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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1868.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

The rapidity with which the first issue of a million and a half of Dominion Stock has been taken up at par is a matter which every true Canadian may look upon with patriotic pride. It shows to the world that our own people have a confidence in the new order of things, and are willing to back up their faith with money. Many forget that Dominion Stock is an investment of the greatest security and stability, as shown by the extent to which loans to the funds have applied for stock. In point of fact, Dominion Stock stands at the head of the list of available investments in Canada. It is in the position which a British securities should be among their respective peoples, the first in the order of appreciation. The success of this experiment in Canada vindicates the issue of stock at home in preference to the resort to loans abroad. It may be claimed, we think, that the new stock can be more economically managed than the expenses of a loan in England would amount to. Political economists, it is true, are fond of asserting that it is money saved to us to procure capital from a foreign field. But one of the merits of the case may be illustrated by comparing Canada to the head of a family compelled to borrow from a money lender, or else to raise a subscription among his own relatives and friends. If he derives assistance from his own family circle the recompense which he pays in the shape of interest benefits his own people and of course himself; while if he pays his interest to a money lender he need expect no further benefit from it, and cannot possibly derive the satisfaction which he would feel in the other case. In the matter of Dominion stock we have a feeling of independence supported by raising the loan at home and we should derive satisfaction from the reflection that the interest will be paid to our own people and encourage among them habits of thrift and sentiments of nationality that cannot be valued at a money price.

We observe that grants to Hospitals and Charities occupy a prominent place in the Estimates, brought down by Government and passed by the Legislative Assembly. We are glad that such is the case. The institutions, whose pecuniary resources have thus been supplemented out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province, are eminently worthy of public aid. But in going over the list, we have not failed to notice that most of these charities thus aided are markedly denominational in their character. Almost every other item is assigned to an Institution expressly classed as either "Protestant" or "Roman Catholic," and we know that some of those designated "Protestant" are not strictly such, but are controlled by some one denomination of Protestants. Thus, for instance, the Orphan's Home of Toronto is, if we mistake not, wholly under the management of the Church of England. Though this is the case, we find no fault with the grants in question. Nay, more, we approve of them. But the manner in which this paragraph of the Estimates was submitted by the Government and received by the House suggests to us this question: Why should the grants to denominational Colleges be placed on a footing different from those made to denominational charities? How can the Government consistently attach, as it is alleged they intend to do, to the Supplementary Estimates providing *temporary* assistance to the former, a stringent resolution proposing to cut them off for all time to come, when not a hint is dropped to convey an impression other than that the grants to the latter are to be *permanently* continued? How can the opposition, who raise so loud an outcry against affording aid from the public chest to certain Colleges on the ground that they are denominational, justify the silent but favourable vote which they gave on Tuesday evening, when grants were allowed to Institutions even more denominational than those. It is true that all and sundry, without restrictions to creed, may enter these public charities and receive the benefits which they afford: but does the same remark not apply, for example, to Victoria and Queen's Colleges? And to any one who may object that these Colleges are controlled by certain religious denominations, we reply that many of those Benevolent Homes are equally obnoxious to this objection. We may even go further and affirm that the latter can be rendered much more subservient to denominational ends—can be used much more readily as agencies for proselytising than the former, and, if report speaks true, are so employed. We repeat that the grants alluded to have afforded us sincere satisfaction; but we shall be curious to note the treatment accorded to denominational Colleges by the Government that proposed without qualification or reserve, and the Assembly that passed without one word of dissent, the grants to institutions much more deeply imbued with the sectarian element of denominationalism.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Feb. 20.—Four frame buildings were destroyed by fire last night. James Conn, grocer, was insured for $1,000 on stock and $1,000 on buildings in the Western Insurance Co. No insurance on furniture. George Harwood, broker, and was insured for $2,000 on furniture, stock in the Western Insurance Company. M. B. Teeple, grocer, $800 on stock, furniture in the Globe Insurance Company. Alexander McKay, tailor, $1,200 on buildings, no insurance on furniture. Mr McKay's loss is about $2,500.

A LOITERER SAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The Master of Works office in Kingston is a place where signed "An Old Sailor" says, "Yet after Navy, on the subject of repairs to the ships." There is no necessity for them taken to the water. In England, where they had them on the ways, they have to be saved, and why not do it here. I would like to know where these ships are, or if they are anchored, or if they are lying at the dock, or if they are in the water. I have not seen one for years, but I have been told that there are two frigates, at Greenwich Hospital, the masts of a ship will be rigging on for exercising boys. For there are swarming with them, and they are, while I say, learn the business of seamanship. I think there were three ships, or so.

I was in the navy—one at Portsmouth, another at Devonport, and a third at Chatham. I have seen many ships, and I have seen men who were used to be in the navy, and I have seen men who were used to be in the navy, as well as men who never were in the navy, they were generally pretty smart men, and good seamen, as for the new comers, they were worth nothing. It was another thing in my time, I have got my share of knowledge in the navy, and I have seen men who were used to be in the navy, and not a single man knew more than I did.

Yours &c.

A LOITERER.

Kingston, Mon., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE FIRE ON MONDAY.—The Volunteer Review in the evening of Monday evening when there was a large gathering, was not the cause of the fire, which occurred two months past, and now shows a marked improvement both in numbers and appearance. It is to be regretted however, that some of the young men of Kingston, who are members of the Volunteers, and that there is such a lack of the proper spirit amongst us which should be exhibited in the district. A large proportion of the 14th Battalion are now young men, resident in the kingdom of Scotland, and there are some three hundred in the township of Newburgh, Ireland. The new Militia Act will probably provide a remedy for the present state of matters in the shape of compulsory service on the part of all those who shirk such duty.

The Brigade Major being unable to attend on Monday evening, the inspection had to be postponed to next Monday week.

THAW.—The sun has been very powerful for the past two days, and a good deal of snow has disappeared from the side walks, making the walking slippy and unpleasant. The streets, however, will bear any amount of thawing before they become bare, even of the warm days of March, deeply are they covered with ice and snow.

THE CANADA CHURCHMAN.—Mr Edward Stacey, at the Depository, advertises the agency of the Canada Churchman, a new paper just issued in Montreal, the first number of which has been received. The Churchman takes the place of the *Echo*, and is intended to set forth the Evangelical doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to serve as an additional medium, for the diffusion of Church and Missionary information throughout the Dominion of Canada.

READING.—The next of the course of lectures and readings given by the Young Men's Christian Association of St Andrew's Church is to be on Friday evening at half-past seven in the Hall on William Street (near Barrie street). Dr Maclean will then read a selection from the works of the Revd A K H Boyd. This course is entirely free, the expenses being paid by a collection at the close of each reading, and all are cordially invited to be present.

WIRE ROPING.—A writer in the *English Mechanic* establishes a point which had been questioned, namely that Mr George Binks, of the firm of Binks, Brothers, Millwall, was the first to introduce the manufacture of wire rope. The first experiments were begun in 1834. The first persons in England who used the wire rope were the fishermen of Clinthorp, in Lincolnshire, and the first ship fitted out to test the strength and working of wire rope was a vessel called the Marshall of Grimsby. The wire rigging of this firm is now extensively used on the lakes, it having been introduced by Captain Gaskin, of Kingston, and these facts may possibly interest those who have begun to use the new material.

THE ORANGE HALL.—The afternoon being fine, the masons, yesterday afternoon, built up about four feet of that corner of the Orange Hall where the foundation stone was laid. It was omitted to be stated in the report of the proceedings, that Mr John Power, architect of the building, handed over the plans to the Grand Master during the ceremony of laying the corner stone.

THE ROADS.—The roads are still somewhat heavy and very uneven, from the great number of "pitch-holes" made in them by the recent drifts. The general traffic between the country and the city has been resumed, and loaded vehicles come and go as usual. The arrivals of wood to-day have been greater than for many days past, but the price still keeps up to four dollars twenty-five cents and four dollars fifty cents per cord.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

(Continued from the First Page.)

similar service at Ottawa. The expenditure of the Executive Council and the Attorney General's offices had also been regulated with a due regard to economy; and the same remark would apply to the treasurer's office, the appropriation for which placed at $7,218,29. He might here inform the House that the government had determined that the accounts should be kept at the close of the natural year, instead of the end of July as had heretofore been the case. This he believed would be an improvement over the old system. Equal care had also been observed in making an appropriation for the secretary and registrars office. The item of $111,970 might appear large for the Crown Lands Department, but he thought it would compare favourably with the same item in the public accounts for the Province of Canada for the year 1866 and 1867. The staff in that department was a large one. The contingencies for all departments were placed at $25,000. In Ottawa he might remark, the plan of making a separate appropriation for each department was pursued. But this government had employed Mr Hartney, son of Mr Hartney, of Ottawa, a gentleman in every way competent, to take charge of the stationery and printing, and he had complete supervision over the department, and in order that waste and extravagance might be prevented no deputy heads or departments would be allowed to incur expenses without the authority of his superior, who would be held responsible for his acts. The estimates for legislation contained what he thought care had been provided for. With regard to the administration of justice it would be seen that an appropriation of $3,000 had been made for Mr Meyer in Chancery, but his attention had been called to the item he had passed at the statute regulating the salaries of judges and had found that the salary had been fixed at $2,000, but on reading the papers it had been added that the salary was at, so that he was now entitled to $2,000 per annum. Of course the House had voted this amount only, which he had paid him, and the remainder would go into the general fund. The salaries of the superior and county court judges of Ontario were $2,000 and $1,500 respectively, and the salaries of the county court judges in other provinces of the Dominion were $1,500 and $1,200 respectively. He might have put down more, but he thought it was better to be within the mark. He might also state that the expenses in filling up the judicial benches in Ontario had been very heavy. The sum of $2,000 would be required for the remaining judges, and $7,000 in addition would be required for the additions on the judicial benches in Toronto. The sum of $10,000 had been set down for colonization roads, but the government had not yet made up their minds as to the individuals who would be employed in opening up the roads, which would be paid for out of the colonization fund. The sum of $10,000 was set down for the remaining and permanent improvements on the roads, which would be proceeded with during the coming year, and $75,000 had been set down for the additions on the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. The sum of $10,000 had been set down for colonization roads, but the government had not yet made up their minds as to the individuals who would be employed in opening up the roads, which would be paid for out of the colonization fund. The sum of $10,000 was set down for the remaining and permanent improvements on the roads, which would be proceeded with during the coming year, and $75,000 had been set down for the additions on the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. The sum of $10,000 had been set down for colonization roads, but the government had not yet made up their minds as to the individuals who would be employed in opening up the roads, which would be paid for out of the colonization fund. The sum of $10,000 would be required