CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

My dear Sir: In your issue of the 26th inst. you report among the causes tried at the late assize at Kingston, Gilbert vs. McAnnany. As the report is entirely wrong, may I beg of you to correct it?

The secretary did not order the machinery, nor did the trustees repudiate the action of the secretary. The suit arose from the attempt of Gilbert to fasten the debt upon the trustees of the Richardson Gold Mining Company, but failed.—Yours obediently,

JAMES GLASS.

Belleville, October 27, 1868.

BRITISH AMERICAN ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Worthy Grand Lodge held its tenth annual session at the city of London, Ont., commencing Tuesday, October 20.

The Grand Session was held in the hall of the "Forest City" Lodge, Richmond street. Grand Officers present:—P.G.W.C., H. Campbell; G.W.C., T. W. Eastland; G.W. Sec, D. Shoff; G.W.T, Joshua Calloway; G.W.C., James Wanless; G.W.M., George McLeod; P.W.O.G., W. J. Waddilove, together with a very large attendance of representatives and visitors.

The session was one of greater import than any that has preceded it, not only in the amount of business transacted, but the number of important resolutions that were adopted, bearing upon the state of the order. Among which will be found one, to memorialize our legislature at its next session for the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum; also, one, to petition Parliament to remove the duty imposed upon temperance publications admitted into this Dominion duty free; as the free circulation of temperance matter is one of the main means of educating the mass of the people in the true principles of temperance, as now that means in a measure is withheld, on account of the high duty imposed upon all such publications.

The Order during the year has steadily advanced onward in the great Temperance Reform, and which every member of the British Order of Good Templars must congratulate themselves upon the high position the Order occupies at this day in the Dominion of Canada. The Order must commend itself to every intelligent mind, by its plain constitution, its practical code of laws, its sound financial basis, its entire freedom from the cumbersome machinery of signs, grips and degrees, and its increasing co-operation, sympathy and union with the moral and religious elements of our land. The Order also possesses superior advantages for advancing the great and noble cause, in reaching the mass of the people, educating, enlightening and saving.

Increase of membership during the year, 774; cash in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, $238:19, besides a large amount of stock on hand, and all paid for, which show the Order to be in a prosperous state. Arrangements will also be made to send into the field a good and efficient lecturer to advocate our claims, and for the purpose of organising new Lodges in the province of Ontario.

The following are the officers elected for the current year:—

G.W.C. Templar—William Eastland, Esq., Peterborough.

G.W. Councillor—E. Rose, Esq., Kingston.

G.W.V. Templar—Mrs Abbot, St. Mary's.

G.W. Chaplain—Rev. W. Tindall, Gorrie, P. O.

G.W. Secretary—D. Shoff, Esq, McGillivray.

G.W. Treasurer—Joshua Callaway, Esq., Goderich.

G.W. Marshal—George McLeod, Esq, Rodgerville.

G.W.D. Marshal—Miss Carter, Clifton.

G.W.I. Guard—W. J. Waddilove, Esq., Longwood.

G.W.O. Guard—J. Baxter, Esq, West McGillivray.

P.G.W.C. Templar—Hugh Campbell, Esq., Mitchell.

During the coming year, no doubt many of the important measures adopted at the London session will be so carried out as to effect the objects in view, for the extension of Temperance, and in a measure the removal of all that can intoxicate men. Let the christian, the philanthropist, the sage, and the Temperance man, come forward as a mighty army in arresting this mighty evil, that now desolates our land—homes made wretched, children made orphans, and men turned into demons; if such is the case, it is then an imperative duty as a christian community and moral being to aid this great Temperance Reform (which is so much needed in the Dominion of our Canada) to a final triumph.

This session will be remembered in after years as one of the highest import in the epoch of our history. May the Giver of all good so guide us in our councils as to fulfil and to accomplish all we have undertaken to do.

After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, this interesting session was brought to a close, to meet again on the third Tuesday in October next, in the City of Toronto, 1869.

JAMES A. BARCHARD,
A.G.W. Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.—One hundred cases of arms, Snider-Enfield rifles, arrived yesterday per steamer Passport, for the military store department.

QUICK TRIP.—The schooner Trade Wind, Capt. Stocker, arrived here yesterday morning, having left Toledo on the morning of the 24th, thus making the trip in the remarkably short space of four clear days.

THE GALE.—The gale which visited the city and lake on the night of Tuesday last, although of a more than ordinary character, has been attended, so far as we can learn, with no marine disasters, and the Marine Inspector reports an absence of any intelligence of such.

MISS LAURA KEENE AND HER NEW YORK COMPANY.—The arrival of the queen of comedy, Miss Laura Keene, in Kingston, will be hailed, we doubt not, with much pleasure by the play-going portion of the public, who are ever ready to appreciate and patronize true dramatic talent. Miss Keene comes provided with a company composed of all the requisite talent to faithfully pourtray to the audience the well-selected subjects which her superior taste may place before them. The piece selected for this evening is the well-known comedy entitled "Our American Cousin," and the broad humour and well-arranged plot is sure to meet the approval of the public. To-morrow, the beautiful play of "Hunted Down," dramatized from the exciting story of that name, will be given, in which Miss Keene takes the part of Mary Leigh; and we feel sure that the piece so universally popular will be much admired by all who may witness its performance. The addition of a favourite farce will conclude the entertainment of to-morrow evening.

Picton, Oct. 28.—A barn belonging to Mr Elisha Van Blaricum, about three miles from Picton, was struck by lightning last night and burned, along with the adjoining shed and outbuildings. The contents of the barn and sheds consisted of a large quantity of hay, several hundred bushels of grain of all kinds, sleighs, waggons, carts, harness, and a valuable span of horses. Loss about $1,500. Insured in the Prince Edward Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company for $200.

MARINE.—The new sloop Express, built at Wolfe Island, is shipping her first cargo at that place, composed of oats for Prescott. The schooner Fulton, repaired here, will leave this evening for Cobourg, to take in a cargo for Cleveland.

Remember Professor Fowler's lecture this evening at St. George's Hall on man's family affections, love, courtship and marriage, and his Phrenological examinations and advice daily, and on Friday and Saturday evenings, at the British American.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A KINGSTONIAN AT CHARLOTTE.—On Monday last Mr Samuel Meacham, formerly a resident of Williamsville, and well known to many of the inhabitants of the city, lost his life at Charlotte, the result of an accident while working at his trade of a mason. Himself, with three others, were working under an arch in a building at Charlotte, when it caved in and buried himself and the men in the arch. They were all rescued in a very short time and the lives of the men were saved, but it was found that that of Mr Meacham had been sacrificed. The body of the unfortunate man arrived here by the cars yesterday morning, and was buried in the afternoon by his family resident here.

MR FOWLER'S LECTURES.—Last night Mr Fowler gave one of his interesting lectures upon the subject of phrenology applied to health, self-culture &c., to a large audience in the City Hall, and this evening the public should bear in mind this gentleman will lecture in St. George's Hall upon the very interesting topic of love, matrimony, and all pertaining thereto, considered through the medium of phrenology. The very small charge for admission, 25 cents only, and the high reputation of the lecturer, will, without doubt, ensure a large attendance this evening.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday afternoon.—A resumed examination took place at the police court this afternoon of the man Sylver, implicated in the late assault upon Archibald Collins at Sydenham. Mr C. V. Price appeared for the prisoner, and Mr Kirkpatrick, Crown Attorney, was present to assist the Police Magistrate. There were no particulars elicited additional to those already made public, with the exception of what is contained in a voluntary deposition made by the prisoner, and taken down by the magistrate. It was in effect, that on the night of Saturday, when the assault was committed, he was, at about midnight, in company with Collins and others at Switzer's tavern, where there was dancing and singing, &c.; both he and Collins were drunk, deponent particularly so. Collins was an old chum of deponent's, and asked him for the loan of fifty cents with which to treat, which he let Collins have. Afterwards he went outside and got upon his horse to go home. Collins was outside, and wrangling with Robert Houston about a jug of whiskey; and deponent saw Houston knock Collins down, who called out to deponent, "I call you, Charley, to witness this." At a later hour Sylver saw Houston and Collins in a row by Jaickquith's waggon shop, and concluded that Collins was hurt from the manner in which he cried out. Deponent was too drunk to give of any assistance, but was told afterwards that he did go and help Collins up, but from the effects of drink his recollections of the subject are very confused. On the Monday following went to Collins' house and found him sick abed. He said that he thought he should die from the effects of the beating he had received, but he exonerated deponent from any blame, as he (Collins) knew deponent would have helped him if he could, for he (Collins) heard deponent cry out "poor Charley." Deponent and Collins were old friends, and nothing but friendship had ever subsisted between them. Sam Houston rode into Kingston with deponent on the Tuesday following the assault, and stated that he (Houston) was going away for fear of an arrest. The conversation between himself and Collins was held in the presence of the latter's wife and daughters. The prisoner was remanded until Friday next.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—There were no prisoners before the court this morning. The magistrate received intelligence of the death of Archibald Collins, which took place yesterday afternoon. Mr Shaw, ooroner, has proceeded to the deceased's residence for the purpose of holding an inquest.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

The returns of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway keep showing a steady increase month after month. The fact is evidently the result of two other facts; the growing importance of the trade of the Upper Ottawa and the gradual but nevertheless sure transfer of that trade from Ottawa to Brockville.

This Railway was begun and completed under great difficulties, but it has now before it a sure prospect of proving a successful paying institution.

Of late years the mention of the word "Brockville" grated on Ottawa ears. We did not want to hear of its prosperity, for we felt that it was poaching upon our ground, and growing fat upon trade that rightfully belonged to us. Nor were the praises of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, of its excellent management, of its smooth running, and general prosperity, one whit more agreeable to our taste. We felt that their enterprise contrasted but too painfully with our supineness, and we were not anxious to hear of the Brockvillites and their doings. Now, happily, all this is changed. The Canada Central Railway will place us in quite as direct communication with Arnprior as our rival. When the line to Carleton Place is completed we will have an opportunity of renewing our business connections with the Upper Ottawa.

Brockville will thus be the loser of this new enterprize. On the other hand, however, that enterprising town will gain by being placed in more direct communication with the capital.—*Ottawa News.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MONTREAL

Early this (Wednesday) morning a fire broke out in the planing and saw-mill establishment of Mr Louis Charbonneau, 12 and 14 St. Charles Borromee street, which, in its consequences, was one of the most disastrous that has broken out in the city for many months. The alarm was given about 3 o'clock, and when the firemen arrived a few minutes later, the flames were bursting through the windows of the lower story, both in the front and the north side of the building, as if the fire had simultaneously broken out in several places. Never did firemen work with more energy and determination, but the combustible nature of the contents of the buildings—seasoned lumber and shavings—accelerated the speed of the fire so that their most strenuous efforts seemed to have but little effect. There were three buildings—all brick—on the premises, owned by Mr Charbonneau, all of which, with their contents, were totally destroyed. The upper storey of the front building was filled with a bankrupt stock of boots and shoes, formerly owned by Mr Joseph Dufresne—at the time of the fire in the hands of the official assignee. These were totally destroyed. One of the other buildings was occupied by Mr Dufresne as a planing mill, &c. The third building, which was the larger, was occupied by Mr Charbonneau for similar purposes, and was well supplied with all kinds of machinery necessary to such an establishment. All these buildings were thoroughly gutted; not a particle of property in them was saved, and it is an indication of the solid nature of the outer walls that they withstood the shock, scarcely a brick being displaced. Thanks to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were confined to Mr Charbonneau's premises. We regret to say that one man, the sole occupant of the building at the time, was burned to death His name was Alex. Viau, an old man, who had been left in the building as a night watchman. It appears that he went to sleep in a cot on the first flat, as his body was found after the fire had been subdued lying on the ground right beneath it. The body was at once removed to the General Hospital; the legs and arms were burned almost to a cinder. The loss of property was considerable, and strange to say, not a cent of insurance was on any of it. Mr Charbonneau estimates his loss at between $45,000 and $46,000. The value of the bankrupt stock of boots and shoes was about $1,100. Mr Dufresne's loss was estimated at $900. A quantity of lumber in the yard, belonging to customers, was destroyed, estimated value $400. Fortunately Mr Charbonneau had taken the books of the establishment home with him the previous evening. The cause of the fire is unknown, but there is reason to suspect that it was the work of an incendiary. The fact of the fire apparently breaking out in three or four places at the same time looks suspicious. The only fire that had been in the building during the previous day was that which fed the engine, and it was put out at five o'clock. Besides it was at the opposite end of the building from where the fire broke out. Mr Charbonneau himself went through the buildings at ten o'clock last night, and found everything right. It is possible the fire may have originated through an accident of the watchman, but this supposition scarcely accounts for its simultaneous appearance in several places at the same time. We understand that Mr Charbonneau intends to commence rebuilding at once.—*Montreal News.*

J. W. Jones, of Westbrook, Me., has packed no less than 1,600,000 cans of green corn this year. He has employed over 700 hands, not to mention huskers, and has had 1,500 acres of sweet corn under cultivation. The business, now so large, was quite unknown but a few years ago.

The Chinese have contracted the habit of covering their umbrellas, rooms, and houses, everything in short, with old European stamps, which they buy by thousands and millions. The Rhenish Mission, which has a station in China, collects these stamps and sells them at 3s. the thousand. From the money so acquired the mission educates such children as have been either exposed or sold as slaves by their unnatural Chinese parents.

We understand that the friends of C. J. Brydges, Esq, intend, on the arrival of that gentleman from England, to invite him to a banquet in this city, in order to testify their satisfaction at the renewed confidence reposed in his management by the overwhelming vote of the stockholders at the recent meeting.—*Montreal News.*

One day last week a large and fierce wild cat was killed in a swamp near Spencerville, by Messrs John and Stephen Cook and Andrew Small. The tracks of the animal were discovered near the carcass of a sheep he had killed, and off which he had evidently but recently taken a hearty meal. A couple of fine dogs, owned by the Messrs Cook, being put on the scent soon treed the brute, which received four shots before falling to the ground, and then fought the dogs as if nothing had ailed him, until finally despatched. The game being brought to the village the hunters received a bounty of four dollars from the Township Treasurer, in accordance with a very wise resolution recently passed by the Council. Dogs very often get the blame of depredations committed by these wild animals, and compensation is claimed out of the dog fund.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

THE MILITARY DEFENCE OF CANADA.—If British troops are to be removed from Canada, England should allow Canadians the right of having their interests abroad represented by their own ambassadors and diplomatic agents, and forming treaties and alliances as independent of England as to them may seem good. "Taxation without representation," it is granted in these days, is tyranny to Englishmen, and such was the opinion of English lawyers from the most remote ages. Now the very worst form of taxation without representation is to throw the burden of arms upon Canada, while keeping her unrepresented abroad. If the Canadian people, in their Parliament assembled, choose by powers delegated to them by England to proclaim war against any nation, then let them pay for it; but, if they choose to dwell in peace, then either let England have their defence or enable and empower them to make a separate peace with her enemy for themselves. Already blood and treasure have been spent by Canada in consequence of England's policy in Ireland, and in to reimburse Canada for her heavy expenditure on their behalf, than to complain of the expense of their military establishment here, more especially as they have declared their Irish policy to have been wrong, so that they themselves avow that by their wrong-doing they have got Canada invaded. We have it in our power to say no Englishman has lost his life in consequence of a wrong done by Canada. England cannot say the same in reference to Canadians.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE GORE BANK.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Gore Bank, held on the 3rd August last, a committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Bank, with a view to report the actual condition of its assets and liabilities. The committee were instructed to report to a meeting of the shareholders to be held within three months, and it is understood that since that time they have been engaged in such careful examination of the Bank's affairs as was necessary to enable the shareholders to understand precisely the value of their property, and the position of the Institution. The report has been handed in, and the Directors have called a meeting of the shareholders for Monday next, at which it will be presented. What its precise terms may be will not, of course, be publicly known until after the meeting, but we think it will be found that, while some serious errors in the past are pointed out, the report on the whole must be regarded as eminently satisfactory, much more so evidently than those shareholders who have foolishly disposed of their stock at recently ruling prices had any conception of. There is an old adage about giving a dog a bad name, and of the uselessness of the animal afterwards; and we greatly fear that some shareholders have been helping the public to give to this old institution such a repute as must, but for its inherent vitality, have compelled it to stop its career of usefulness.

On the whole, if report speak truly, the committee have found the affairs of the Bank to be in anything but a hopeless condition. It is undoubtedly true that it has sustained some severe losses; but it is a curious fact, and one which carries with it its lesson of caution as well as encouragement, that the losses were all of large accounts, some half dozen or so very nearly covering the whole sum. It was the old difficulty of placing too many eggs in one basket; and, looking to the future, was one which we may fairly hope will not be repeated. But when it is known that the capital of the Bank to-day, assuming all its assets at the lowest and most certain figures, at figures which could be realized without difficulty in a few months, and allowing nothing for the destruction of bills in circulation, which it is not too much to assume will run up to a very considerable amount, is worth five hundred thousand dollars, over sixty cents on the dollar of its capital, after paying in full all its obligations, it will readily be admitted that the old Gore Bank is in any thing but a desperate position. Under careful management, there is no reason to doubt that the Bank can again be made a prosperous institution, and that the stockholders will find their property a very valuable one.

For, without knowing the intentions of the Directors, or the decision which may be come to at the meeting next week, we take it for granted that, with such an exhibit of the affairs of the bank as the committee have been able to show, the idea of winding it up will not for a moment be entertained. That would be a policy altogether too much opposed to the most ordinary business principles to be even thought of. The Gore Bank has a field open to it which, carefully cultivated, is certain to lead to success. That some decided step will be taken is beyond doubt; but that step will be in the direction of continuing, not of stopping the operations of the Institution. Legislation will doubtless be necessary, but the character which that legislation should assume is so manifest, that there need be no difficulty in discovering it. The capital of the Bank to-day is worth half a million of dollars; and the true policy will be to procure an Act reducing it to that amount, and taking at the same time power to increase it to its present nominal capital of a million. This having been done, the Bank will be in a position to resume its operations vigorously, and to achieve that success which every one will desire for it.

The city of Hamilton has a very deep interest in the continued prosperity of the Gore Bank. Without in any way reflecting upon the usefulness of the several branches of other institutions doing business in this city, it is clear that a local Bank is a matter of the greatest importance to the commercial community, and ought by them to be earnestly supported, and we therefore feel confident that when, on Monday next, the shareholders meet and resolve to go on, such a rally will be made round the Bank as will show that the people of Hamilton are fully sensible of the importance of such local institutions.—*Hamilton Times.*

General Blair has explained his remark at St. Louis with reference to General Grant never leaving the White House alive. He says that he meant to say that if the Radical candidate was ever elected he would never resign the Presidential office so long as he lived.

The following notice appears in a Canadian journal. It tells the old story attending the publication of newspapers on credit: The publisher again requests those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately. The several amounts due may be separately small, but in the aggregate they form a considerable sum, the want of which causes him much embarrassment in his business. He therefore trusts that this last appeal will be promptly responded to.

Statistics compiled from authentic sources relative to the moneyed power of the labouring population of Great Britain show that there are 1,910 co-operative societies, carrying on the business of grocers, provision sellers, &c, with an aggregate capital of $20,000,000, and of those about two-thirds have been a pecuniary success. The "building and freehold land societies" represent a capital of $70,000,000, about $50,000,000 of which are invested in dwellings for members. The co-operative associations, trade societies, friendly and benevolent societies, building associations and savings banks all combined, represent a capital of nearly $609,000,000.

The *Gazette de St. Hyacinthe* says on the withdrawal of the troops, that it looks upon the question from a point of view which may be considered a little advanced; but it holds to its conclusions as just and inevitable. It is far from agreeing with those who believe in the eternal continuance of colonial connection between Canada and England, and it says openly that the time has come to prepare public opinion for the consequences of the rupture. It does not wish to make of it a matter of revolt nor of opposition; but the expediency or inexpediency of the movement should be openly discussed. It is only by bringing the subject before the electors that it will be possible to ascertain what are the true interests of the country in this regard, and these should be learned at once.

The *Globe* still maintains that government is not called upon to interfere in the regulation of the value of American silver coins which now form the bulk of the circulating medium of this country. Respecting the copper coinage it says:

"The present absurd state of things is actually driving the legal cents out of circulation, just as people's persistent folly is doing with our legal national silver coinage. Wise folks we! We get a national circulating medium coined, and then we prefer foreign or antiquated coinage, and send our own to Coventry. If a copper and a cent are treated as of the same value, of course the more valuable coin will go out of circulation, as it is doing. It is also evident that dealers in postage and other stamps are placed by present arrangements in a very unpleasant position. They have to buy stamps in quantities. The authorities will not, we understand, take more than twenty of the copper cents in payment; and as in general business are taken for single stamps at their face value, the dealer suffers a loss which his commission of five per cent will not by any means cover. Surely this is a very unsatisfactory state of things.

"Besides, we are credibly informed that the Upper Canada Bank, when it did so far profess to exchange its coppers for the new cents, did so with the worst possible grace. Every obstacle was employed to discourage any attempt of traders to get cents for their coppers. If the Bank of Montreal, as the Government agent, shall now, when reminded of its duty, proceed to redeem its promises, let it pursue a better plan; let it do the thing honestly and fairly, and with some considerable amount of alacrity and cheerfulness."

The *Minerve* says that the Local Legislature of Quebec will meet on the 8th or 10th January, and sit about a month.

E. Fenn Dickinson, Probate Judge of Sandusky, and member of Congress elect from the Northern District, was arrested on Saturday, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers.

Horace Greeley gets $7,000 a year as editor of the New York *Tribune*. The stockholders of the paper have insured his life for $75,000. They are bound to make something out of him, dead or alive.

The schooner Andes, from Detroit to Buffalo, with a cargo of 16,000 bushels of grain, sunk in Lake Erie, about 20 miles off shore from Madison Dock, Ohio. The loss will be about $3,000 on cargo and $15,000 on the hull.

After the first of November the rate of postage to Prince Edward Island from all parts of the United States will be reduced to six cents.

The Duke d'Aumale, son of King Louis Philippe, is said to have sent a very pressing invitation to M. Henri Rochefort to come and live with him at his villa at Twickenham, England.

A Parisian speculator sent a large number of carrier pigeons to Lisbon, to replace the telegraph, when all communication with Spain was interrupted.

The Siamese twins can be separated without danger whenever they like. That, according to the Louisville *Medical Journal*, is and has always been the unanimous opinion of competent surgeons.

Count Adelsvaerd, one of the wealthiest noblemen of Sweden, is said to have refused an offer of seventy million dollars, made to him by an English company, for his copper mine of Atrudabarg.

The house of Madame de Montijo (mother of the Empress), at Madrid, was one of the first from which floated the revolutionary flag, a circumstance explained by the absence of the Countess in the country and the Junta having taken up its quarters in the empty mansion.

Four-wheeled velocipedes have been introduced in France, and are highly commended, but in respect of speed they cannot be expected to compete with the two-wheeled machines.

General Prim, the Spanish hero, enlisted as a private soldier. Before he was 30 years old, he had fought his way to the rank of major-general, the title of Count of Reus, and a galaxy of stars and crosses which covered as many scars of honourable wounds.

Sorel is not likely to be in want of organs. There are already the *Gazette* and *Journal*—two French papers. An English paper, the Sorel *Advertiser*, has made its appearance, published at the establishment of the *Journal*, and now we see that the *Gazette* announces its intention of soon publishing also an English sheet under the name of the *Pilot*. We thought that our confreres of the ambitious city had enough of one language for their quarrels, but it seems not.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Dominion Express Company, held in the Gold Board room in the Merchant's Exchange, Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected provisional directors: Jno. Gould, President of the Corn Exchange; Walter McFarlane, wholesale dry goods; Victor Hudon, wholesale grocery; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; Wm. McNaughton; Geo. D. Ferrier, of Ferrier & Co.; Alex. McGibbon; Geo. Henback; J. T. Kerby; and Messrs Cartier, Pomminville, and Betourneit were appointed solicitors to the company. The subscription list includes the names of many of our leading merchants in different branches of trade, and the project appears to be received here with much favour, as it will no doubt be in the west. Subscription books in all parts of the Dominion are to be opened immediately.

CANADIAN WOODS AND FORESTS.—Government will have to see to the protection of our forests, and encourage by every available means the putting down of young plantations in order to supply the place of those fast disappearing, and in various ways to subserve the purposes at once of ornament and use. In some parts of India, this has become a matter of great public importance, though fifty years ago, the forests in that country were thought inexhaustible. So reckless has been the cutting down of the teak forests that sleepers for the East Indian railways have actually had to be imported from Norway, while, in certain districts, the springs have disappeared and the country become a barren waste, by being altogether cleared of timber. In Europe, the preservation and planting of trees have become matters of national solicitude. Let us be warned by Asiatic neglect with its consequent ruin, and European carefulness with its accompanying benefits, to make provision in time for the future supply of timber for the various national and local purposes for which it is indispensable.—*Globe.*

ARRIVING
Ex Ship Chaudiere, from London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS—
Bbls Mixed Pickles
Bbls Imperial Hot
Bbls Chow-chow
Bbls Onions
Bbls Gherkins, etc., etc
Cases Calvesfoot Jelly
Cases Red Currant Jelly
Cases Black Currant Jelly
Cases assorted Jelly
Cases assorted Jams
Cases Potted Ham
Cases Potted Beef
Cases Potted Tongue
Cases Harvey Sauce
Cases Mushroom Catsup
Cases Cherries, in Quart Bottles for Tarts
Cases Greengages, " "
Cases Strawberry, " "
Cases Raspberry, " "
Cases Assorted, etc., " "
FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & Co.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Our HALF DOLLAR TEA meets the expectation of all who try it.

Our HALF DOLLAR TEA commands a large sale by the force of its own merit.

Our SIXTY CENT TEA combines great strength with true natural flavour.

Our SEVENTY-FIVE CENT TEA is the most frugal Tea any family can use if infused thirty minutes.

The Price, Quality, Strength, and Flavour of our GREEN and BLACK TEAS will meet the wants of the rich and the poor.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Try our Coffee at 1s 3d per lb.
Try our Choice and highly Flavoured at 1s 6d.
Try our Mocha and Java Mixture at 1s 9d.
Roasted and Ground on the Premises.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

We keep the best Sherry Wine
We keep the best Port Wine
We keep the best Burgundy Wine
We keep the best Santerne Wine
We keep the best Malaga Wine
We keep the best Champagne
We keep the best Hock
We keep the best Moselle
We keep the best Claret
We keep the best Ginger Wine
We keep the best Brandy
We keep the best Rum
We keep the best Gin
We keep the best Irish Whiskey
We keep the best Scotch Whiskey
We keep the best Old Rye Whiskey
We keep the best Morton's Family Whiskey
We keep the best Proof Whiskey
FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & Co.,
BROCK & PRINCESS STREETS.
October 22.

JOHNSTON & K
HAVE REMOVED to the Premi
cupied by George Offord & Co.
now opening a complete Stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY
September 9.

REMEMBER
YOU can buy READY-MADE C
cheaper than at the cheapest T
tablishment in the city.
GREENFIELD'S LIVERPOOL
the place to leave your Orders
a proper fitting suit of Clothes, a
perfect fit is guaranteed.
IF you want a fine suit of Black Cl
serviceable suit of Tweed, or a
coat, any of which will be made better
lower than the lowest, go to GREE
before purchasing elsewhere.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LA
J. GREENFIELD has just reduced his
DRY GOODS as follows:
Fancy Dress Goods, sold at 1s per yard
ed to 7½d per yard; at 1s 3d per yard
to 1s per yard; at 1s 6d per yard, n
1s 3d per yard; at 1s 9d per yard, n
1s 6d per yard.
French Merinoes are still lower in pr
A splendid Linen Damask, half bl
1s 10½d per yard.
Linen Huck Towels, at 7½d each.
Linen Glass Towels, at 5½d each.
Plastic Hoop Skirts, at 9d each.
All Wool French Delaines at 1s 3d
36-inch Factory Cotton, at 6½d per
Paper Collars at 6½d per box.
We have a few more pairs of soiled
BLANKETS
at a still greater reduction in price.
JAS. GREENF
October 16.

WOOLEN HOSIE
SPECIAL ATTENTIO
IS directed to our LARGE and WE
LECTED STOCK of
WOOLEN HOSIER
Which is offered at very low prices, as
must be cleared out.
Children's Wool Hose and Half Hose
Merino, Cashmere, and Lambswool H
and fancy; Gentlemen's Lambswool H
ALSO,
A large Stock of Gentlemen's
SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of Cana
English manufacture.
FERGUSON BR
PRINCESS STREET.
October 7.

GREAT EXHIBITIO
OF
NEW FALL GO
AT THE STORES
OF
Macnee & Wad
PRINCESS STREET.
THE GOODS have all been bought
direct from the leading manufac
the British Markets, and they are thus
to offer great inducements to buyers.
New Dress Goods.
New Empress Cloths.
New All-Wool Repps.
New Glace and Gros Grain Silks
New Mantle Velvets.
New Velveteens.
New Vineeys.
New Hosiery.
New Fancy Wool Goods.
New Grey and White Cottons.
New Duchess Kid Gloves.
New Josephine Kid Gloves, fit
every pair warranted.
Special attention is called to our large
of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS
MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE
KINS.
A large Stock of CARPETS, in Brus
pestry, Imperial, and Wool.
MACNEE & WADDELL
PRINCESS STREET
Kingston, 19th September.