subject. He thought that if there was a general cash system, in which no credit was asked or given, little danger need be feared from the scheme; but it was impossible to introduce a rigid cash currency, as proposed by the system. He did not deny the security it would give to the circulation. (Hear, hear) But notes were not so likely to return to the banks as people supposed. He was astonished at the way in which the circulation kept out, even after the suspension of payments. When the Bank of Upper Canada was suspended, five or six weeks after that the circulation out was $834,000, and eight days after the suspension of the Commercial Bank there were notes out to the amount of $1,100,000. The bulk of this, too, was not in the hands of the poorer classes. One objection to the scheme was the panic it would create among depositors, but they must themselves take care to provide for that. He held that the double liabilities should be enforced, and he had no objection to adopt the American system of rigid inspection by the Government, which of course must be totally and entirely confidential. Such a course must not be taken hastily, but with the securities he had referred to the public, he thought, would be perfectly safe. His hon. friend alluded to deposits on call, as having a second lien on the assets, and seemed to fancy he was referring to special class deposits. But he found the large class of call deposits were such as required no protection, being simply the balances held by merchants. He objected to these preferences as, by making first and second liens on the assets, other depositors would be apt to take alarm for very small cause. There were a great number of subjects, bearing on the question, of which he might speak, but he would only say that it would be no unpleasant subject for them to refer to the member for Sherbrooke, Hon. Mr Galt, and to say that whatever was the cause of the fall of the Bank of Upper Canada it could not be attributed to this scheme. He (Mr Cartwright) had been opposed to that scheme, but he must say that the government showed great prudence in carrying it out, and the Bank of Upper Canada, as one looking into the matter might know, was hopelessly insolvent before that scheme became law. As a member for Ontario, he thought it right to speak as he had done. He did not see how the present scheme could be rendered workable, but as a member of the Dominion he would not rest too much on what was fair or unfair to one portion of it. He desired time for the full and fair discussion of the whole merits of the scheme, and that time might be afforded for the due consideration of its bearing and effects. (Applause.)

Hon Mr Tilley called attention to the remarks of the member for Lambton, that the petitions which poured in from every portion of the Dominion were all against the scheme, and none in its favour. Now it had been brought forward last session.

Hon. Mr Holton—It was brought forward on the 14th May.

Hon. Mr Tilley denied this. Not a banker to whom the questions were submitted but knew of this proposed change, and the same thing was shown by the limited time for which charters were granted, to give an opportunity to the Government to make a change when these and the other charters expired, so as to limit their powers. In spite of this the petitions had only 3,723 signatures for leaving the fundamental principles of banking and circulation alone. He did not know how it was here, but in his own Province there was not a change of law against which they could not get 3,000 signatures in a few days. The policy was not sprung upon the country. A Committee had been appointed

Hon. Mr Holton—Upon these resolutions?

Hon. Mr Tilley—No, but upon the general subject. He viewed the question after careful consideration with a different opinion from that of the member for Sherbrooke. The question with him was how it affected the prosperity of the general public. Now, a uniform circulation was acknowledged to be of great benefit. In the Lower Province a sovereign passed at the same value everywhere, but here they had to submit to a large discount. A uniform currency, with perfect security, was fully acknowledged to be desirable, and such would be the effect of these resolutions. What would be the effect on the mercantile community and on the banks themselves? As for the latter, the stockholders would be in a better position than now. He would now proceed to inquire what was the present position of Banking Operations in Ontario and Quebec. Dealing in round numbers, he found the banking capital of these Provinces to be $30,000,000. If we take the average of gold held by all the Banks, as shown by the banking returns, it was $9,000000; the average of Government securities, bearing 5 and 6 per cent, amounted to $6,000,000. What did this leave to the banks? $15,000,000. If the stock was locked up this way, and left $15,000,000 of stock, discount 7 per cent, and $15,000,000 of paper at 7 per cent—and this was the arrangement, if he understood it; the stockholders of the banks, if their debentures bore 6 per cent, got on the $6,000,000 government securities $160,000. Then they had $15,000,000 stock, at 7 per cent, $1,050,000, and $15,000 of a circulation, the highest point it reached in 1858 at 7 per cent, making another $1,050,000, which left the stockholders of Ontario and Quebec, as their annual income, $2,460,000. What would the proposed arrangement of the Finance Minister yield? He required a deposit of 20 per cent on the circulation, say $4,000,000 out of the $30,000,000 locked up in gold. Then there are $15,000,000 of government securities, which placed at, say 5 per cent, would yield $750,000. Then there are $11,000,000 difference between the government securities and stock at 7 per cent, $770,000, and then $15,000,000 of paper at 7 per cent, $1,050,000, making in all, $2,570,000, against $2,460,000. This shows a difference of $110,000 in favour of the proposed scheme. If the government securities were issued at 6 instead of 5 per cent, the comparison would be still more favourable. He would look for a moment at the question as to how far the proposed arrangement would limit the accommodation to be given to the public. At present the aggregate stock was $30,000,000 gold, and government securities $15,000,000, leaving $15,000,000 stock and $15,000,000 paper, on which the banks could give accommodation under the present law. Under the proposal of the Minister of Finance there would be $30,000,000 of capital, $41,000,000 of gold, $15,000,000 of stock, leaving $11,000,000 of stock for discount, and $15,000,000 of paper, or in all $26,000,000. This made a difference of $4,000,000 only under the operation of the resolutions. This decrease, it might be said, would materially affect the commerce of the country. It might be answered, look at the applications before Parliament at this moment for new charters for extending increased banking facilities, but apart from that it had to be borne in mind that the operation of the Act was gradual, was only accomplished in five years, and therefore the discounting was only reduced some $800,000 a year, while $50,000,000 of gold now remaining in the banks were let loose to take the place of $4,000,000 of reduction—while the power of the existing banks was diminished at the rate of $800,000 a year, the gold taken out of those banks was put afloat to the extent of $5,000,000. As far as he was concerned he failed to see that the banks would suffer very materially from the change. Their profits would be greater from the capital invested than at present, and one of the great evils of the present system, a want of public confidence in the circulation, would be remedied. The notes would be as good as gold anywhere in the Dominion, and the security of the capitalist investing his stock in banks would be as great, if not greater, than before. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr Rose repudiated the idea that, as had been charged, the Government had in this measure acted rashly or heedlessly, or had taken action when there was no necessity for it. As to the statement that any remarks of his had aggravated the bank disaster which had lately taken place in Ontario, the hon. gentleman had no right to make such an unfounded charge. If any one could be responsible in that way it would be the secouder of the amendment, who held that the government measure was a most dangerous and disastrous one. Hon. gentlemen too were inconsistent in their opposition. One hon. gentleman blamed him for exposing too strongly the defects of the existing system; another blamed him for not having done so before. But it was to be observed that the defects of the existing system were not denied, even the hon. gentleman moving the amendment had not a word to say condemnatory of the principle of the proposed measure; he simply moved for delay. In what position did the government stand? Inquiries from all the banks and leading commercial men were set on foot last year with a view of providing for any changes in their banking system. The bank charters expired in 1871, and later action than the government had taken in this measure would be highly censurable and criminal. Was there a single member who heard him, whether supporting the government or not, who did not know how the public opinion had been manufactured by the banks in opposition to the proposed changes. Petitions came into the House which had been sent round the country by the bank managers and bank clerks. He deprecated entering into any controversy with these large and important institutions of the country, but it had been forced on him (Hear, hear), and he found it necessary to inquire into the way these institutions exercised the power the government conferred on them. Any man reading the history of banking changes made under any government and in any country, must know full well know that governments have had to undergo serious, anxious, and desperate struggles with this interest. Having enlarged on this point the hon. gentleman proceeded to deny the charge of the member for Lambton, that this was a new banking system. That was not the case. It differed from the present only in regard to circulation.

After recess,

Hon. Mr Rose resumed. He was too seriously impressed with the importance of the matter to say anything that would diminish public trust in our banking institutions. But our new state of things must be considered, and the question was forced upon the government, and it would be cowardice on their part to shirk their responsibilities in the matter. His hon. friends opposite ought not to seek to forestall public opinion on this measure, but consider it solely on its merits. We had three different systems existing in the Dominion, and members preferred the system in operation in their own respective Provinces. The House must see that there must be a uniform system in the Dominion, and the question to be considered was what one system to adopt. With reference to the remarks of the member for Lennox, he would say that at the time of the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, it had $800,000 in circulation, and only $39,000 reserves; and the Commercial Bank, at the time of its failure, had a circulation of about $1,100,000. The whole country was paralyzed by the failure of that bank, and it was impossible to estimate the loss occasioned by its failure. He denied the failure of the bank was caused by the distrust of depositors, and took the case of the Royal Canadian Bank as an illustration. In January its circulation was $1,534,000, in April it had fallen to $993,000, and when it closed its doors the circulation had decreased $800,000. The St John Commercial Bank had, when it failed, a circulation of $300,000, and only a reserve of $41,000. These failures were most serious disasters to the commercial prosperity of the country. He would call attention to the importance reserves have to circulation, as showing the tendency of the present system of diminishing the amount of deposit. In 1855 the lowest per centage of reserve was 16, the highest 43; in 1866, the lowest 14 per cent, the highest 29; in 1867, the lowest 14, the highest 22; in 1868, the lowest 15, the highest 20 per cent—showing a continual diminution of reserves in proportion to circulation. If we desire to secure a uniform system, we must lay aside our preconceived ideas in favour of any one existing system, and sit down to consider, firstly, the question of adopting one uniform system for the whole country. He wished to call attention to the real object of the present measure. He denied that it was a blow at the existing banking institutions. The present banking capital of the country was $30,000,000, deposits $30,000,000 more, so that the banks had sixty millions to operate on. What the government wanted was to see that one-fifth of these sixty millions, which represented the circulation, should be fairly secured, secured in a way that would not be unproductive, but that would give banks reasonable interest. This system would not give the government any additional political power, because the government was merely a perfunctory agent in the matter. What was the government to gain by this measure? They had no special object in view, except to establish a uniform system of circulating medium in the country. It was only right that the large moneyed institutions of the country should have direct interest in the stability and soundness of our political institutions. This country did not require nor desire to resort to forced loans to meet its engagements. It had been said the principle of the Bill was unsound, and that it would, if allowed to go into operation, produce disastrous results. Was this House disposed to throw overboard the experience of other countries, and to perpetuate the evils of the present system? Was it a wrong principle upon which the States of New York and Massachusetts acted? We had the example of the United States and France, and no one would say that their banking system worked badly. Even under the present system nearly one-fifth of the circulation of the banks was represented by Government securities. Now what change would the proposed system bring about? It would merely extend the principle in every bank charter in the Province. This measure did not introduce any new principle. The object of a banking institution was to make money for its shareholders, and there was no reason why under the proposed system banks would not be equally profitable; and if so there was not the least doubt but that there would be plenty of banks and plenty of facilities for commercial purposes. He would again press upon the House that the resolutions affected only one-fifth of bank capital, and of that one-fifth one-fourth was allowed to remain in the vaults of the banks. He strongly deprecated arousing sectional prejudices in this matter. He had no intention of proposing any measure that would be injurious to the commercial interests of the great and growing prosperity of Ontario. What would be the effect of the proposed system in Ontario? In that Province there was an average bank circulation of three millions. Would any gentleman say that within seven years the banks of Ontario could not provide those three millions especially when it was drawing a reasonable amount of interest? He trusted to the common sense of the country, and had no doubt when all the details of the measure were known throughout the country it would meet with approval. What was the primary object of Mr Chase's Bill? Not to raise money. But because the difference of circulation had become such that it became absolutely necessary for Congress to step in and establish uniform and safe circulation. He referred to the different systems in the different States of the Union prior to the passage of Mr Chase's Bill, and explained several provisions of Chase's Act, and contended that the operation of that Act had been most beneficial to the country, and it had met with the approval of the ablest financial writers of the country. Sooner or later this country would insist upon the adoption of a safe and uniform system with national credit at its back, either by the plan he proposed, or by the plan adopted by France and other European nations. That question must inevitably arise sooner or later, and it was the duty of the government to meet it boldly. He did not mean to say that this system would do away with bank failures, but it would give security to the people. He was willing to admit that there were defects in the details of the resolutions; and he was prepared to take advantage of the suggestions of members, and of those well acquainted with the subject. But the principle to be established was whether they were going to give the country a safe and uniform currency, or allow it to depend upon the arbitrary provisions of the different bank charters.

Hon. Mr Galt thought the Finance Minister failed to show how he was to secure the noteholder. His own proposal to secure the noteholder was well known, and if the principle now proposed was sound he would have supported it. The question of currency and banking had been too much mixed up. Currency was peculiarly the province of the Government to regulate—banking to enable capital to be accumulated in large centres for accommodation. The capital subscribed forms a guarantee fund for depositors; but here the currency had been allowed to fall into the hands of the banks, and at first was confined to the neighbourhood of the banks; but now they circulate more generally. It is now proposed to secure the currency by deposits in the hands of the government, by compelling the banks to provide not only for the whole face circulation, but to withdraw the additional amount of 2 per cent. In this respect, it is not so useful as direct Government issue. The proposal, also, to give interest on bank deposits in the hands of the government was more expensive than a direct government issue; nor was it so safe; banks would fail just the same; for by legislation they could not prevent careless management. The Finance Minister's argument proceeded on the assumption that it could, but failed to show this. When the causes of failure were examined, they were found to arise from the resources being tied up. Depositors undoubtedly had their own choice where they placed their money. He failed to see what particular claims they had, whatever might be urged for noteholders. If the whole question of security to them was concerned, they could be made perfectly safe. They might, for instance, be secured as proposed by the Finance Minister. But the attempt was made to keep up the connection between free currency and banking; but his plan was not so good as others that might have been proposed. If he had separated the Provinces for bank charters from currencies, it might have simplified matters, as there was no connection between the two. His hon. friend had not acted ingenuously to the House in this matter. Then he had said that the system was similar to that of the United States; but that had never been tested with compulsory payment of gold. But even now it had not been found to work well. At a certain season large amounts were wanted for the Western States, and then the rates ran up for money to an excessive rate. The principal defect in the scheme was the want of elasticity. No notice had been taken of one point. The circulation mentioned was that in the hands of the public, but the business of the country could not be carried on without large reserves in the banks for the accommodation of customers. The bank of Montreal was said to be working a circulation of $3,000,000; they required the amount of $5,000,000. There must therefore be a large reserve in the hands of the banks if they wished to keep open. If they had not notes they must have gold. He had never been unaware of the importance of providing for the peculiar circumstances of Ontario, yet no provision had been made for periodical expansion there. There were three interests to be regarded there—the importing, the lumber, and produce interests. The first needed note expansion; the lumberers' work ran over a number of months, so that they could be provided for; but the produce dealers, who moved the crops of the country, required this expansion for a limited time, and if they did not get it the trade of the country was stopped. The amount they required was not $3,000,000, but $6,000,000. Ontario he held to be the backbone of Confederation, and if it was not prosperous all the rest suffered. The proposal therefore must be examined in reference to the interests of this important Province.

Sir G. E. Cartier asked if Mr Galt had not proposed to limit this circulation?

Hon. Mr Galt said Sir G. E. Cartier had no right to ask such a question; nor did he intend to answer any question not bearing upon the proposal. With respect to providing for the expansion during limited periods, he did not believe the banks would place in the hands of the government the additional $3,000,000 of gold necessary to obtain the amount to be used for a limited period, and the consequence would be the contraction of accommodation to other customers at such seasons. He did not see that they should look after the stockholders. The primary object was security to the public, and this could be obtained in various ways, either by direct bank issue or otherwise. It was said that the public opinion had been manufactured against the measure; but he did not believe it. He hoped they would change and come nearer to the best points of the proposals of his hon. friend. It was said also that there were different systems which must be assimilated. Nova Scotia's wants were referred to, but there the bulk of currency was issued by the government, only the larger notes being issued by the banks. As to the lapsing of charters next year, that was true, but it would be impossible to allow these to expire, for the business of the country must be carried on. The system was not to be enforced for 5 years, because the present system is unsound. If so why not do away with it at once, and insist on the sound system without delay? The argument destroys itself. For if a difficulty arose there were no means of overcoming it by law unless the government took the responsibility of borrowing the loan. The statement of affairs of the bank of Upper Canada was not ingenuously stated by the Finance Minister. He says it had a circulation of $834,000, and only $89,000 gold. But that was the result of the run, the bank having failed because of another set of circumstances than those which the argument would impply. They were bled to death by the withdrawal of large sums from them. The Commercial Bank had $2,000,000 two months before it failed, and was believed to be sound till the day it failed. He approved of the provision by which no notes could be handed in of an insolvent bank in payment by those who were its debtors, as all should be reserved to the estimate for fair distribution. He agreed that the time would come when people would demand a decimal currency. They had that under the present system, but he thought the government should take the currency into its hands the same as coinage. But the measure should not be produced for which the country was not ready. He apprehended a time of commercial depression, and such a measure should not be pressed now; and believing this, he urged the government, in view of the discussion the measure was now receiving, and seeing that it was not proposed to go into force for five years, that they should pause and not press the proposals further.

Hon. John H. Cameron agreed with the last speaker that this was not the time to press the measure proposed by the Finance Minister. He (Mr Cameron), though holding the same views, could not fully agree with the amendment of the member for Chateauguay, and would himself, when he had concluded his remarks, move an amendment to the amendment to the following effect:—"That this House recognises the great importance of having a uniform system of currency, but inasmuch as immediate uniformity cannot be obtained, it is expedient that the several bank charters about to expire be extended to such a period as parliament shall determine." Unquestionably it was desirable, as had been said, to secure this uniformity in the currency, but it was equally undoubted that uniformity could be immediately secured. In Nova Scotia the banks were conducted in what the Financial Minister stigmatised as the most unsound of principles. In that Province the banks were allowed to circulate to the amount of three times their capital. Apart from that he contended that no case had been made out for this change. Our banks had weathered more than one serious financial crisis, and had on the whole answered these purposes admirably. Why then seek to make such a radical change at this juncture? The existing banks had been well managed, and oguht not to be overthrown again. If there was a change, let it be one in the direction of such an old and tried system as prevailed in Scotland, Ireland, and England. In the first-named country, though the banks held specie to the amount of half the notes issued, there had never been known to be a single case of failure, except in the case of the Western bank, and in that instance, in twelve hours, all the other banks clubbed together, and its notes were paid. And he would further urge, if there was to be a change, let it be a gradual one. Let the present charters be renewed for three or five years, in view of the proposed change at the termination of that period. Then the country would know, weigh well, and prepare for the banking scheme to which it was to be subjected. As to the petitions which had been referred to by the Finance Minister and the Minister of Customs as being manufactured by the banks, and containing only 3,000 or 4,000 signatures, he would ask hon. gentlemen to look at these signatures, and see whether they did not represent the wealth, intelligence, and progress of the country. He asserted that they did. As to the expansiveness of the present system there could be no doubt about it; but that proposed by the Finance Minister had no such merits, and in seasons of emergency would be found totally inadequate. In the United States Congress had imposed unnatural restrictions on the banking system, and the results had been most disastrous. The system proposed by the Finance Minister, it was urged, would not be injurious, because it would be called into operation gradually. But the fact was the knowledge that, at the end of two years, this Act would come into operation would be much more speedy in its effects than the hon. Finance Minister's system to anticipation, and would unfortunately work great mischief; besides, the hon. gentleman really found it hard to determine what the government scheme was. The resolutions as placed before the House and the explanations of the Finance Minister were altogether different things, and under neither plan would the public interests in regard to bank note circulation be better protected than at present. The moment the security offered was most required, that moment it would be least available. In conclusion he moved his amendment for the extension of the Bank Charter.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday on the banking resolutions introduced by Mr Rose shows that the banking interest in Ontario will make considerable opposition to the scheme as a whole, and in particular to the restrictions which are proposed to be placed upon circulation by making it dependent upon the deposit of securities. In the House, as in the press, the principal point attacked as a defect has been the want of expansibility in bank currency beyond a limit asserted to be inadequate to the requirements of the movement of agricultural produce in the busy season between harvest and the close of navigation. The limit placed upon expansibility, however, is relied on as the best element of safety in providing a sound currency; and the opposition raised against this feature coming wholly from Ontario is mildly deprecated as sectional and at variance with the best interests of the entire Dominion, as increasing the difficulty of obtaining a safe and reliable currency.

It is not at all probable that the twin leaders of the opposition, Messrs Holton and Mackenzie, will take anything by their motion for a postponement of the discussion. The partizan tactics at the bottom of such a motion are sufficiently clear to deter those ministerial supporters who entertain objections to the banking scheme from falling into the trap which has been set for them; and indeed it will be better for all the interests that are concerned to have the discussion on the merits of the resolutions carried forward to a legitimate conclusion.

Mr Cartwright made a very effective speech, taking the stand of an independent member, lending a support to the government, but taking exception to certain parts of the banking scheme, and pointing out what he considered to be its defects as affecting the interests of the province of Ontario in the hope of procuring an amendment. The weak part of his attack on the scheme is that he should have allowed himself to make use of the argument that the banking scheme is a forced loan, but this he did inquiringly and evidently with not entire confidence in its force or applicability. He fired off the shot as a not altogether trustworthy part of his armament, but used it just as it might have been supplied to him or drawn from the objections entertained by others. It is obviously incompatible to charge the forced loan while the right of government to a share in the profits of bank circulation is admitted. He was however successful in eliciting a reply from the Finance Minister, very important in its bearing on this matter, to the effect that the purchase of securities directly from the government or on open market is a matter of detail, to be dealt with, it may be supposed, by the House itself. Clearly the House will only have itself to blame if it do not take full advantage of an admission of this kind and of the general willingness expressed by the Finance Minister to receive suggestions of improvement. On the whole Mr Cartwright has done himself much credit by this speech, which is admirable throughout for its high Parliamentary tone and courteous method of putting objections.

The new scheme abolishes a pet project of Mr Galt—the Provincial Note scheme established during this gentleman's occupancy of the post of Minister of Finance. His speech was in part a vindication of that scheme, which has been stoutly condemned during its operation by those who just as stoutly condemned it before it was carried into effect, and which has been found by those willing to give it a trial to be too expensive for any further extension or continuance. Beyond this Mr. Galt's objections were rather querulous, and seemed to be dictated as much by Mr Rose's interference with the Provincial Note scheme as by anything else.

The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron raises a distinct issue with the government proposals. He moves to extend the bank charters for a period to be determined, and to leave the establishment of a general system of banking and the issue of a uniform currency to a future date. In effect this amendment is but little better than that of the regular Parliamentary opposition. It would be much better to set about the work of giving a uniform system of banking and currency to the Dominion as early as possible; as it is undoubted that supposing all chances of risk to the injury of commerce by a change in the law to be avoided by making the introduction of the new system gradual, and embodying in it the suggestions of improvement which the House may consider desirable, the unity of the currency and the general confidence which will be infused by a uniform and safe system of banking will prove elements of prosperity second only to the political unity brought about by confederation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILSON.

London, June 3.—Mr Justice John Wilson died at his residence, Westminster, at nine o'clock this morning. The funeral takes place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 3.—A fire occurred last night in Lafrance's carriage factory, Dominique street, doing considerable damage.

The carters having been ordered to wear their numbers on their hats, held a mass meeting to protest against this regulation. The only speakers were two lawyers.

Last night there was a charivari in front of a house in Chenneville street occupied by a young man of 19 and his newly married wife, a widow aged 47. Considerable disturbance arose, and some shots were fired, but no one was injured.

Mr Myers of 58 German street, reports that his two daughters, aged 7 and 5, have strayed from their home and have not since been heard from.

E. Townsend, a young American who lately commenced business as dealer in fancy goods and millinery, absconded yesterday, taking a large number of valuable silks, dresses, &c.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Wednesday, June 2.—In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill for the appointment of the Queen's printer and the management of public printing. The Queen's printer would be a salaried officer having the superintendence of the printing of the official *Gazette*, the statutes, and departmental printing, all of which it was proposed to offer to public competition. After some remarks by Mr Mackenzie the bill was read a first time.

The House went into committee on the Patent bill, and the clauses were severally passed, and clauses 3, 16, 17 and 31 verbally amended.

Mr Langevin's emigrants bill was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of supply and passed certain items.

The banking resolutions were arranged to come up again on Thursday.

The House adjourned.

COURT OF REVISION.—The cases of appeal this year are more numerous than common, and the business of the court is each evening protracted until a late hour. The appeals from Rideau Ward will be entertained to-morrow.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AT WATERLOO.—A meeting of the Building Committee of the proposed church in the above village was held on Wednesday at the house of Mr Northmore. The various lists were added up, and the amount subscribed up to June 1st was found to be $840 45; of this more than $200 has been paid in. Resolutions were then passed unanimously to begin the building at once, and notice for tenders will be issued forthwith. The church is to be of stone, and capable of seating 150 persons. The site is one of the most beautiful in the neighbourhood, being the brow of hill between the two groves in the Cemetery, an acre of land having been deeded for the purpose. It is intended to use the church as a mortuary chapel for all the Church of England congregations in the city. $700 more are needed to complete the work. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Rev. Henry Wilson, St. George's Cathedral.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner G. Tinney left Messrs Glassford & Jones' wharf for Oswego, light. The amount of her cargo was 18,000 bushels of wheat. She lightened 500 bushels in passing through the Welland Canal. The barge Frontenac takes the Tinney's cargo to Montreal this evening. The sloop Luck's All, from the Bay of Quinte, with 2,100 bushels of wheat and peas, arrived last night at J. H. Henderson's wharf, and discharged. The barges Lyre and Linnett leave the same wharf to-night for Montreal, with 35,000 bushels of wheat and peas, and the tug William arrived with barges Swan and Forth, from Montreal, with 600 tons of pig iron for Chicago. The steamer Osprey passed down last night, touching at Swift's wharf. The propeller Bruno arrived last night at the M. T. Company's wharf from Montreal, with a general cargo for Chicago. She took on board 150 tons of pig iron and passengers. Wind to-day, West—moderate.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.—Advices from Chicago to-day report freights firmer, and the demand for vessels fair. The schooner William Young is chartered for Kingston, with wheat, at 10½c, which is the market rate.

FIRE AT NAPANEE.

Napanee, June 2.—A fire occurred here this afternoon, which at one time threatened the almost total destruction of our town. About 3 o'clock a small building in the rear of a large block of brick stores now in process of building for Mr Charlton Mills, and which was used as a workshop by the contractor, was observed to be on fire. The alarm was immediately raised, but without an engine the townspeople, who rapidly crowded to the spot, were almost powerless. The flames finding nothing to oppose their progress soon enveloped a large frame building owned by Briggs and Waddell, and occupied by persons carrying on business as grocers, bakers, and milliners. In less time than it takes to write this, the block occupied by William Burgess, baker and confectioner, Miles Fralick, grocer, Mrs Peter Bell, milliner, and James Allen, Chief Constable, was destroyed. From this building the flames spread to a house owned by Mr B. Dunning, and occupied by him as a hop kiln or factory, and from thence to several small buildings used as storehouses, stables, &c. Mr Wells' new building was partially damaged, and a large quantity of sash doors and other materials which he had prepared for his buildings were destroyed. Loss about $1,000; insured for $500. Mr Allan's loss is estimated at $500, no insurance. Mr Fralick's at $500, no insurance. Mrs Bell's at $100, no insurance. Mr Dunning's loss has not been ascertained. Mr Briggs' loss is $1,200, insured for $800. Mr Waddell had no insurance. Mr Aylsworth's loss is not known, but is considerable, with no insurance. The origin of the fire was a mystery. The workmen disclaim all knowledge of how it occurred, declaring that there had been no smoking or fire of any kind about the premises. At one time the wind was very high and carried the sparks to distant parts of the town, and had it not been for the greatest vigilance we would have had to deplore the destruction of the greater part of our town.

Ottawa, June 2.—It is rumoured that the future course on the banking and currency question received the serious attention of the government to-day. Idle reports of disagreement have been circulated without receiving credence. The government has not been committed to a policy antagonistic to the feelings of the country, and unless argument and further reflection can lead to such amendments as will make the policy more acceptable, ministers can honourably defer the scheme till another session or renew the bank charters with more stringent provisions for the protection of the public.—*Leader.*

MARRIED.

On the 3rd June, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada, by the Very Reverend the Dean of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. F. Kirkpatrick, Alexander Murray Brown, Esquire, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Forbes Scott Brown, of Longformacus, Berwickshire, Esquire, to Helen Lydia, youngest daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, M.P., Kingston, Canada.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. John A. Mulock, Mr J. J. Linton, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr S. Phippen.

Mr Reeve has been appointed county attorney for Lennox and Addington, in place of Mr Wilkison, who has been elevated to the judgeship.

Call soon and see the handsome Carpets before they are all sold, at the Montreal House.

James Davis.

1869.

Spring Importations.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING their usual large assortment of

Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

Imported direct from the different countries of production, all of which are offered at a small advance on cost.

New Season's Teas

Selected expressly for this market, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, Oolong, Congou and Japan. Warranted sound and sweet.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

Bbls. Yellow Refined all numbers, Dry Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Bright Muscovado Sugars.

Amber, Golden and Standard Syrup.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

Rio, Java, Mocha and other Coffees roasted and ground on the premises daily.

Fine Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

All grades. Havana and German Cigars.

Wines and Liquors.

Sandeman's Port (very old.)
McKenzie's Old and Young Ports.
Masden & Rousillon's Ports.
Burgundy Port.
Taragona Port.
Peumartin Sherry, very fine.
Amontillado, very choice.
Croens Sherry.
Duff, Gordon and Comet Sherry.

Claret! Claret!

Cases Claret "Margaux."
Do do "St. Emillon."
Do do "St. Julien."
Do do "Barton & Guiestiere," very fine.
Hennessey's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co.
Martell.
Julies Robins and other BRANDIES in wood and bottle, old and very fine.
Jamaica Rum.
Demerara Rum.
De Kuyper & Palm Tree Geneva Gin in red and green cases and wood.
Cases Booth's Old Tom Gin.
" Bernard's " "
" Thompson's" "
" Bernard's Ginger Wine.
" Thompson's Ginger Wine.
Very old Scotch and Irish Whiskey in wood and bottle.
Family Proof and Common Whiskey, old and very fine.

May 27.

FANS!

500 PALM LEAF.

250

ASSORTED FANCY do.

FROM FIVE CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS.

THE

Best Assortment in the City,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

June 3.

ROYAL CANADIAN.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK BILLS

TAKEN AT PAR

AT

McDonell's,

82 PRINCESS STREET 82

New Dominion House.

May 31.