section whether they would have a school or not. They met in public assembly and determined that question. If so disposed they elected three persons from among themselves as school trustees, and these had the entire management of the school during the period of their election—a year—without any control beyond that contained in the general provisions of the school law. At the same meeting it was determined whether the school should be absolutely free, or whether fees should be collected from the children, the law prescribing that these fees should not exceed a shilling a month. The school received from the government a certain sum, apportioned on the basis of population and school attendance; and the balance required to keep it up was collected from the people by the ordinary municipal collector. Such, in brief, was the school system of Ontario, and the results showed how successful it had been. According to the last report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, there were 4422 schools in operation—that is, an average of over ten to each municipality in the Province—and 4890 teachers were employed in these schools. The attendance was 401,643 scholars. Of the 4422 schools in Ontario, no less than 3838 were free schools; and in view of this strong manifestation of feeling in favour of free schools, it was probable that during the next session of the Local Legislature all the common schools would be made free by law. In about 3000 schools the Bible or Testament is read, that being a matter left to the discretion of each Board of Trustees, no child being required to be present whose parents object to the reading of the Scriptures. An objection, however, was so rare that this provision of the law was practically a dead letter. In addition to these common schools there are in Ontario 105 grammar schools, the connecting link between the common schools and the university—attended by 5,696 pupils, these being also sustained in part by Government grant. There were the Normal and Model Schools for the training of teachers; 312 private schools, with an attendance of 4733 pupils; and 16 colleges, having an attendance of 1930, several of them having university powers. It would thus be seen that Ontario possessed superior educational advantages, and these were largely availed of, showing that over 90 per cent of the population of school age were attending school. The agricultural development of the Province had during late years been very decided; and it was perhaps in this department that the province offered the greatest inducements to emigrants. This development had been greatly promoted by the system of Agricultural Societies. The Provincial Association was formed in 1846, and since that time it has annually held exhibitions of the agricultural, manufacturing, and art productions of the country. It commenced by offering $1600 as prizes: it now offered between $13,000 and $14,000. It commenced with 1150 entries; at the last exhibition there were 6620. This exhibition is one of the most attractive on the continent, and being open to all comers, it sometimes attracts visitors from the neighbouring State of New York. The stimulus given to agriculture by these exhibitions has induced many Canadian farmers to import pure animals from Britain, so that the cattle department to-day would complete favourably with those of that country itself. Every township and county had its agricultural society as well, and in this way a spirit of enterprise was fostered, which was doing much to promote the solid prosperity of the country. The agricultural capabilities of the province were equal to those of any country in the world. Compared with the neighbouring State of New York, it appeared by the census that while Ontario sowed 29,000 acres more wheat than New York, it reaped 2,000,000 more than that State; and that while Ontario produced an average of 31 bushels of oats to the acre, New York produced but 17 bushels. As compared with the whole United States, the comparison, Mr White contended, was equally favourable. Ontario had added 46 65 per cent to her population, the United States had only added 35 58 per cent; and that during that period she had passed four States in the Union which, at the previous census, exceeded her own population, and that she produced more bushels of wheat than any single state in the Union. Mr White gave a number of figures showing that in point of agricultural development the province of Ontario was far ahead of the United States. It seemed strange that in view of these facts, established by official date, that he should be required to refer to what was the most common objection made to Canada as a place of settlement, viz. the climate. He did not propose to enter at detail into the question of the climate, as established by thermometrical experiments. But he might point to two facts as establishing that the climate was no bar either to the personal health and comfort, or to the free development of the resources of the country. The first fact he had already stated, viz., that Ontario produced more bushels of wheat than any State of the American Union; and he might add that it produced every description of fruit—even grapes and peaches grew in the open air in some parts of it. The other fact was this, that by the tables of mortality it appeared that Canada was the healthiest country in the world, and that Ontario was the healthiest part of Canada. The number of deaths in a year to every 10,000 inhabitants was in Ontario 71, in the whole Dominion 98, in the United States 124, the next lowest being Norway, where it is 184, while in Great Britain it is 211. And as with mortality, so was it with fecundity. The number of births to every 10,000 of the population was in Ontario 382, and in the whole Dominion 366, Spain, Austria, Saxony, and Russia, being the only countries that exceeded this ratio of increase. He thought, with these facts established, intelligent men at least should cease to urge the climate of Canada as a barrier to the settlement there. Mr White then proceeded to point out the inducements offered to emigrants settling in Canada. He was quite prepared to admit that the Government of Canada had not been as active as it should have been in diffusing information among the people of the Old World concerning the province. Times of great political excitement were not the best calculated to promote material prosperity, and Canada had during the ten years preceding confederation passed through such a period. Fortunately the questions of dispute have been settled by the union of the provinces, and now the attention of the public men dwells more upon questions of social and material progress. The Province of Ontario had taken the lead in adopting a liberal land policy. It offered a free grant of 200 acres to every head of a family willing to settle upon it. The terms of settlement were easy. They involved the erection of a log house within a month after taking up the land; a continuous residence of five years, during which time 15 acres must be cleared and put under cultivation; and then the settler is entitled to his patent, and becomes the absolute owner of the land, to do with it what he pleases. There is attached to these grants another provision of great value, viz., a homestead exemption clause. The land is not liable for seizure for debt contracted before the issue of the patent, nor for twenty years afterwards; and in this way the homestead is also absolutely secuted beyond a contingency to the family. Many of the old farmers in Canada were selling their farms, and with the money thus obtained were going into this new district to make a new home, because there he can get 100 acres each for each of his grown-up sons, and thus settle together. Many a strapping young fellow is leaving the parental roof, and with his axe over his shoulder, and a few dollars in his pocket to keep the wolf from the door the first year, is taking up his free grant, and repeating the history of "the old man," whom he leaves comfortable and cozy, in the well-cleared and well-appointed farm, for the free grant townships. And the farmer or the farm-labourer from this country who could bring with him from £40 to £50 and upwards would find there an opportunity for making a home for himself and a sure provision for his family, such as does not present itself in the crowded districts of Great Britain. He (Mr White) was glad to know Ontario offered a good field for industrious settlement, and that no man willing to work need be without it a day. The emigrants who had gone out this year had all found employment within a few hours of their arrival, and the most encouraging accounts had been received from them. Let no man, however, go to Ontario, or to any part of Canada, with the impression that he will escape hard work. The condition of life in a new country was hard work, but there was a good reward for it, and a certain competence as the result of it. And of the future there was a bright prospect. During the present session of the Dominion Parliament the necessary steps for the acquisition of the great Northwest territory would be adopted, and with that country opened up there was an illimitable field for industry and energy. Canada had in the past suffered from the want of a great west; it would suffer thus no longer. During the present spring a number of Canadian pioneer settlers had gone into the Red River country, in anticipation of its becoming part of the Dominion, and these would be followed by others. The places thus left vacant would be filled up by emigrants, and thus the conditions which have produced such wonderful results in the United States would find their repetition in Canada. Canadians had a destiny of their own to work out, and it was one in the success of which the people of Great Britain had a very substantial interest. They desired to remain in allegiance with the mother country, and to live under the old flag, which had for so many years been to them the symbol of true liberty, and for love of which so many of the ancestors of the Canadians of to-day—the United Empire loyalists of the Revolution—sacrificed everything and took up their residence in the wilds of Canada. Their desire was to build up a great British American confederacy, where the principles of British responsible government may have their fair and full development, upon new soil, and under new conditions. They ask the sympathies and co-operation of all lovers of a united empire in the work thus set before them; and as a first and most important step towards that, they ask that efforts should be made here to turn the tide of emigration Canada-ward, so that the stalwart arms and willing breasts who are annually leaving this country might continue to contribute to the strength of the empire, and not be sent to build up a foreign Power, already a great rival, and possibly, though God forbid it, in the not remote future, a formidable foe.

Votes of thanks were afterwards most cordially awarded the lecturer and the chairman, which brought the proceedings to a close.

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.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The question of bank shareholders having access to lists of stockholders continues to be agitated and was brought up at the annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank in the same sense and purpose as at the meeting of the Montreal Bank. The main argument is that the stockholders of a Bank are members of a partnership concern, and that each ought in common fairness to be able at any time to ascertain who his partners in business are. It is also claimed that panics would be prevented if it could be correctly ascertained who the parties were who might be disposing of their stock. Bank directors, however, seem to think the government returns quite sufficient, and are unwilling to join in the request for a change. Those who are bent upon this reform therefore will have to make the best of an appeal to Parliament and the general sense of the public.

Cases have already occurred in different parts of the country proving the advantage of the Act obtained by the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald for the more speedy trial of persons charged with larceny and like offences. There can be no question that the result of the operation of this Act will be a great saving in the expense of the administration of justice, and it is equally clear now from the readiness of prisoners to make choice of a summary trial instead of waiting in gaol until the period for holding the Assizes comes round, that by thus availing themselves of its provisions a want is met which in the best interests of humanity it is desirable should be met. Prisoners have their feelings the same as other men, and we are bound to consult them provided we can do so without lessening the aim of the law in providing repressive punishment. But the vengeance of the law should be satisfied with passing adequate punishment without condemning an accused person to a long term of imprisonment while awaiting trial. The right to a speedy trial indeed is a part of the right to trial, and we cannot go wrong in enlarging the scope of a general principle like this. Mr Macdonald's act promises so well, and is in itself so simple, that the only wonder is that it was not thought of and put in practice long before. In law reform, however, the field is simply immense, and much remains to be explored.

The ministerial explanations made in the House of Commons with respect to the Alabama claims are of great interest. It turns out to be a fact that the negotiations are in abeyance, and this in consequence of the opinion entertained by the American government that the present state of public feeling in the United States is unsuitable to the proper consideration of terms of settlement. The American government is disposed to wait, and so is the British. Mr Gladstone's explanations were simply confined to a statement of the actual condition of relations; but Sir Henry Bulwer, who had the option of passing a remark in withdrawing the long-pending notice of his resolution, made a few observations expressive of dissent. The regret will no doubt be generally entertained that the subject in dispute is being held over; but as in the present amicable attitude of the American government confidence must be reposed in its good faith, it may be held that the course is the best one practicable. In the meantime the work of abating the pretensions of Senator Sumner has been well begun by less elevated but sounder and more trustworthy American publicists, and an honourable and equitable settlement must be left to the course of time.

We fear that the employment by the Hon. Mr Rose of a part of the Intercolonial Railway loan to other purposes than that of building the railway has created a bad impression in England, no doubt from an insufficient appreciation of the explanation that ample security has been taken to replace the funds at the time the money is required to meet the actual expense of railway construction. Mr Ayrton has brought a resolution in the House of Commons, in effect condemnatory of the action of the Canadian government, and stipulating that no guarantee should be given for the Intercolonial Railway loan unless the funds were directly applied to the construction of the Railway. Mr Gladstone secured the withdrawal of the resolution by declaring that no case for interference had been made out; but until further particulars are to hand, it would seem that we are indebted to the good offices of the Prime Minister for an escape from a severe vote of censure. We trust, however, that the facts and arguments which the hon. gentleman had in his power to employ were cogent in themselves, and carried the House by their own power and fairness, without there being any necessity to fall back upon the mere personal influence of the leader of the House of Commons, or to set the result to the credit of that well known hesitancy of the British Parliament to deal harshly with a colonial dependency.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 9.—At sale of Hussar horses yesterday the great racer Starlight was knocked down to H. C. Lloyd for 1050 dollars and Figaro N. N. Ogilvie for 1000 dollars. Chang was withdrawn at 500 dollars some 18 others were sold, bringing an average of 155 dollars each, the proceeds of sale being about 6000.

Seven new drinking fountains are to be put up thoroughout the city.

Merchant's Bank Stock has declined about 8 per cent since resolution at annual meeting to throw two millions more on the market.

SHIPPING NEWS.

J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf—The schr Mary, for Cleveland, with scrap iron, will leave this evening.

Garden Island—The St. Andrew, from Saugeen, with elm timber, the bark Malta with staves and timber, and the sch L. E. Calvin, from Toledo, with oak timber, arrived last night.

The M. T. Company's wharf—The tug Glide, with three barges laden with 35,000 bush wheat, left last night.

Gurney & Glidden's wharf—The schs Flying Scud and Gazelle, with lumber for Oswego, sailed last night. The sch Union Jack is loading iron for Toledo. She will leave before our next report.

Kingborn's wharf—The steamer City of Ottawa arrived and departed to-day.

Swift & Co's wharf—The prop Her Majesty, from Halifax en route to Toronto, arrived to-day. This is her second trip of the season. She has made the run from Picton in eight days, and the round trip in one month. She continued her course to Toronto. The pleasure steam yacht and the tug T. Davis coaled to-day. The steamer Osprey passed up. The J. S. Clark, from Toronto, with grain and a shell magazine for the government, arrived to day.

Wind W.S.W., fresh.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—It should have been stated that the Board of Common School Trustees did not meet on Tuesday evening, out of respect to the Chairman, whose mother's funeral took place that afternoon.

THE HOLMAN TROUPE.—This troupe, who were unable, through a domestic affliction in the family of Mr Holman, to fulfil their announcement to perform here some weeks since, will give one entertainment to-morrow night in Ontario Hall, when those disappointed at that time will have an opportunity of witnessing these well known opera performers. An advertisement will be seen in another column.

At Garden Island, a man named R. Halligan received a severe wound in the left arm from a jack-knife yesterday. It appears he was playing with a lad named Hazlett, and made a feint to strike him, when Hazlett, having a knife in his hand, threw up his arm to save the blow, and inflicted a very nasty wound, severing one of the arteries. Dr. Spears was at once summoned, and dressed the wound.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—Old Archy Buchanan put in an appearance at the dock this morning after a couple of months absence, and was ordered to pay a fine of $2, or go to gaol for fourteen days. Archy denied having been to Toronto, and felt very indignant at the liberty taken with his name by the newspapers of that city. He has been working at Wolfe Island, he said, and wished to return there, but the magistrate insisted upon his paying the penalty of his sins. Benjamin Maywood, a stranger, was informed that he must pay $2 for his night's lodgings in the police cells, which he did very reluctantly, considering the charge excessively dear. There was no other business before the court.

Quebec, July 8.—The troopship Simoom passed Father Point at noon to-day on her way up.

A suit for outrage in a Kentucky court was brought to a sudden close by the brother of the injured girl shooting the prisoner just as the first witness was called.

Halifax, July 8.—Although Prince Arthur is expected here from England in a fortnight, and it is probable that the Governor General will also be here at the same time, no arrangements have been made for their reception.

Ottawa, July 8.—Hon. John Rose has gone to Washington, and has an appointment to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock with Secretary Fish with reference to the negotiation of a new Reciprocity Treaty. Mr Thornton will be present at the interview.

AMERICA TAKING COUNSEL BY BRITISH EXAMPLE.

(From the New York Times.)

We have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking steps for the vindication of the rights of Americans resident in Cuba.

When news reached us by telegraph a few days ago of the execution of two Americans by the Spanish authorities, we called upon President Grant to direct immediate inquiry into the facts of these cases—in order that it might be satisfactorily determined whether the men were guilty of the offences charged against them, or whether the Spanish authorities might not have led to the perpetration of a great crime through their excitement about American filibusters and their anger against American sympathy with the revolution.

There is now more reason than ever why the Government should promptly direct inquiry into the matter. We know that at least one of the Americans (Speakman) who was executed denied being a filibuster, or being in complicity with any filibustering movement. He avowed on oath that he engaged in New York as a sailor on board the Grapeshot for the voyage to Falmouth, not knowing she was to take on filibusters and land them in Cuba. He was left on the Cuban shore against his will, and while employed in unloading a boat, the Grapeshot having left very suddenly and unknown to him. He declined taking part with the filibusters after the vessel was gone, and as soon as the Spanish troops appeared he voluntarily surrendered to them. The American Acting Consul at Santiago laboured hard to save his life, and so also did the British Consul; but the Spaniards nevertheless proceeded to execute him at their leisure.

We have, along with the report of this case, an account of another case in which a British subject (Robinson) was arrested and imprisoned on a Spanish accusation at Matanzas; but the British Commodore Phillimore hastened to the place on an iron-clad and demanded the man's release. The Spanish functionary agreed to the demand, but the troops threatened to kill Robinson if released; whereupon the British Commodore, accompanied by a number of naval officers, went ashore, marched to the prison, released Robinson, conveyed him to the British iron-clad, and thus secured his safety. At the same time he forwarded to the Captain-General explicit demands for full satisfaction in another case of wrong to a British subject.

Are American citizens less entitled to protection and justice in Cuba than British citizens? Are American officers and functionaries less prompt and determined than British officers in enforcing the rights of their countrymen who may be outraged abroad?

The Government must see to this matter at once. There are large numbers of Americans resident in Cuba who have been guilty of no offence against the Spanish power, and toward whom our Government is bound to see there is no wrong perpetrated.

(From the New York Sun.)

The *Times* calls on the Administration to do something for the protection of American citizens in Cuba against the outrages to which they are now subjected by the Spanish soldiery. The case of a sailor is mentioned, belonging to the brig Grapeshot, who was left on shore near Santiago de Cuba by the sudden departure of the vessel. He had no connection with the filibusters, and surrendered himself to the Spanish troops the moment they arrived. He was executed without trial, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of the American Consul in his behalf. On the other hand, the same journal relates that when an Englishman was thrown into prison at Matanzas on some similar charge, Commodore Phillimore demanded his release, and the Governor agreed to let him go. The volunteers, however, threatened to kill him the moment he should leave the prison. The Commodore then went ashore with all his officers, and took the prisoner safely on board his flag ship. This is the difference between the British and the American manner of protecting the citizens of the respective countries. But while the British naval commander is thus occupied, the American Admiral on that station is busy gathering information from the Spanish officials to prove that the Cubans cannot possibly gain their freedom. To forward news of this sort to Washington is much more important than to save a few Americans from being murdered.

The *World* also states that one of the first official acts of the Hon. George M. Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, was to telegraph to Admiral Hoff to send him home the steamer Tallapoosa from Cuba, as he requires that vessel for "a pleasure party of high officials." Of course, if any number of high officials at Washington wish to go on a pleasure party, it is proper for the Secretary of the Navy to give them a ship for the purpose, and to go with them on their frolic. That is much cheaper to them than it would be to hire a steamer and pay for it out of their own pockets. Perhaps it may be owing to the absence of the Tallapoosa on this pleasant business that Admiral Hoff is not able to imitate the example of Commodore Phillimore, and go about saving the lives of Americans who have fallen into the murderous hands of the volunteers. If this be the reason, it is all right.

Nine fires, caused by firecrackers, occurred in New York on Sunday.

Judy sadly regrets that the turf should, at one and the same time, be the ruin of so many Newcastles and old houses.

Mr Robert De Garms, residing in Prospect street, Rochester, on entering his house late Monday night, was shot and probably mortally wounded by a burglar.

The Queen has been pleased to signify her pleasure that Lord Rollo should be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Lord Rollo will sit in the House of Lords as Lord Dunning.

The Irish Republican Convention opened in Chicago on Monday. On Tuesday the platform was adopted. It declares for liberty, the freedom of Ireland, the settlement of the Alabama claims on the Sumner basis, the absorption of Canada, and against free trade.

Dr. Hunt is about commencing a geological survey of New Brunswick.

We (Montreal *News*) have lately heard of several cases of men who, having gone to the United States for the purpose of bettering their condition, returned to Canada disappointed. The fact is, as a general thing, that a man who cannot get on here will not prosper in the States. We know there have been instances to the contrary, but in most cases the change for the better has arisen in consequence of emigrants changing their habits of life, and devoting themselves to their business employments with an energy which they never displayed here. A New Brunswick paper says: "Some of the sturdy yeomen of Carleton County returned in the last steamer from Boston; having travelled through Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States, they came back better pleased with all the inducements offered by the 'greatest nation in all creation', and still they come, cured of the annexation fever." Industry and honesty will meet their due reward here quite as frequently as in any other place, and more often than in most countries.

EMIGRATION FROM EAST LONDON.—Mr Frederick Hobart has written a letter to the London *Times* on the subject of emigration to Canada, in which he states that within the last ten months the East London Family Emigration Fund has sent out over 600 emigrants to Canada. The Association have received valuable advice and assistance from Mr Dixon, the Canadian Emigrant Agent in England. They have now formed a complete chain of communication between the unemployed workmen of all trades in East London, who wish to emigrate, and the parts of Canada where labour is most in demand, and wages good. The Association are in need of more money to do their work properly. With the sum of £1,000, in addition to a balance of about £100 now on hand, they would be able to send out about 30 families more before the close of the present season. The fund is conducted in the most economical manner, as it is not charged with the cost of office or paid agents of any kind. Mr Hobart announces that he will thankfully receive any contributions sent to the fund, which can either be addressed to him as Treasurer of the Association, or to Messrs Cocks and Biddulph, 43 Charing Cross, London.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, July 9, 3 p.m.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 73 bills, 76 silver; selling at 73½ bills. Silver buying at 4½, selling at 3½. Gold in N.Y. 136. Sterling Exchange 10. Royal Canadian Bank bills buying at 98c.

Charters.—Messrs Swift & Co report the charter of the schooners Pandora and J. S. Clark for Cleveland with iron ore at $1 American currency f.o.b.

Grain—Wheat advancing, 105 to 108 paid today. Peas 70 to 75. Other grains unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, July 9.—Flour—Superior Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 5,22½ to 5,30; Fancy, 5,00 to 5,10; Welland Canal Super, 5,50 to 0,00. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,10 to 5,50; super No. 1 Western wheat, 5,50 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,80 to 4,90; bag flour 2,65 to 2,75. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,15 to 1,16. Spring, 1,15 to 0,00; Western, 1,15 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, 5,65 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 136¼. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00: Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs. 82 to 84c. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—market excited and irregular; sales of extra at 5,20 to 5,25; fancy 5,00 to 5,10; supers sold before change at 4,00, and during change hour at 5,10 to 5,50, closing excited and irregular. Grain—Wheat—no report, or sales except of Chicago No. 2 at 1,15. Peas scarce and asked for. Provisions unchanged and quiet at former rates. Ashes steady at former rates.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, July 9.—Gold 136¼. Money 7 per cent. Cotton unchanged. Flour 10c @ 15 better and closing quiet; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 13,000 bbls at 5,20 @ 5,65 for superfine state and western; 6 55 @ 7,05 for common to choice extra state; 6,20 @ 7,65 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour steady. Wheat active and 3 @ 4c better; receipts 13,000 bush; sales 75,000 bush at 1,54 @ 1,56 for No. 2 spring; 1,59 for No. 1 do. Rye scarce and quiet. Corn 3 @ 4c higher; receipts 88,000 bush; sales 93,000 bush at 73 @ 95c for new mixed western via canal; 92 @ 97c via railroad. Barley quiet and firmer; receipts 60,000 bush; sales 16,000 bush at 81½c @ 82 for western afloat; 79c for state. Pork quiet and firm at 32,00 @ 32,50 for new mess; 31,50 for old do. Lard unchanged at 16½c @ 19½ for steam; 19½ for kettle rendered.

Six boys in Washington, while exploding fireworks on Monday, were injured by a premature explosion of loose powder, four of them perhaps fatally.

William B. Astor's annual income is over $1,000,000, yet it is said he never assists any charity.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr Campbell, Postmaster General, will leave for England in the early part of next month.

It is said that the Viceroy was entirely dumbfounded one day when, solemnly proceeding through Cairo in his chariot of state, he met the heir apparent to the British throne riding on a donkey.

The Mayor of Cobourg must be a terrible fellow. He has issued a proclamation declaring that "all the owners of unmuzzled dogs which are allowed to run at large will be shot."

ONTARIO HALL.

GEO. HOLMAN, - - - Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

SATURDAY EVENING, July 10.

THE HOLMAN English Opera Troupe!

AND

ROYAL LYCEUM of TORONTO.

THE Manager takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Kingston the celebrated Opera, by Offenbach,

"LA GRAND DUCHESSE,"

As performed on this Continent in English, with all the Original Music, only by THE HOLMAN TROUPE.

TICKETS .. .. .. 25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS.. .. 50 "

Doors open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8:15.

Seats to be secured without extra charge at Creighton's City Book Store.

July 9.

"NEW."

THE Subscriber requests the particular attention of Housekeepers to his new Refrigerator, the

"DOMINION KING."

The improvements introduced in the arrangement of the Ice Chamber, Water Pan, Shelves, Meat Hooks, &c., combined with perfect Ventilation, will, on inspection, at once convince customers that it is the most complete Refrigerator in the market. Call and see it.

"GOODS IN SEASON."

Enamelled and Brass PRESERVING KETTLES, all sizes; Baths, Toilet-Cans, Iron Bedsteads, Meat Safes, &c.

R. M. HORSEY,
Hardware and Stove Depot,
166 Princess Street.

July 7.

City of Kingston Electoral Division Society.

THE SUMMER SHOW of the above Society will be held in the

KING STREET SKATING RINK

ON

FRIDAY, 9th of July, 1869.

Doors open from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 in the evening.

The Band will perform during the Evening.

ADMISSION—Members of the Society and their Families, free; Non-Subscribers, 25 cents; Children, half price.

N.B.—Entries may be made with the Secretary until TUESDAY, 6th July, after which date all entries must be made at the Skating Rink Building from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Positively no entries will be taken on the day of the Exhibition.

ALBERT J. BRIGGS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kingston, June 25th, 1869.

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

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.

CHEAP CLEARING SA

R. WADDELL & CO.

WILL from this date make a large redu in the balance of their Stock of Summer Goods.

The following amongst other Goods will 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 Hemp Carpets.

July 7. R. WADDELL & CO.

KINGSTON BAKE

H. & W. J. CROTHER,

Bakers and Confectione

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.

RECEIVED THIS D

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BEST ENGLISH AND S

FLOOR

Oil Cloths

AT

Macnee & Weld

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

R. & J. GARDIN

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

Spring Importati

PERSONALLY selected with care by one of our firm from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets. We take pleasure in inviting an inspection of our Stock, which, for sterling value, approp 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 Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Dres
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Delaines
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Bon
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Danish Cl
other Laces, Embroideries, Satin 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 Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scot Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS SO FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 6.

The Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

SEE LAST PAGE.

Y TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

don, July 8.—Lord Carrington the Police Court to-day on c assaulting and provoking M and Murray to fight a duel. between the gentlemen arose articles alleged to have been Mr Murray. After the examina Carrington was bound over to and held for trial on a sec After the proceeding, a disgrac remarkable scene occurred court room. The partizans who were present in great fo to steal a box of papers, wh stolen. In a melee which were freely exchanged, and table overthrown. Tw were called in, who separ combatants, and restored order.

don, July 8.—The *Times* to-day the spirit in which the Hous have lately dismissed the Tra Bill speaks volumes for the effec and exhaustive inquiry. The attention given to the subjects is of the pressure of Union leader but is due to the greater kn wider experience of memb the Bill is not likely to pass, it contains will form a basis f measure to be introduced which will repeal all laws mak illegal, relieve workmen f penalties from Trades' Union bring their funds within of the Friendly Societies conclusion, says that Tra will continue to exist, whether Parliament or not. True sta will neither seek to augment their influence, but accept a fact, give them full scope for development.

Birmingham Chamber of Comm adopted a petition against the Tra Bill. The petition takes the grou provisions of the Bill tend to the means of protection agai nation hitherto possessed by

new dock at King's Lynn was op day by His Royal Highness of Wales, with appropriate cere the presence of a large crowd

expedition with the Bermuda flo touched at Porto Sante, Made on the 4th inst., and proceeded condition.

Anthony Musgrove, of Ne has been appointed to succe Seymour of British Columbia Rauces has been appointed Min Spain to Great Britain.

don, July 8.—The *Times* has anot on the Irish Church Bill to-d it says:—"This Bill must beco this session must destroy Protest and establish religious equal but not attempt to set up a m of establishments. If the eccle property of Ireland is to be put o footing, we must recognize th apply so much of the surplus necessary to supply homesteads sisters of the whole people.

Morning Star (Radical) says:—T people have no right to indulge who would deprive them of the being just. Hardly one of nents to the Bill agreed upon of Lords can be tolerated by

don, July 8.—The News to-day the prospects of the Anglo-Ame race are concerned, there are schooners which have prov in default of the Cambris, qu of trying their mettle with the or any other American antagoni on channel or across the Atlant complicated questions of adm should not interpose any serio Great as is the difference of whether as regards tests of dim of sea-going capacity, it would and more consistent with the good feeling which unquestional on both sides, to agree to dif cept the English scale in Engl and the American scale in Ame As for the Ocean match, can sailed purely on the merits sailing vessels without such are indispensable to the reg usual in shorter courses"?

don, July 8.—In the House of Lor the bill providing for the creati Peerages was rejected by a vote

new Bankruptcy bill was read time.

The House of Commons Mr Ayrt notion to the application for a go loan to the Canadian Intercolon and moved a resolution that in of the House such an applicati public funds was contrary to t the Dominion Act authorizing that no further guarantees shou except in such form as will insu application of the funds to its co

Baring and Hunt opposed the

Gladstone said that in his opinion been presented which called conference of the House, and he withdrawal of the reso

resolution was then withdrawn.

July 7.—In the Corps Legisla M. Rouher said in reply to some of M. Jules Favre that the gover and the Chambers would alwa in opposition to revolution.

July 8.—In the Cortes to-day censure against Senor Herrera, of Justice, was moved by Se Martos, which was supported Prim. Admiral Topete oppo being made a Cabinet questi debate the motion was rej to 94.

politicans approve the refusal of me of their party to join the Minis believe that they can afford to w length of Republican principles

Petersburgh, July 8.—The Czar consented to revive the University which formerly existed there, in 1834 was replaced by two

don, July 8.—In the House of Co to-night, Mr Gladstone, after