JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Travellers' Guide.

GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	Mixed train 3:15 a.m.
	1:50 "	" " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m.	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m.
4:35 "		" " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The NovaScotian anti-Confederation journals manifest much irritation at the failure of the mission of the repeal delegates. They declare that the state of public feeling in the Province is one of exasperation, but being prejudiced witnesses, their statements will be accepted with some reserve. Indications are not wanting of a readiness on the part of a certain few to join in desperate acts, and one or two journals give utterance to sentiments that can only mean a desire to bring about annexation to the United States, a measure which it is well known is extremely repugnant to the people of Nova Scotia, and which, it is thought, will, if openly advocated by the disunionists lead to the destruction of their party. We look upon the condition of affairs in Nova Scotia as one which it is in the power of Mr Howe and the returning delegates to make seriously worse or to improve into an altogether satisfactory condition. Mr Howe possesses an extraordinary influence over his fellow colonists, an influence which he has used by turns in favouring and approving Confederation. Let us see after the result of his visit to England whether he will continue to head the hostility which rankles in Nova Scotia, or whether he will come and take his seat in the Parliament House in Ottawa and do his best to cement the union he once so fervently advocated.

The report of the select committee on the cultivation of the vine in Canada, printed by order of the House of Commons, has just been published. It gives the minutes of evidence taken by the committee on the examination of Mr T. C. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr J. M. De Courtenay, of Amherstburg, Mr Miles W. Cook, of Cooksville, Secretary to the Canada Vine Growers' Association, and Mr Beadle, of St. Catharines, President of the same association. The evidence tends to show the practicability of cultivating the grape in Canada for the purpose of making wine and brandy, and the conclusions of the committee are that vines may be grown and wine made with advantage in various parts of the Dominion, and that the establishment of this new branch of industry is of importance to the country, and is entitled to encouragement from the government. In his answers Mr De Courtenay observes that by making a wine which obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition he has particularly demonstrated the possibility of making good wine in Canada, and the splendid vineyards of Clair House have proved the correctness of his theory that vineyards equal to those of Europe can exist in Canada unprotected from the weather. Mr Beadle states that an experience of fifteen years in cultivating grapes in the locality of St. Catherines, and an extensive observation and inquiry reaching from Ottawa to Sarnia, has fully satisfied him that it is not only practicable, but that the climate and soil are eminently suited to the cultivation of the vine. The wild vines, he says, growing in such abundance and luxuriance that they sometimes measure, at a foot from the ground, five feet in circumference, bear ample testimony to the correctness of this opinion. It would appear from the evidence that the vine growers' association, besides engaging practically in the cultivation of the grape at Cooksville, have contemplated the purchase of grapes from other cultivators in the neighbourhood, in order to manufacture wines and brandy for market. In this way, by furnishing skill and appliances, the company would be in a position to afford that encouragement to viniculture which a cheese factory affords to dairy husbandry in its neighbourhood. Near towns, and within reach of railroad facilities, it is to be expected that the kinds of grape cultivated would be those in best repute as table fruits, but on the large scale grapes will be grown for wine; and we have in the case of the examples of the vineyards and cellars at Cooksville a proof that the manufacture of wine can be profitably carried on in Canada; and if this be not altogether due to the privilege accorded the company by Parliament, we may expect the industry to extend.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—About nine o'clock this (Tuesday) morning a boat belonging to Mr John Van Order, containing himself and two women, Mrs Wilson and Mrs Waddington, put off from Four Mile Point, Simcoe Island, for Kingston. When about three quarters of a mile from the shore they took hold of a line from a schooner in tow of one of Calvin and Breck's tugs, with a view of getting to Kingston as easily as possible. The sudden tightening of the tow line caused the bows of the boat to dip, which so frightened the women that in their fears they struggled so violently that they gave the boat a list which almost immediately capsized her, and they found themselves struggling in the water. Mr Van Order climbed upon the keel of the boat, and succeeded in helping Mrs Wilson to a similar position, while Mrs Waddington clung to the boat's stern. They retained this position until the yawl of the schooner came to their relief, when the women returned to Simcoe Island, and Mr Van Order came on to Kingston. Had there been any wind or the least sea on the party would most assuredly have perished:

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 10.—Judgment will be rendered to-morrow by Judge Drummond on the second application by Garner to be admitted to bail. At the argument yesterday Judge Drummond expressed the opinion that the arrest had been made in an illegal manner.

A reverend gentleman of this city has been condemned to pay one hundred dollars damages and costs for marrying a youth of 16 to a widow of 49, without due inquiry. The marriage has been annulled.

Michael Phelan and John Deery, champion of America, are stopping at St. Lawrence Hall.

An illicit still was seized yesterday by the excise officers in Busby Lane. The still was made for a person named Turdif, living at Hochelaga, formerly employed in Molson's Distillery.

The Mohawk La Crosse Club of Troy, the senior American La Crosse Club, are to play here on the 28th inst. Their principal object is to gain some insight into the game as played here.

The Lower Canada eleven leave for New York to day to play the St. George's Cricket Club of that city.

The Princess of Wales' Own Band will play in the Park this evening at a quarter-past seven. The following is the programme —

1.	March—Isle of Beauty	J. H.
2.	Quadrille—Bonnie Dundee,	D'Albert.
3.	Duett—Dimond	Hess.
4.	Valse—Her Bright Smile	Milke.
5.	Polka—Wentworth	Herr Von.
6.	Galop—International	

God Save the Queen.

CHECK-MATES.—A young man, whose name we suppress, but who was formerly in the employment of the late J. C. Fox, piano maker, has for some time past been paying his addresses to a fair young lady of this city, passing himself off as a "smart young bachelor." The lady was kind, his suite prospered, the happy day was named, and everything was going along "merry as marriage bells," when lo! on Tuesday last as the expectant groom was employed, in his daily avocations in the store of a well known musical house of the city, little dreaming of the storm about to break over his devoted head, in walked a functionary of justice accompanied by a lady. The lady at once claimed the faithless swain as her own truant husband who had deserted her and his little girl some seven years since, leaving them to care for themselves in a small village on the American side of the river, somewhere nearly opposite Cornwall. To the question of the officer of the law the man unwillingly acknowledged the justice of the lady's claims, and that functionary departed leaving the twain to settle matters between themselves as best they can, and we leave our readers to fancy the disappointed "feelinks" of the would-be biagmist. We have since heard that the disappointed man has uttered the horrible threat of emigrating to Utah rather than tolerate the presence of his once fondly loved wife.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—The time of the court was chiefly occupied this morning in the examination of the case of a number of ladies of damaged reputation, who were charged with being disorderly in Young street (Little's Lane) on Wednesday night last. The names of the women were Jane, Mary and Eliza Pogue, Eliza Fowler, Lydia Davis and a Mrs Macculloch. Mr Carter, who lives in the neighbourhood, gave an account of the parties anything but creditable to their characters and to the reputation of their establishments. On the night in question he heard the elder Pogue use blasphemous language on the public street at a late hour of the night, and testified that there was drinking and carousing going on inside the house. The witness had no doubt but Mrs Davis kept a house of prostitution. He had seen a certain dry goods merchant frequent there whose name he would not, unless compelled, divulge. The women all denied the charge, and according to their statement their establishments were patterns of propriety, and numbers of witnesses could be brought by them to prove the same! The court adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-morrow morning with the exception of Eliza Fowler, in whose case the Magistrate suspended judgment. L. B. Ellis, from Ellisburgh, United States, "an old man gray," was charged with being drunk. The old man had a respectable address, and laid the appearance he presented last evening to the effects of the sun rather than the whiskey. It is really singular how little the whiskey has to do with such cases, and how erroneous are the universally received notions upon the subject. The man while sleeping under the influence of drink had his money stolen, and managed also to lose his trunk. The magistrate ordered the police to see him on board the steamer for Cape Vincent, taking his word that when he arrived at Ellisburgh, a place named after his grandfather, he would mail to the police magistrate $2, the amount of his fine. Will he do it? Archy Buchanan put in an appearance at the bar again this morning on the old charge of drunkenness. In answer to the magistrate Archy said he had got out of gaol on Monday last, and since then had been at the Bay. The magistrate said he feared the Bay was a bad place, at least *for* him. Archy replied in his broad Scotch that he thought the place would be no the better *of* him. Mr J. McIntyre offered to pay Archy's fare to Gananoque if the magistrate would allow him to go there for work. Archy would first have to go to the front for his "bit duds," he said, and the magistrate feared that he never would succeed in getting to Gananoque if he attempted the front; however he gave him the trial, and away poor Archy went, always civil in court, but now politely thankful to both the magistrate and Mr McIntyre. J. Flanigan, a cabman, charged with soliciting fares on the public wharf on the arrival of the steamers. At first the accused seemed inclined to be insolent and talked of the recorder's "coort," but cooled down in time to save himself from some further trouble, paid the customary fine of $1, and left the court in anything but an amiable mood. The magistrate suspended his judgment for the present in the case of Newman and Chamberlain for disorderly conduct, which came up again for hearing this morning. The accused produced two witnesses, who testified that their conduct on the night in question was not such as to warrant the interference of the police.

The liberal policy which Austria has lately adopted towards the Hungarian people has had one good effect. It has enabled the Austrian Government to make a very extensive reduction in its military expenditure, and reduce the standing army by many thousands of men.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION BEFORE THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Police Corporal Nugent sworn—Was one of the party who went to the house; upon receiving the information of the shooting from Lieut. White of 1st Frontenac cavalry advised seeing the Recorder, which he did, and was ordered by him to go out at once, and went out accordingly. Upon proceeding to break open the house with a billet of wood, not being able to gain admittance, and when one of the shutters had been cracked, Minnie Smith came to an upper window and said not to smash the house, that she would let them in; she thought they were the soldiers. When they obtained admittance they found the prisoners there. They were all dressed, but Jones had his coat off. When left behind by the last witness, he made a search of the house and found two revolvers (Bennett found them) underneath the carpet, along with a box containing thirty-three cartridges, and also nine discharged cartridges, and two full ones. The cartridges fitted both the revolvers. Remained in the house till half-past nine, when Alexander Jones came back in a cab, and took charge of the house. Made an observation of the outside of the house in the morning; saw some stones as big as his fist; thinks that Porter, assisted by Illsey, did the most of the damage to the door with the billet of wood. Saw some dints on the shutters as from stones having been thrown at them.

By Mr Britton—Found the pistols in the room occupied by Minnie Smith from the fact of the clothes being there; Jones was lying on the bed in that room. Found the produced dagger there too (an old weapon about six inch blade with the common dagger guard and a leather sheath). Searched the prisoners Jones and DeL'Armitage, but found nothing. Saw no extraordinary sized stones round the outside of the house, but there were two large ones inside. Could not say how they got there. He noticed one pane of glass broken, but did not notice the pieces of broken glass on the floor or round about. There might have been some. None of the stones outside would have broken in the shutters; was sure of that. The carpet underneath which were the revolvers had not been tacked down again—the weapons were loaded, and upon talking the matter over with the other policemen they concluded they had been recently discharged.

Cross examined—Went out with four others in a spring waggon from Mrs Davis; a number of stones were in a dish in the house. The shutters gave indications of there having been a row. One of the shutters the wood on the inside of which was split or slivered—thinks he saw some slivers. The shutters were cased with sheet iron on the outside. Saw marks to correspond on the outside at the height of the slivered window he thought could hardly be reached. Minnie Smith complained that she had been frightened and expected that all would have been killed, and upon witness pointing out young Brown carried by on a stretcher she burst out crying, and appeared to be much affected. She said she hoped he would recover. The stones in the dish were upstairs, and upon witness asking her (Smith) about them she said they had been thrown in.

By Mr Britton—Could not account for how the stones could have got there with the shutter closed. The windows were opened. The shutters opened outwards.

Policeman Bennett, sworn—Heard the testimony of the previous witnesses which was correct. He testified to finding the pistols, which he identified upon their production in the court. The room where they were found was a front one at the south end of the house. The witness only wished to add that he corroborated sergeant Meikle's testimony, and from the appearance of the thing, the marks on the shutter, &c., he came to the conclusion that there had been a heavy siege upon the house with stones.

Cross-examined—Jones told him of the dreadful row that had been there, and that the whole of the camp must have been there from appearance. He noticed marks of stones on the south corner of the house, which is of stone, and noticed many marks as of many stones. There were a good deal of marks of trampling about round the house. (The prisoner at this stage was allowed to sit beside his counsel.) Witness from general appearance believes that the statements made by the inmates were true.

By the Crown—Did not see any marks of stones on the inside. Did not believe that all the stones in the dish had been thrown in. (Nothing further of interest was elicited.)

Policeman Illsey—Corroborated the evidence of Meikle. In the cross examination thinks he recollects saying when Jones and De L'Armitage came for assistance to the station that if any man came to his house to endeavour to break in, and witness had a revolver, he would shoot him. Witness considered a man's house was his castle.

Policeman Porter corroborated the evidence of Nugent, whose testimony he heard, and further added that upon searching De L'Armitage he found four cartridges in his possession, which upon trial fitted the revolvers taken from the house.

Sergeant Bell—Saw the house next day after the affray, and thought that there were no indications of the shutters of the house having been broken in through the agency of the stones. The stones lying round were only ordinary macadamized road stones. A stick of wood appeared to have been removed from the pile, and only one; it was about as large in circumference as the neck part of a common six quart pitcher or jug.

The Magistrate said that Mr Schroeder had appeared somewhat conspicuous in the affair, and it was only fair to observe that he, the Magistrate, did not think Mr Schroeder was more to blame than the others only that, belonging to No 4 company, who in passing the house most frequently were the most annoyed by its inmates, and had been fired at once with a revolver.

Mr F. Draper said that whatever had appeared against Mr Schroeder was brought out by his cross-examination and was not done with any other view than that of fulfilling his professional duty, and not with any wish to cast any reflection upon Mr Schroeder or slurs upon the militia.

Mr Draper, upon the court producing no more witnesses, applied for the discharge of the women prisoners, against whom he contended there was no proof whatever.

The Magistrate, after fully stating his opinion of the matter with much feeling, declined to discharge any of the prisoners, and accordingly committed them for trial, leaving the Judge to decide as to the granting of bail.

The prisoner De L'Armitage displayed much feeling on hearing the Magistrate's decision, as did also one of the women, Ida King. The rest appeared to take the matter more stoically.

The judge consented to accept bail in the case of all the prisoners, and accordingly this morning upon bail forthcoming the prisoners were liberated from confinement. The amount required was $200 each for Jones, De L'Armitage and Minnie Smith, and $100 for each of the other three girls. The money for the girls was deposited by Smith in the hands of the Police Magistrate.

[In yesterday's evidence the name of Bennett was by mistake substituted for Nugent as second witness.]

The Guelph *Advertiser* says that horse thieves abound in that vicinity.

A cricket match was played at Charlottetown between the Lawyers and all comers eleven. The Lawyers, with the luck which always attends a certain class, won.

A. A. Kelly, the New York gift enterprise man, was on Monday last fined $500 in the Superior Court of Buffalo, on pleading guilty to an indictment for promoting a lottery.

The Boston *Journal* says: We counted in our exchanges last night twenty-six instances of death from sun-stroke during Friday and Saturday.

The jar caused by the passage to and fro of the heavy engines and trains on the underground railroads in London, is gradually but surely loosening and making unsound the foundations of the superstructures in the vicinity, and great fears are beginning to be entertained for their safety.

PRESENTATION TO Mr ROSS.

We understand that Mr Ross, late Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Canada, left Kingston yesterday for Scotland, where he purposes remaining for some weeks. On the eve of his departure he was presented with an address, signed by upwards of fifty of the former employees of the Commercial Bank, nearly all of whom are now in the service of the Merchant's Bank of Canada. The address was accompanied by three handsome solid silver trays, each bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to C. S. Ross, Esquire, as a token of regard and esteem by those who served under him in the Commercial Bank of Canada."

The address was as follows:

To C. S. Ross, Esq.,

The undersigned, who were employed under you in the service of the Commercial Bank of Canada, some for many years, and others for a shorter period, request your acceptance of the accompanying pieces of plate, as a token of their regard and esteem, as well as of their sense of the kindness and consideration they experienced at your hands, while the Bank was under your management.

They would have been glad had these testimonials been of greater value, but they hope that you will ever see, as their real worth, the good will and affection which have prompted their presentation to you.

They trust that you may have a pleasant trip to Scotland, and that you may return with restored health.

(Signed by 53 former officers of the Commercial Bank of Canada.)

Kingston, 8th July, 1868.

The following is a copy of Mr Ross' reply:

Kingston, 9th July, 1868.

MY FRIENDS—

It was with a feeling of unmixed gratification that I received the very handsome testimonial which you have so kindly presented to me. I had hoped and believed you all knew how much I desired, when Cashier of the late Commercial Bank of Canada, to do what was right to all ever whom the position gave me charge. But I never looked for any such acknowledgment as that you have now made. I was quite satisfied with the consciousness of having honestly endeavoured to act with consideration in all cases as they came before me, and with the knowledge that this was understood to be a rule with me—being my natural wish, and conducing in no small degree to the best interests of the Bank. Therefore while your address and gift were wholly unexpected, they are not the less highly prized on that account; and their value is greatly enhanced by the kind words of your address, and also by the reflection that it was written when all official connection between us had ceased. I feel a justifiable pride in possessing such tokens of esteem and regard. I and my family will cherish the feeling that unequivocal testimony to the character of our old relations and intercourse has thus been furnished; and I return to each and all of you my hearty grateful thanks.

In your address you allude to my temporary absence from Canada. Many of you know some thing of the wearing care and anxiety incidental to the circumstances of the late Bank for many months—terminating in the overthrow of what had been the object of my life for upwards of thirty years. Those cares had their natural effect upon me, and it became necessary that so soon as practicable, and before entering upon any new sphere of duty, I should get away from all work for a time at least. With this object I leave to-morrow, and hope to be reinvigorated by the change and relaxation.

In again thanking you most warmly for your valued address and gift, let me add that the same desire to be of use to you which existed in the past, will continue to govern me in the future; and that I still wish to be considered the personal friend of each one of you.

Believe me always

Faithfully yours,

C. S. ROSS.

To the 53 officers of the late Commercial Bank of Canada who signed the address.

BELLEVILLE POLICE COURT.

At the opening of the Belleville Police Court on Thursday morning the Police Magistrate addressed the following observations to counsel and the audience outside the bar:

"Information has been laid before me that on a recent occasion, not less than three gentlemen of the legal profession, whose names have been given to me, inaugurated a scheme for the ostensible purpose of holding up this Court and its officers to public contempt. They got possession of a waggon and went in procession through the public streets of the town, maligning and holding up to the ridicule and contempt of the public in every manner that the assumed wit, ingenuity, and low cunning that the perpetrators could devise, the Court and its officers over which I preside—and concluded their disgraceful proceedings by proposing to the mob three groans for the Police Court.

"Although my feelings have been hurt at the method those gentlemen thought proper to adopt, in a personal point of view I would not have noticed the outrage, but I feel it to be my duty to uphold and protect the Court and its officers from the ridicule and contempt of such people.

"I have always supposed that it was part of the duty of gentlemen of the legal profession to uphold and sustain all Courts of Justice, not as in this instance use their influence and standing to decry and endeavour to throw odium on a Court established by law for the administration of justice."

In Lake Co., Ill., the wool clip exceeds that of last year by many thousand pounds. But this year very few sheep have died, while last year 10,000 were carried off by disease.

The Queen of the Comoro Islands, near Madagascar, embarked at Alexandria, on Tuesday, en route for Paris, where she intends to make a complaint to the Emperor's Government against a French captain.

The *Fete Dieu* procession was nearly leading to a serious riot at Venice. A large number of persons refused to uncover as the Host was carried past, whereupon the most reverent spectators fell upon the others, and there was a free fight, in the midst of which the women and children fled away. For some minutes the great Piazza of St. Mark was the scene of the liveliest excitement.

The semi-annual interest on the Virginia State bonds not having been paid when it fell due on the 1st inst., General Stoneman, the Military District Commander, assuming that the State was quite able to pay if it would, immediately took steps to meet the emergency. The amount overdue is $750,000. To meet this, Gen. Stoneman will immediately collect from the Railroads, Canals, and other incorporated Companies in which the State has an interest, the amounts of their dues, and will then compel the State Government to negotiate a loan, to be approved by him. It is said that the amount due from the Corporations, with the $200,000 now in the State Treasury, will be almost sufficient to meet all the arrears of interest.

On Sunday afternoon, a man who was bathing in the River Don, at Rotherham, lost his life in a foolhardy manner by attempting to perform a similar feat to that which recently resulted in the death of the Star Diver at Derby. The deceased, a forgeman of the name of Bell, was dared by one of his fellow-workmen to dive into the water from the summit of Bow Bridge, which crosses the river on the Sheffield road. The man at once accepted the challenge, and took what proved to be a fatal leap; for, to the horror of the numerous spectators, he disappeared beneath the surface of the water and became a lifeless corpse. In the excitement which followed, another forgeman took off some of his clothing and jumped into the river from the bank to rescue his companion; but, being intoxicated, he himself began to sink, and would have been drowned but for the aid of George Thompson, who followed him into the water and brought him safely to land. In a very short time Bell's body was recovered and conveyed to the Dusty Miller Inn. The deceased lived at Masbro', and leaves behind him a wife and two children.—*English paper.*

A FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

It has been stated recently, and the statement has been commented upon with eager denunciation by Fenian sympathizing papers in Ireland and the United States, that Father McMahon was sometime ago subjected to punishment by the lash. In reference to this the *Canadian Freeman* of this week, after quoting an article from a Dublin paper on "torturing a clergyman," says:—

"Had the alleged occurrence actually taken place, the denunciations of our Dublin contemporary might be justifiable. As the case stands, the foregoing article is but waste powder—a spent shot. What could have induced the Kingston *News* to publish so gross a misstatement as the one referred to by the Quebec *Chronicle*, and copied into several Irish journals, we are at a loss to conceive. The Rev. Mr. McMahon has not been subjected to any other punishment since his term of imprisonment commenced than that which was included in the sentence pronounced by Mr Justice John Wilson at the time of trial. We contended then, as we do now, that Father McMahon should not be dealt with more severely than was the Protestant clergyman, Rev. Mr Lumsden. As the latter was acquitted so should the former have been; in fact the evidence was vastly more favourable to the priest than the parson. Nevertheless, as the Rev. Mr McMahon was convicted, and as the Government found it incumbent to carry out the sentence, owing to the conduct and threats of the Fenians in the United States, misrepresentation cannot improve his condition. We find upon inquiry which we have made from official sources, that the report put in circulation by the Kingston *News* and Quebec *Chronicle* is without foundation. The following telegram from a Minister of the Crown who investigated his case, pursuant to our request, sets the matter at rest:—

"'Toronto, July 4, 1868.

"'*By Telegraph from Kingston.*

"'To J. G. Moylan, *Canadian Freeman.*

"'Rev Mr. McMahon has not been flogged or punished in any way since he has been in the Penitentiary. He is employed about the chapel and library.'"

The above appears in the *Leader* of today. We are glad of the opportunity to correct the false impression sent abroad by the Quebec *Chronicle*, which persisted, after the emphatic contradiction given by the Warden of the Penitentiary through this journal, in holding to the belief that the Rev. Mr McMahon had been flogged. The Quebec *Chronicle* accepted the views of a correspondent, Mr O'Farrell, who appears to have confounded the incident of a convict having been flogged for violating the rules of the prison with the false report that gained currency in Kingston of the priest having been subjected to punishment for carrying on, as alleged, an improper correspondence.

FROM JAMAICA.

Our dates from Jamaica are to the 15th ult. There are half a million acres of land in Jamaica which cannot be claimed by anyone. The Government is about to take possession of them, and will thus prepare the way for the development of a large and extensive immigration. There is another half million acres upon which no taxes have been paid at all for some years. These the Government can any day pounce upon as forfeited by non-payment of land tax. The Governor is only waiting upon the Imperial Government to proceed with the confiscation of unregistered lands.

There have been frightful rains and floods throughout the island; these have done enormous mischief. The loss of human life, stock, horses and property by floods which have carried everything out to sea, is far beyond any fair estimate at present. In the low lying estates the sugar works have been completely inundated and everything moveable swept away. Houses have been unroofed, and labourers' huts carried down the rivers and out to sea. The Milk river rose fifty feet above its usual level, inundated the matron's house at the baths, and it was with great difficulty that the furniture was saved from being washed away. The kitchen roof was washed off and left on the top of some large trees about one hundred yards distant. The Rio Cobre has risen higher than it has ever been known by the oldest inhabitant to have risen. At Spanishtown it is nearly on a level with the bridge. A large wain, with several hogsheads of sugar, belonging to Mr McPhail, and driven by twelve oxen, were all swept away from the Bogg Walk, in St. Catharine. At Four Paths and Porus the road was flooded, the water in many cases coming over the wheels of private carriages. The Dry river rose forty feet above its usual level, and barked a cotton tree on its bank to the height of twenty-five feet. Mr Justice Rapini lost his carriage in it, and narrowly escaped with his life. The carriage was carried down the river, dashed into a hole in the bank, and soon became a perfect wreck. The Police Office was swept away, and the policeman, to escape, lodged up in a tree in the rain, without food and covering from the tempest and rain. A hut, with an old man, his wife and grandchild, was washed down in the torrent and never seen again.

There are five gigantic landslips on Mount Diablo. The convicts from the Penitentiary have been sent to clear the road, which has been covered with the earth.

A POLITICAL SERMON BY THE REV Mr BEECHER.

Under the head of "Political" the New York *Tribune* gives an extract from a sermon by H. W. Beecher on Sunday night. The "applause," "laughter" and "sensation" do not look like a church.

Mr Beecher's text on Sunday evening, "Thou shalt not steal," was very felicitously applied to our national affairs. Stealing was going on in every condition of society, and fraud seemed to be the rule in almost every business and profession. In some occupations it had got to become a thing to be expected, and no one was surprised. The railway management of the country was especially corrupt. He honestly believed the majority of the railroads of the United States to be corruptly used for the purpose of enriching the managers at the expense of the stockholders, and that those concerned in their management could be called nothing else than corrupt. Subordinates were also dishonest, and railway companies found it difficult in these days to obtain persons whom they could trust. Mr Beecher alluded to the government of the city of New York at some length, saying it would be known as long as Sodom and Gomorrah, and largely for the same reasons. The Legislature of New York was also corrupt, and stealing was common to both parties. It was a question which was most adroit in stealing, the Democrats or Republicans; whichever party went up, it went to steal, and whichever party came down, came down to mutter because they hadn't a chance to steal. (Laughter.) Corruption was also rife in the Legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania, Kansas, Rhode Island and Massachusetts—in the latter State almost as bad as in the State of New York. And now, said the speaker, it is seriously proposed to carry the national body into this ring of thieves, and, by the repudiation of the national bonds, to steal from those who, in our emergency, advanced their means for the purpose of maintaining our national life and union. I regard the refusal to pay the bonds of these United States in gold or silver as being, in every disguise and under every possible plea, an atrocious theft; and I pronounce that man, either by mistake or intentionally, a thief who does it, or attempts to procure the doing of it. It is an attempt to make this nation a vast thieving body. (Applause.) It is not an accusation that can be laid against one party or the other. There are thieves in both parties that are clamorous for this national repudiation. This is a crime that I think would not have its parallel even among knaves. It takes a sort of man smirched with patriotism and varnished with piety to do the wickedest thing. (Sensation.) A pickpocket would not steal the medicine away from a physician who was healing his own mother. But, while men in the nation's hour of extremity and peril lent their aid, it is now proposed that we shall pick their pockets and steal from them. It is a thing for which there were no titles monstrous enough. It is a thing that every man who has a conscience or a particle of honour ought to hiss at and spue at. It is a shame that the Church—that is so loud against dancing and card-playing—has not a word to say against national robbery, national dishonour, and national dishonesty.

A MATRIMONIAL COURT OF THE FUTURE.

[Mr Lefevre's Bill for amending the law relating to the property of married women says that in case of dispute whether any particular chattel belongs to the husband or to the wife, a petition may be presented to the judge of the Court of Chancery, or an application made to the judge of a County Court.] Scene.—A Metropolitan County Court.—*Ex parte* Mrs Clutterbuck, *re* Mr Clutterbuck.—The Judge: Well, Mrs Clutterbuck, what can I do for you?—Mrs Clutterbuck: Unfortunately, sir, Mr Clutterbuck and I never did agree; but since the law made me independent we have agreed less than ever. Mr Clutterbuck gave me a poodle when we were married, and he says now that he has a perfect right to drown it if he likes. I say that as I am liable to sue and be sued for its keep and its hair-dressing, I am not only legally entitled to have it all to myself, but morally bound to protect it against the ferocity of Mr Clutterbuck.—The Judge: What do you say to that, Mr Clutterbuck?—I deny that I ever gave her the poodle; that although she is liable for its keep, I pay the tax for it.—Mrs Clutterbuck: Oh, you monster, how can you say so, when you know father lent you £2,000 the very day you bought the poodle, not a shilling of which will he ever see again.—The Judge: We must be regular, if you please. The question is, did Mr Clutterbuck give Mrs Clutterbuck a poodle? He says he didn't: she says he did. Then we must see what acts of ownership have been exercised over it. The strongest instance of this is, in my opinion, Mr Clutterbuck's attempt to drown it.—Mrs Clutterbuck: But I prevented it, sir, and told him it was mine, and when he wouldn't let go its tail, I threw it at him, which is a most complete act of ownership.—The Judge: But Mr Clutterbuck's adherence to the brute's tail shows a determination to keep possession, and the throwing the animal is an abandonment of possession on your part.—Mrs Clutterbuck: Oh, sir, I beg your pardon, I had no intention of abandoning the dog, but only of hitting Mr Clutterbuck on the head.—The Judge: That, madam, is rather an act ownership over your husband than over the dog.—Mr Clutterbuck: I am perfectly willing to come to a compromise. She may keep her poodle if she will not attempt to poison my retriever when he chooses to sleep on our bed or take his meals in the drawing-room.—Mrs Clutterbuck: The retriever is every bit as much mine as yours, for you know you bought him out of that £2,000, and I *will* poison him if I choose.—The Judge: You evidently do not apprehend the law. You are both at liberty to poison the animals of one another if you choose, and as by the new Act the husband is not liable for the wife's wrongs, he may sue her in trespass if she poisons her dog, and *vice versa.* The point now in dispute is whether both or either of you are or is entitled to both or either of these dogs. At present I confess I don't see my way to a decision.—Mr Clutterbuck: I should say we'd better toss up.—Mrs Clutterbuck: Certainly *not.* There are several other things which I claim. There's the brougham—Mr Clutterbuck: Oh! by Jove!—Mrs Clutterbuck: And the bed-curtains, and the ornaments in the drawing-room, and all the plate, and James's livery.—The Judge: Pray, Mrs Clutterbuck, confine yourself to one item at a time. Your present application has reference to a poodle. My opinion is that there exists a joint tenancy, or rather tenancy in common, in the dog. There is a nice distinction between joint tenancy and tenancy in common, which I should advise all married persons to study. And considering that there are many articles the ownership of which is doubtful, and which may be destroyed by conjugal conflict, I should suggest also the propriety of a nice comprehension of the legal principles affecting "contingent remainders." The only possible judgment which I can give in the present instance is, that the poodle in question be sent to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs until a petition shall have been filed in the High Court of Chancery, and a decree obtained settling the question of ownership. Costs to abide the event. Perhaps it would be as well to make the Committee of the Dogs' Home parties to the suit, and such consequential relief should be asked for by the petitioner as the Court in its wisdom may see fit to grant.—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

The regular summer meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario took place on Wednesday in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, about fifty being present from different parts of the province, Mr W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, presiding, and D. W. Beadle, of St Catherines, acting as secretary. Some very fine specimens of fruit, principally strawberries, were exhibited, and a lengthy discussion on the different varieties of the fruit ensued, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the secretary.

The exports from Great Britain have multiplied three-fold during the last twenty years. The amount exported in 1848 was £52,849,455; in 1849, £63,596,025; in 1850, £71,367,885; in 1851, £74,448,722; in 1852, £78,076,853; in 1853, £98,933,781; in 1854, £97,184,726; in 1855, £95,688,085; in 1856, £115,826,948; in 1857, £122,066,107; in 1858, £116,608,756; in 1859, £130,411,529; in 1860, £135,891,227; in 1861, £125,102,814; in 1862, £123,992,264; in 1863, £146,602,342; in 1864, £160,449,053; in 1865, £165,835,725; in 1866, £188,917,536; and in 1867, £181,183,971. In 1848 the value of the exports of British and Irish produce to foreign countries was £39,163,407; in 1867 the total had risen to £131,303,770. In 1848 the value of the exports of British and Irish produce to British colonies was £13,686,038; in 1867 the total had risen to £49,880,201.

The damage to the steamer "Corinthian" is more serious than was at first supposed. She has had her keelson broken at the bow; also several plates broken in the bottom. The repairs are expected to be completed in a week.

In 1851 the London *Punch* humourously gave a list of things "impossible to be realized." Among them are the following: "The unity of Germany, from Prussia;" "The freedom of the Press, from Austria or Italy;" "The Abolition of Serfdom, from Russia;" "The Emancipation of a slave, from the United States." Everyone thought *Punch* had made a very safe list, and yet, in less than twenty years' time, every one of these "impossibilities" has become a reality. "Impossible" should evidently find no place in *Punch's* or any other man's dictionary.

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CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND HOOP SKIRTS

FRENCH CORSETS, GREY AND (Extra value,) at 75 cts

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AS the SUMMER STOCK must be cleared by July, GREAT BARGAINS to Cash Purchasers.

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R. & J. GARDNER

Kingston, April 4, 1868.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, July 9.—The English journals publish the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention in New York. The *Times* says the platform lays down the principle of partial repudiation. It should be considered as a forewarning of the defeat of the Democratic party next autumn, and of its permanent exclusion from office, if not of its complete disruption. Repudiation, the *Times* continues, may be a strong card for the Democrats in the West and South, since the Radicals have announced that they will adhere to the principle of national honesty; but by the adoption of this platform the Democratic party throws away all its chances of success in the East, and renders the election of General Grant a certainty.

London, July 9.—The Queen asks Parliament to vote a pension of two thousand pounds per annum to General Napier for his distinguished services in Abyssinia.

Vienna, July 9.—Prime Minister Von Beust has written a sharp note in reply to the recent allocution of the Pope on the subject of religion in Austria. He says the intermeddling of the Pope with the domestic legislation of Austria is in violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire.

Pesth, July 9.—Despatches