had before been transferred to the credit of Hamilton by himself. During his absence, the second cheque was drawn by Reiffenstein, who had the authority to sign in his absence. There was a difference between the two cheques issued—the first, or regular one, being for $2,903 04, and the second, or irregular one, for $3, 983 04—a difference of $80.

Mr McMurty, Teller of the Ontario Bank, was to have been examined to-day, but, not appearing, the case was adjourned till to-morrow at 4 p. m.

The Ottawa *Times* explains that the examination of the prisoner Reiffenstein was conducted in private at the request of the Counsel for the Crown, the Police Magistrate having no choice in the matter but to comply with that request and clear the court. Believing that this proceeding would be generally condemned by the public, one of the staff of the *Times* took occasion when the chief of police was clearing the court to execute a "flank movement," and inquire of his Worship on the Bench as to the exact authority by which the public was being excluded, when the magistrate stated that it was by request of the Crown. The Crown Counsel said it was a mutual agreement between himself and the counsel for the prisoner, but the magistrate refused to recognize the prisoner's counsel as having any voice in the matter; and so the request for closed doors was granted solely at the instance of the prosecution. Mr Reiffenstein is not entitled to exceptional privileges, but we do not think he has gained anything by the temporary suppression of evidence which must eventually be made public through a more searching tribunal. The advantage, if any, in suppressing the evidence (says the *Times*) can only be to the officers who are responsible for the manifestly defective system by which the public moneys are administered, and this advantage is questionable, and at best but temporary, for the upshot of the affair must be a thorough overhauling and reorganization of the internal economy of the Finance Department.

A species of nature-painting has lately come into vogue among decorative artists that deserves mention. They who notice paper-hangings in imitation of wood-panel ing may have seen some modern specimens, in which the grain of the wood appears with a fidelity far beyond the reach of art. In some of even the cheaper descriptions of oak stained papers, all the veins and fibre-marks are reproduced with exquisite beauty and a reality that puzzles everybody who does not know how the work is done. The fact is, that the wood-grain prints itself. A finely marked plank is taken, and its surface, after being perfectly planed, is treated with a chemical preparation which has the effect of opening the pores of the wood and, at the same time, of thoroughly hardening the fibre. In this way an intaglio printing surface is obtained, from which fac-similes can be worked by hundreds, just as from a steel or common plate engraving. The natural impressions are as far beyond the combinings and scratchings of the hand-grainer as photographs are beyond the works of the silhouette-cutter. Where it is desirable to exhibit the grain on an irregular surface, the paper copy is used as a transfer; it is wrapped around the receiving object while the colour is moist, and then withdrawn, so as to leave its impression behind it. The inventors have called this process *xylography*; a name, by the way, which has already been applied to the wood engraver's art.

A Canadian has become involved in the Cuban troubles. Mr John Ferguson, from Galt, Ont., was employed upon the estate of one of the leading insurgents, and on that account only was seized and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. The British Consul-General demanded his release, and the authorities agreed to release him; but they demur to the Consul's further demand for pecuniary reparation. Another British subject was illegally arrested by the Spaniards at Matanzas, and sentenced to be shot. On the very day appointed for his execution, Commodore Phillimore entered the harbour on board the iron-clad frigate Defence, and demanded his immediate release. The Governor consented, but the volunteers said that if the prisoner was set at liberty they would murder him in the streets. Thereupon Commodore Phillimore landed with a strong party of sailors and marines, went to the prison, and Robinson being given up, escorted him safely through the streets to the wharf, and then brought him on board the Defence in one of the steamer's boats. The volunteers followed the gallant Commodore as far as the water side, hooting and yelling like madmen, but did not dare attempt to capture the British subject he protected.

A new and daring experiment is noted by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: The invariable failure which has hitherto attended nautical expeditions to the Arctic regions has induced two Frenchmen, Messieurs Tissandier and de Fouvielle, to undertake the enterprise of reaching the north pole in a balloon. The machine in which the bold adventurers are about to embark on their perilous journey, and which is appropriately named "Le Pole Nord," is now being completed in the Champ de Mars, which the government have placed at their disposal for the purpose. The monster balloon, beside which even the famous Geant would seem a mere toy, will contain over 10,000 cubic metres of gas, and is composed entirely of a cloth manufactured from caoutchouc, which will allow of great expansion in the rarefied strata of the atmosphere. The seams uniting the different pieces form a total length of three English miles. The car, a marvel, it is said, of strength and lightness, is constructed to carry ten passengers, 4,000 pounds of ballast, and provisions for a month. We can only hope this bold enterprise may be attended with better luck than the aerial flight of the Geant in 1863.

THE COAL QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Looking to the future of England, the question of our coal supply is of great importance. The bare idea of the possibility of the exhaustion of the coal-fields of England, which was more than hinted at, created a sensation, and a searching investigation was naturally insisted on. Mr Elliot, a member of the Commission, says that "the exhaustibility of our coal-fields depended upon the question at what depth the coal could be worked, and this in turn was measured by the heat at which human labour could be exerted." This, as the latest and best information we have had on the subject, is very encouraging. It indicates that the supply of coal in depth, and the power of working it by machinery, may be relied upon to extend to limits nowhere as yet approximated to. The heart of the earth at great depths will, it would appear, be the only obstacle to following the coal in a downward direction. But with rapid improvements in ventilating and coal-"winning" machines, it is probable that, so far as the temperature of the earth is concerned, work may be carried on a enormous depths. As to the expense of operations at great distances below the surface, the new inventions now being introduced promise to economise the working of coal mines, so as to balance the increased outlay on machinery and plant. The next point was as to the supposed waste in the consumption and mode of "winning" our coal. There can be no doubt that we have been and still are very extravagant in the use of our fuel, and any improvement worth mentioning in this direction must be of low and tedious growth. But in respect of the loss accruing from the rude method of working the mines there can unquestionably be a great saving effected. Notwithstanding this, however, it would be unsafe to reckon upon any material diminution in the quantity of coal now annually extracted; and our hopes must alone be built upon the practical inexhaustibility of the coal-fields. The principal point, therefore, of the inquiry is that relating to the existence of coal-fields under strata where they have not yet been sought. On this point Sir R. Murchison, as representing the sub-committee of inquiry, has stated that "the result of the investigation founded upon trustworthy geological data, would show that a very large amount of good fuel would be at our own command after the exhaustion of the present known coal-fields." This is an important statement; for not only are the present coal-fields shown to be "practically inexhaustible," but even if their permanence was threatened we have the assurance that it is geologically certain that fresh supplies can be opened up, and that the present coal-fields will furnish fuel for centuries to come. The inquiry is as yet incomplete, save in respect of one district—that of Bristol, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire; but in this part of the country, which has been thoroughly examined, there is the gratifying result that only one seventy-ninth—or one fortieth, according to the depth taken—had been exhausted. If, then, this district has been worked for so many years with only an exhaustion of not a fiftieth part of its computed store of coal, it is manifest, without working out the Rule of Three sum, that the supply in this part of the country, at any rate, is to all intents and purposes illimitable, and we have no reason to suppose that the case will be different in most of the other districts. This, we repeat, is a satisfactory conclusion to arrive at after the rather gloomy view of the question taken by Mr Gladstone, Sir W. Armstrong, Mr Jevons, and others. So far as coal is concerned, the days of England's greatness are not to be counted. Her enemies, if she has any, may detect other tokens of what they fancy to be national decadence; but her manufacturing industries, hinging upon an unfailing supply of cheap fuel, are threatened prospectively neither by decline nor extinction. Coal and iron are practically inexhaustible; and since labour is more than abundant, and trade free and unfettered, it would appear that England's commercial greatness is the hands of her own people, if they rightly use their exceptional advantages.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, July 8, 3 p.m.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 73½ bills, 76 silver; selling at 74 bills. Silver buying at 4¼, selling at 3¾. Gold in N.Y. 135¾. Sterling Exchange 10. Royal Canadian Bank bills buying at 98c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, July 8.—Flour—Superior Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 5,10 to 5,15; Fancy, 4,90 to 4,95; Welland Canal Super, 5,00 to 0,00. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,90 to 5,00; super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,90 to 5,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,50 to 4,60; bag flour 2,40 to 2,50. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,09 to 1,10. Spring, 1,08 to 1,10; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 42 to 43. Barley—per 48 lbs, 00 to 00. Butter.—Dairy 15 to 16c; store-packed 14 to 15c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5,50; Pearls, 5,62½ to 5,65. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 000. Pork, Mess, 27,00 to 00,00; Prime Mess, 21,00 to 00,00. Prime, 19,50 to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs. 82 to 84c. Rye Flour, 3,20 to 3,25.

Flour—market unsettled, and rates irregular; western super offered at 4,85 to 5,00, and Canada at 4,90 to 5,00, but little taken; small sale of extra at 3,10. Wheat nominal in absence of transactions. Peas—none offered; buoyant 92½ to 95 per 66 lbs. Oats scarce and firm at 42 to 43. Provisions generally unchanged. Ashes steady at former rates.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, July 8.—Gold 135¾. Money 7 per cent in gold. Cotton unchanged. Flour 10c @ 15 better on shipping grades; receipts 9,200 bbls; sales 8,700 bbls at 5,10 @ 5,50 for superfine state and western; 6,40 @ 6,90 for common to choice extra state; 6,05 @ 6,85 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour steady. Wheat active and 3 @ 4c higher; receipts 56,000 bush; sales 13,100 bush at 1,49 @ 1,55 for No. 2 spring; 1,56 for No. 1do. Rye quiet and firm. Corn unchanged; receipts 57,000 bush; sales 49,000 bush at 69 @ 92c for new mixed western via canal; 88 @ 93c via railroad. Barley quiet. Oats 1c better; receipts 36,000 bush; sales 32,000 bush at 80c @ 81 for western afloat; 79c for state. Pork quiet at 31,87 @ 32,00 for new mess; 31,50 for old do. Lard drooping at 16c @ 19¼ for steam; 19¼ @ 19¾c for kettle rendered.

In Owen County, Kentucky, a Grand Jury, last week, "presented" an aged woman of that place, on the charge of being a witch, which she says that she is not. It is alleged that she cast an evil eye upon her neighbour's cattle, so that they sickened and died by the score, and further that she so affected the waters of the wells upon which she looked, that all who partook of them languished and eventually followed their fathers to dream-land. Such an unmitigated set of fools as these jurors were born out of time. They should have flourished a century or two ago. As it is they have lived too long to have learned so little.

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at Kingston, the wife of Isaac H. Price, Esq., of a daughter.

Extract of Sarsaparilla
AND
SARSAPARILLA COFFEE.

THE above can be obtained of the principal Druggists throughout the Dominion, and in Kingston of E. H. PARKER and G. S. HOBART, and of us on the MARKET.
Extract 50 cents per bottle—half the price usually charged.
Coffee 30 cents per packet.
A liberal discount to the Trade.
Prompt attention to all orders addressed
VERNON & CO,
Kingston, Ont.
July 8.

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Battle of the Boyne.

THE ORANGEMEN OF KINGSTON and vicinity purpose celebrating the Anniversary of the Victory of the Boyne,
On MONDAY, the 12th inst.,
BY A
PROCESSION.
The Lodges will assemble in front of the Orange Buildings, Princess Street, at HALF-PAST NINE A.M., and will then proceed through the principal streets of the city, after which a meeting will be held in Victoria Music Hall (Orange Buildings), where suitable Addresses will be delivered.
JOHN IRWIN,
County Master,
Grand Marshal.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Kingston, July 8th, 1869.

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.

Sugar-Cured Hams!
Very fine Sugar-Cured Hams for sale.
W. R. McRAE & CO.
July 8.

Very Old Family Whiskeys!
Very Old Rye Whiskey,
Very Old Family Whiskey,
Very Old Proof Whiskey,
Very Old Irish Whiskey,
Very Old Scotch Whiskey
For sale.
W. R. McRAE & CO.
July 8.

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.

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
ilver 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.

CHEAP CLEARING S

R. WADDELL & CO.

WILL from this date make a large in in the balance of their Stock of mer Goods.
The following amongst other Goods cleared out at Cost Price:—
Ladies' Straw Hats,
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
Parasols and small Umbrellas,
Ladies' Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Kid, Silk, and Cotton Gloves,
Men's and Boys' Cotton Half Hose,
Black Lace Shawls,
All Fancy Summer Shawls,
All Fancy Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins,
Fancy Silk Dresses,
Silk, Velveteen and Cloth Jackets,
Barege and Light Lustre Jackets,
Croquet Summer Skirts,
Fancy Skirtings (by the yard),
Muslin and Lace Curtains,
Ladies' Hoop Skirts.
ALSO
Tapestry, Wool, Union and Carpets.
July 7. R. WADDELL &

KINGSTON BAKE
H. & W. J. CROTHERS
Bakers and Confectio
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OUR Stock of BISCUITS are now from the best material, and in principal varieties.
Cakes, Pastry, Buns, Rolls, &c., on hand and made to order.
Orders promptly attended to.
Wellington Street, near Princ
June 15.

RECEIVED THIS

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BEST ENGLISH AND A

FLOOR

Oil Cloth

AT

Macnee & Wal

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

R. & J. GARDN
ARE NOW SHOWING THE
Spring Importati

PERSONALLY selected with the by one of our firm from the leading facturers in the British Markets. We pleasure in inviting an inspection of Stock, which, for sterling value, adapt to present wants, and remarkable cheap 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 Tweds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Dress
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Bril
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Bon
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Duchess
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 GOO
Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all widths
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and
Towellings and Window Holland, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scot
Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars
Flannels.
BUT ONE PRICE MADE, GOOD
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
R. & J. GARDNER
April 6.