New Advertisements This Day.

To Let—Stone Dwelling House.
Large Blanket Sale—Cousineau & Co.
Woollen Goods—R. Waddell & Co.
Father Hyacinthe—J. Henderson.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Daily British Whig.

'Quicquid Optemus Dicor.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1869.

☞ TAX-PAYERS who have not yet paid their CITY TAXES are reminded to do so at once, and save costs.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—S. M., Toronto; A. S., Ottawa; G. H., Brockville; G. A., Woodstock.

REMINDERS.

FAIRS, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS &c.

GREAT SALE at the Hon. Mr. Patton's this morning at ten o'clock by Mr. J. J. Linton.

BAZAAR in Ontario Hall this afternoon and evening.

Sir Francis Hincks.

We are not admirers of Sir Francis Hincks, of his Colonial administration, nor of his Gubernatorial career—his ill-temper marred both—but he is now Finance Minister of Canada, chosen by Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, and as such demands from us, supporters of their policy, a partial forgetfulness of his past errors, combined with a watchfulness of his future conduct. That this appointment has been a sad blunder we feelingly deplore, but should it prove successful, and serve to strengthen instead of weaken Sir John A. Macdonald's Administration, we shall be among the first to acknowledge it. Meanwhile we shall say a good word for him whenever it is in our power. Ecce signum:—

Sir Francis Hincks and the Reform Party.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Times.

Will you permit me, sir, a small space in your columns, to review some of the strictures of the Hincks. I am of the number who believe in the independence of the Press, and in the most rigid scrutiny of the acts of every public man; but the interests of the country can never be subserved by indulging too freely in that spirit of detraction, which sees no good whatever in a political opponent. It would seem to be difficult, sir, to name one single public man, who has left the Executive Government of the country with a clear record. When the late lamented and deeply esteemed Mr. Baldwin, towards the end of his career, signified his desire to re-enter public life, and become a member of the elective upper chamber, was he not held forth in the columns of the Globe as one that could not be trusted? It need scarcely, then, be a matter of surprise, that Sir Francis Hincks, even after he has been honored by his Queen, his country placing him in the highest position in the State, should come in for a fair share of abuse. The Globe and its satellites would, if they could, school the intelligent men of Ontario to believe that Sir Francis never rendered any service to his country, and like his old friend and colleague, Mr. Baldwin, he is not now to be trusted; and they denounce him especially because of his connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and with the Consolidated Loan Fund. Now, sir, most men remember the circumstances of the country prior to 1854, the marked absence of all progression, and entire stagnation of trade. Our people were almost becoming discouraged, when the leading spirit of the administration of the day, Mr. Hincks, entered with a stout heart, and statesmanlike genius, upon the task of executing those public improvements which have given such an impetus to all our national interests. The Grand Trunk, as first started by Mr. Hincks, from Toronto to Montreal, with the lease of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway, was a perfect legitimate scheme, and it was the majority of Parliament, who, subsequently, voted the construction of the additional Eastern and Western sections, who are chargeable with damaging the enterprise, but who will at this moment deny that the construction of those, while they caused distruction and ruin upon the English shareholders and contractors, have developed valuable portions of our country, giving us an immense increase of population, wealth and revenue, and that we have received a thousandfold the value of what we contributed to the road. As regarding the Consolidated Loan Fund Act, another of Mr. Hincks' great measures, whatever differences may exist in regard to the distribution of the Fund, every one knows that through it we secured the construction of the Prescott & Ottawa, the Brockville & Ottawa, the Port Hope & Lindsay and other railways, all opening out new countries. I ought also, sir, to refer to the all-important service then rendered by our able representative, Mr. Hincks, in inducing the County of Oxford to take stock to the Great Western Railway, whereby we procured and secured the inestimable boon of having that great railway pass through the centre of that banner county. Space will not permit me to enumerate one tithe of the valuable legislation introduced and carried through the influence of that gentleman, or to refer to the many vexed questions settled through his instrumentality. I would simply ask, can we name any one who has done more than he has for this rising country? And because the old public servant may have made some mistakes, like all other public men, at a former period of his career, are we to deny the great good which he accomplished? Under what circumstances does he now return to this, his adopted country? He comes amongst us with comparatively independent means, and as you happily expressed in a former issue; "If Mr. Hincks should take a portfolio in the Government, he will appear with a ripened judgment, with an enlarged idea of executive responsibility, and with a name and fame of which any man would make sacrifice both personal and political." In common with many of the most influential men of this, his old constituency, I am strongly imbued with the feeling that, if he is spared for a few years, he is yet destined to wield a powerful influence in the Councils of the Dominion. He is not like some of those selfish and heartless men, who have used the people as the mere stepping-stone to their own advancement, and who, so long as they retained the emoluments of office, cared little for the progress of the country. His qualities of mind and statesmanship called forth the lasting respect and esteem of Lord Elgin, who has ever been regarded as the model of public men by the Reform party of Upper Canada. The old Reformers of Oxford remember with gratitude that those two men by their united wisdom secured the memorable Reciprocity Treaty, which conferred such mutual benefits upon both countries. There is a wing of our Dominion Press wielded, no doubt, with talent, but not distinguished for a wise discretion, who think they are subserving the country best by fostering discontent and influencing the passions of the people against those who have done most good—against those whose names will go down to posterity as having laid some of the best foundations of our constitutional system of government. If ever there was a moment in the country's history, when we require administrative power and matured experience at the helm of affairs, it is the present. We have in the future to develop a Northern Territory, which, although characterized by great fertility, is surrounded by geographical difficulties of no ordinary character—a territory capable of sustaining millions of population if the facilities of trade are secured to it. With our credit already taxed to its almost capacity, it will require the utmost skill of just such a man as Sir Francis Hincks to carry forward the great scheme of confederation which simply has for its object the establishment of a great Northern Power upon this Continent, which shall yet extend the advantages of our own cherished institutions and secure happy homes to millions of our fellow-men.

A BALDWIN REFORMER.

Norwich, Oct. 19, 1869.

City Council.

REGULAR MEETING ON MONDAY EVENING.

The Council met on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The Mayor & Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, Davidson, Dillon, Drennan, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, Robinson, Shaw, and Tomkins, were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mr. W. C. Evans, Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company, stating his desire of acquiring a portion of city property in Market No. 2, for a manufactory, and asking the terms on which it could be procured.

Mr. Drennan strongly advocated liberal encouragement to the projected enterprise. Factories we should have but unfortunately, have not got in any great number. They should be induced by the most liberal spirit the Council was capable of producing.

Mr. Cunningham—What assistance is asked? Freedom from taxes?

Mr. Drennan—Yes.

Mr. Cunningham thought it would be a wise consideration first whether such a step would not discriminate against existing manufactories.

Mr. Tomkins did not approve of Ald Drennan's policy. All property in the city should be taxed fairly and proportionately. How was it known whether this land was not being procured ostensibly for a factory, but really for speculation?

Mr. Gildersleeve pointed out the undoubted benefits of manufacturing establishments, and thought that the Committee would be wise in advising the sale or lease of the property with certain provisions or restrictions, such as would provide against the factory being abandoned, and the property used for speculation. That would be one step towards judicious encouragement.

Mr. Chown urged a liberal encouragement in the shape of reasonable sale and light taxes. The branch of manufacture proposed would not interfere with existing trades.

The Mayor added a few words to a similar effect.

Ald. Robinson pointed out that there was an enactment of this body conferring the special privilege of reduced assessment to the Canadian E. & M. Co's Foundry. His desire was to see this arrangement extended to new enterprises.

Mr. Allen hoped they would extend it for ten years at least. But he had something else to talk about. He wanted Market No. 2 left as it is at present, to be on hand when wanted for the depot of the Kingston and Madoc Railway. (Applause in the gallery, and in the vicinity of Ald. Drennan at the Board.) The military, he was told, would soon vacate the Tete du Pont Barracks. It afforded an access to deep water, and the whole force of the city and government should be used to make it the depot of the G. T. Railway in Kingston, abolishing the present inconvenient station. The branch railway to the city had ruined property in Kingston. (A voice—"You opposed it well"). If necessary we should buy the Barracks, and insist on our Members working for the removal of the depot. There were a lot of them. What good were they?

The matter was then referred to the City Property Committee.

PETITIONS.

Several tax petitions were referred to the Court of Revision.

The petition of Mr. George Kemp, asking for the payment of the balance of his salary as First Assistant Engineer, was granted.

Mr. Drennan explained that the Prince's Ball Committee had made some improvements in the lighting of Ontario Hall, and asked if the city wished to retain them; otherwise they would be removed.—Referred to the Committee on City Property to act.

CITY HALL.

Mr. Davidson presented the report of the Committee on City Property, stating that on the flooring of the City Hall having been removed, the present joists were found to be entirely decayed, and on the advice of the City Architect were all removed. The additional expense of procuring entirely new joists would be $300.

Mr. Davidson showed the policy of making the work entirely new, as to have would be no old wood to decay the new, and make total renewal necessary within a few years again.

Mr. Tomkins called attention to his own foresight. He had told the Council and the Engineer three months ago that the joists were rotten, but they did not heed him. He was glad, therefore, that they had to acknowledge it at last.

Mr. Drennan wanted to see the Hall made useful for all purposes—theatres, meetings, &c. For the want of a proper stage and connections we could not have Shakespeare said over to us in the city, because no company of actors would come. (Ald. Tomkins, there is the Orange Hall.) Oh! that is not finished. It would be an advantage to all, and a source of remuneration to the city. We should show that we now know more about public halls than we did 25 years ago, when this one was built.

THE RAILWAY.

Mr. Gildersleeve presented and read the following

REPORT.

The Delegates appointed, at a public meeting of the Council of Oct. 11th, to attend the public meeting to be held at the village of Madoc, on Oct. 20th inst., to consider the advisability of railway communication from that village to the front, beg leave to report—

That they attended said meeting, which was presided over by the Warden of Hastings, and at which some three or four hundred ratepayers of the township of Madoc were present, and the following resolutions were then passed:

1. Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it is essential to the prosperity of North Hastings, and to the townships in the leading lines of Colonization Roads in the central part of Ontario, that there should be increased facilities for exportation by means of a cheap railway.

2. Resolved, that it is expedient that the principle of granting bonuses by the Municipalities interested in aid of the company which may be formed to build a railway, now generally adopted with reference to the Toronto Narrow Gauge Railways, should be carried out in the case of the railway under consideration.

3. Resolved, that the ratepayers of the Township of Madoc, now present, endorse the resolution passed at the preliminary meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th inst., for granting a bonus of $10,000 in aid of the Railway.

The meeting having declared by a show of hands on a verbal question put to it by the Chairman, that it was in favor of the Township going its share of the expense of survey, it was resolved,

That the following gentlemen be a committee to confer with the various municipalities interested in matters relating to the survey, and for other purposes, namely, J. K. Ketcheson, Dr. Ensor, F. Seymour, Thos. Cross, W. H. Tembleity, A. Smallfield, John H. Dunn, and A. F. Wood.

At the request of the Mayor of Kingston the Chairman then verbally asked the meeting to declare by show of hands which route it favored, and an almost unanimous show of hands was given in favor of the route to Kingston.

Your delegates have to express their satisfaction at the result of the meeting, and of the kind treatment and hospitality received by them while in Madoc.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. ROBINSON, Mayor,
Chairman.

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
A. LIVINGSTON.
WM. ALLEN.

Kingston, Oct. 22, 1869.

Mr. Gildersleeve said that the public reports had not left much to be said by the delegates. Everybody in Kingston must be satisfied that the meeting went off so well. The project, in everybody's opinion, will be of great benefit when carried out. From its grand initiation everything seemed favorable to it. At the public meeting was held in eight days to consider the scheme, it would be premature in the Council to pass any resolution except one to the effect proposed, that the report be adopted, and that the delegates be requested to attend the Public Meeting, in Ontario Hall. The railway could not do otherwise than benefit the city. There was now no trade carried on with North Hastings and Addington, therefore in building a railway there was all to gain and nothing to lose. The advantage of Kingston as the most convenient shipping port would tell in its favor. The scheme altogether means better days for Kingston.

Mr. Drennan was gratified at the report. If the delegates had done nothing more than make a convert of Ald. Allen, it had done an immensity of good. Week after week and year after year he had opposed railroads and told us they were extravagances—how when it is shown that he goes in heart and hand for the Madoc Railway, his (the speaker's) feelings knew no bounds. This was all the more astonishing on account of Mr. Allen's honesty of purpose. He welcomed him as "one of us" for railway purposes. He had attended the public meeting in Belleville, last week, and was pleased to discover that Belleville was ready for Kingston, but dare not avow it. The Council should give an expression of feeling on the dollar and cents question before the meeting. How far would it go? He had visited the tax payers of his ward that day to learn their sentiments and received from them a unanimous verdict for the Railway—for $50,000 certain, and $100,000 if necessary. Only three persons demurred, and they finally came round entirely. (Note by the Whig Devil.) Bully for the metropolitan ward.)

Mr. Livingston said that Ald. Allen was not in the habit of going into anything blindly, but seeing the importance of this project joined heartily in it. Ald. Gildersleeve deserved great credit and thanks, for though his interests were not with the Railway, being a steamboat owner, he worked most energetically for it. The Mayor, he suggested, might send an invitation to the directors of the Rome and Watertown Railway to attend the public meeting. They would surely take stock, the present line being a direct feeder to it. One thing assured, Kingston was the nearest point to New York by 14 hours; and the Grand Trunk could scarcely rob us of our natural advantages. Something should be done for a survey of the road at once, and the city should vote its share of the necessary expenses.

Mr. Gibson said that any recommendation of the delegates at the meeting would be adopted. The road would be one of the salvations for Kingston.

Mr. Davidson said there was no charter yet obtained, therefore no Provisional Board to control or direct. It was useless, then, to vote money for survey. He added his congratulations on early success, but though he favored the scheme, he was not so confident of its great benefits as the majority of people were.

Mr. Gildersleeve said that after public sentiment at the meeting had been elicited, the money question would be taken up.

Mr. Chown proposed a junction with the Frontenac Road of 20 miles due North, then to branch West over the colonization roads into Sheffield, and thereby give the road a central position and make it easier of access. In Clarendon the settlers found that the road to Perth was better and shorter, and traded there, though it was not as good a market as Kingston. They even received goods from here by way of Perth. Several lumbermen had left the township because they had no channel to get their lumber to market.

Mr. Livingston said that the people of Madoc were most anxious that the road should take an inland direction.

The Mayor said the road was intended to reach Peterboro, and open up a country second to none in Canada. At Madoc a school superintendent exhibited an application from a school section 20 miles north of that village for a teacher. This would show that our road was not going to run quite into the wilderness, but 20 miles from it.

Mr. Gildersleeve's motion was carried.

Mr. Drennan moved to tender the heartiest thanks to the delegates who attended the Madoc meeting, and also that the Chamberlain hand them a cheque for all expenses.

Mr. Drennan said that the same power which would bring the new depot into the heart of the city might carry the G. T. Station into the city. Were it not for Mr. Allen and others the trains would now be passing through the city, carrying visitors, life and activity to our doors.

Mr. Allen replied that his conscience prompted him to oppose the movement of a branch line into the city years ago, because he divined in it a roguish plot, since laid bare, and now his conscience urged him to support the present scheme because it is genuine, and fraught with great benefit to Kingston. Mr. Allen proceeded on some reminiscences of the former movement referred to, but the Mayor cut him short with the irrepressible "out of order."

Mr Drennan's motion was passed, and Mr. Chown moved that this Council do recommend a bonus of $50,000 and a taking of stock of $50,000 in the Railway to the public meeting. This was not put, as considered too premature.

Mr. H. Cunningham thought it best to await a communication from Mr. Wood, of Madoc, and at least the public meeting, before dealing with bonus or survey. A plan of the project could be framed from existing maps to lay before the Legislature, as a mere formality, before receiving a charter.

After the Mayor had explained that no bonus or stock could be granted, except by explicit vote of freeholders and leaseholders of the city, the Council, having no further business, adjourned at ten o'clock.

La Crosse Match.

On Monday afternoon "Greek met Greek" on Barriefield Common, and there arose a tug of war worthy of such a spirited rivalry. The Butchers' and Shamrock La Crosse Clubs met to decide the issue of a contest, which has long kept respective friends and partisans (for they have both) on the uneasy tip toe of expectation. To add that they left the field in the same uncertain position regarding the championship as when they entered it, gives as full an idea of the well matched game as a descriptive report can.

Two o'clock was the hour announced for the opening of the match, but that hour witnessed the presence only of two miserable spectators, miserable so far as a raw, cold wind can make one when it has the sweep of a bleak common—but arrant admirers of the game. Prospects for a match just then looked as blue as the respective noses of the two spectators aforesaid, and as flat as their enjoyment. Patience and self-control were rewarded at last by the sight, pleasing to their strained eyes, of the first arrival of an instalment of players. Many more followed in quick succession, and no time was lost by the players in putting themselves in trim for the playing, though it must have required no ordinary sacrifice of comfort to discard overcoats and brave the wind with the thin shirts which form part of the costume dignified by lacrossemen with the title of uniform. While the umpires were measuring off the ground the players amused themselves, and circulated their blood at the same time, by tossing the rubber about promiscuously. The spectators, who now numbered a fair host, were content to look on the dull sport, and rub the dumbness of their fingers and their ears into warmth. About ten minutes past three o'clock game was called and the players rallied to the field, and ranged themselves from the north to the south of it, between the flags. The spectators took their stand at a respectful distance from them, but did not all the time keep it very respectfully. But this is an old complaint, and to the game. "One-two-three" and the rubber is a bone of contention. W. McCammon gets it, and the B. L. C. claims the first brush. He handled it with that coolness and tact which characterized his afterplay, and rushed it in dangerous proximity to the goal of the Shamrocks, till he is checked by Allan Macdonell, and loses it. It flies up the field, and is returned as quickly, falling into Rigney's hands, who sends it back with unerring precision, receives it again, and again whirls it back. The ball is kept well up by the Shamrocks, who, it was easily perceived at first, outfielded their opponents, but not being able to handle the ball to the same advantage, were not as successful as they deserved in storming the goal effectively. More than once at each goal was the excitement of the crowd aroused to a cheer as the ball appeared to pass the flags, but they were mere deceptions. The playing if anything went on livelier, now at this goal, and now at that. The checking, the dashes, and indeed general play, were more vigorous and determined than any heretofore exhibited here, and it was hard to determine whether they ought to be condemned or admired. One could not fail to admire the display of muscular power, but at the same time extraordinary exertion is to be condemned. La Crosse was never intended to be a game of strength alone, but one of cool deliberate play, in which science and system are designed to accomplish what the legs and arms of players were called on Monday to perform. The beautiful dashes up and down the field are indeed very inspiring to spectators, but they are exhausting to the players, and rarely accomplish more than a good throw would. The game was prolonged to an hour and seventeen minutes. The ball finally was tossed from the back of the goal, and knocked through by Jones, so quickly that the goal keeper was puzzled at such close quarters, though any effort on his part would have been ineffectual.

In five minutes time the second game began. The contest was most even; neither side being able to claim an advantage in the possession of the ball. The strength of both sides seemed as unexhaustible as their spirit, and the darkness rapidly approached before it was witnessed on either side. After an hour's playing the flags were drawn, and the umpires, being called on, declared the game a draw, to be decided by a new match on a future day.

The twelves were:

Butchers—W. J. Elliot, field captain; W. McCammon, centre field; W. Jones, goal; W. Reid and M. Walsh, points; A. Jones, F. Andrews and Martin Walsh, home field; J. McCammon, A. Andrews, J. McCaul, P. Clark and J. Purdy, field.

Umpires—Messrs. A. Simpson and A. Horn.

Shamrocks—P. Pollerty, field captain; Allen McDonald, centre field; E. Hickey, goal; and A. B. McDonell, F. Rigney, J. Halligan, Denis Sullivan, Thomas Farrell, M. Meagher, T. Connors, Piere Browne, Wm. do. and Jeremiah do.

Umpires—Messrs. D. Macirow and Wm. Harty.

Referee—E. J. B. Pense, Kingston Club.

The playing of W. McCammon, of the Butchers' Club, and of W. & A. Jones, in their respective posts, is worthy of high praise. The Shamrock Club, as a whole played remarkably well for a new organization, and promises greatly for the future. The playing of F. Rigney was the best shown on the field, and the Messrs. Brown, (one in particular) and of D. Sullivan were a near approach to him. A club starting out under such flattering auspices is sure to make its mark.

It was arranged on Monday that the match should re-open this afternoon at 1 o'clock, but judging from the wintry aspect of yesterday, the chances are decidedly against this arrangement being fulfilled.

There is now no question that Mr. Christopher Dunkin has been promoted from the Local Cabinet at Quebec, to the office of Secretary of State in the Dominion Cabinet, but no steps will be taken towards a reconstruction of the cabinet until the Hon. Mr. Howe returns. He is expected at Ottawa early next week. Mr. Robertson, of Sherbrooke, takes Mr. Dunkin's place in the Cabinet of Quebec.

MONTREAL.

A NIGHT OF FIRE.

Churches in Ruins—Incendiarism the Cause

The above heading tells the whole story. We go on to give the details, but can say nothing to relieve the fears appealing the facts stated above. Saturday night will not be forgotten by the gallant Fire Brigade of Montreal. For nearly twelve hours they had to battle with the flames, and nobly they did their duty. About half past ten on Saturday night the alarm fire sounded from Box 4, corner St. Dominique and St. James streets, where the Church of St. James the Apostle was found to be on fire. A large quantity of combustible material was collected in the vicinity, and but for the prompt arrival of the Brigade, a most disastrous fire would have been inevitable. As it was, a short time sufficed to quench the flames, and the firemen returned to their stations. Unfortunately, however, a spark of fire, hid away among some of the boxes, was unobserved, and in the course of two or three hours the flames again burst out. This time a great deal of damage was done, for we understand that the building and machinery were insured in the Royal for $12,000, which will not more than cover the loss. On Sabbath morning as two of the workmen were entering, one of them called the attention of the other to the word "fire" written on a chalk in the gateway. They thought nothing of the circumstance then, but later then that one man remarked to the other that "it looks as if we are going to have a fire to-night." However, nothing was thought of it, the guard at the place in charge of the fire.

THE GLASS WAREHOUSE.

In an hour or two afterwards, that is to say about half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, smoke was discovered issuing from the glass staining warehouse of Mr. J. C. Spence, No. 23 Jane street. The firemen from the central station soon extinguished the fire, which was caused by the end of a beam jutting from the flue of a furnace, in which a large fire had been burning up to a late hour on Saturday night. Little or no damage was done. While the men were at work on this fire, another alarm sounded from the direction of Beaver Hall Hill. Luckily the flame of the Drug Mill was nearly extinguished, and off the Brigade started for Beaver Hall, where they found

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH IN FLAMES.

This was about four o'clock on Sunday morning. Crowds of people soon gathered at the scene of the conflagration. The Brigade worked with almost superhuman exertion, but it was little use. The noble building was doomed to destruction. A strong west wind was blowing, and in a short time the tall steeple was wrapped in flames. It was a magnificent sight—the thick black volume of smoke rising in immense folds towards the dark sky, the flames leaping from every window, lighting up the forms of the firemen rushing to and fro at their work, and the crowds of people who kept their distance, not knowing in what direction the steeple was to fall. That was what every one not at work was looking and waiting for. At last the immense mass began to totter, the crowd involuntarily held their breath, and with a tremendous crash

THE STEEPLE FELL

across Lagauchetiere street, scattering immense volumes of flames, cinders and smoke in every direction. It was two hundred feet high, and in falling, turned a complete somersault. The peak struck on the sidewalk on the upper side of Lagauchetiere street, making a hole almost two feet deep, while the butt end was hurled over and fell with a crash on the doorstep of the opposite house, smashing the gate and railing, but, fortunately, doing no more damage, as it barely reached to the door.

DARING FEAT OF ALFRED PERRY.

The strong wind carried the red hot cinders as far as Craig street, and had it not been for the heavy rain of the previous day, many other places would have caught fire. The Baptist Church had a narrow escape. The roof at one time took fire, and had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Alfred Perry, it could scarcely have failed to meet the destruction that fell upon St. Andrew's. He climbed upon the roof, and at great personal risk succeeded in putting out the fires. The damage is confined to a hole burnt through the roof, and the congregation were enabled to have their usual morning service. Rev. Mr. Alexander, the pastor, acknowledged in the pulpit that the preservation of the building was due to the fearless exertions of Mr. Perry, whom he said was noted for the valuable services he rendered at fires.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

"What was the cause of the fire?" was the question in every's mouth. All the evidence that has yet been obtained points in one direction—incendiarism. True, there we fires in the furnace the night before, but Chief Bertram and other competent parties who were early at the fire, and who carefully examined the building afterwards, are confident that the fire did not originate from the furnaces. It was somewhere on the west side of the building, near the pulpit. Another strong circumstantial evidence of incendiarism was the undoubted fact that the church plate was stolen. The tokens were found melted into a shapeless mass, but all the rest of the service was gone. The baptismal bowl had been left in a place where the fire did not touch it at all, and it was missing. The night before, the chair were in the Church practising for the Sunday's services; while they were in the door is unlocked, giving free ingress and egress to any person that might be disposed to commit the Scottish act of firing the Church. The building is now a complete mass of ruins; nothing is left but the bare walls. Some members of the congregation, who live at a distance, knew nothing of the fire till they came to attend the usual morning services. Their dismay may be imagined. The organ, which was one of the best in the city and had cost $8,000, was totally destroyed.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH ON FIRE.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, when the fire in St. Andrew's Church had been pretty well extinguished, smoke was observed issuing from the roof of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) opposite. It is probable that the zinc at the angle of two roofs had become so heated by the hot cinders falling on it that it set fire to the shingles underneath. The fire being once started, crept along underneath the slate, and had made considerable headway before its existence was known. Though the firemen had been hard at work for upwards of six hours without a minute's cessation, they turned to with a will, climbed upon the roof, and began tearing off the slate and shingles so as to get a chance at the fire that was raging underneath. The shingles, however, burnt like tow, and though immense volumes of water were poured on the roof, it soon gave way and became a crash into the body of the Church. The great body of the fire had, however, been put out before then, so that a few stanchions and the pipes saved the walls standing. While the fire in the Church was at its height, the crowd in Beaver Hall Hill were startled by the shrieks of a little girl crying out in piercing tones,

"MY POOR LITTLE BROTHER IS DEAD!"

On looking round, there in the vacant space in front side for raising on Beaver Hall Hill, having up his brother, an epileptic crying out that he was dead. And dead he seemed to be, for the blood was issuing from his mouth, and he was dead to all appearance. It appears that he had been standing on the railing of St. Andrew's Church yesterday, and leaning on by, he stood on the top of the railing, the prints. The stone gave way, and he fell backwards bringing the stone with him, which falling on his face, broke his upper jaw, and severed cutting his upper and lower lips. A doctor was sent for, and the poor little boy was rendered round to. Subsequently he was sent to the hospital.

INSURANCE.

St. Andrew's Church was insured for $40,000—the organ for $8,000, on the Church for $34,000—split in the London & Lancashire, split in the Royal. The Unitarian Church was insured for $18,000, in the London Assurance Corporation. Nothing was saved from St. Andrew's Church except the communion and some other articles from the vestry. The books and chandeliers in the Church of the Messiah were all saved. The organ of the Church is not damaged serious by water, the walls are not much damaged, the pews and the pulpit are very much injured by the falling in of the roof, and the walls look dangerous for future proceedings.

ACCIDENTS.

Johnson, of the Crescent Station, got some what hurt while working in the Church of the Messiah, but it would seem not badly as after a short absence he was back again, in work not able to work. Black, of No. 1 Station, got pretty badly scalded, which would keep up for a while. Dr. Howard had his arm cut by the falling of a piece of slate from the roof of the Unitarian Church. One of the firemen's horses took fright, and rushed through the crowd, with the waggon. In the rush one man was knocked down, and had his arm broken by the wheel of the waggon running over it.

ST. ANDREW'S.

This church was opened for worship on the 12th January, 1851, and was acknowledged to be the finest ecclesiastical structure in the Dominion, having been built on the model of Salisbury Cathedral, England. It would seat 900 persons, and cost $64,000. The beautiful memorial window to Miss Mathewson had been only finished a week ago. The Rev. Dr. Mathewson, the minister, has been in charge of the congregation since 1824.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

This was one of our finest churches, though it did not seat more than 600 persons. It was built about seventeen years ago, but has since been enlarged and changed. It will probably take $12,000 to replace the roof and refurnish the church. St. Andrew's congregation have been offered St. Paul's church hall of the Sunday, and St. Patrick's Hall has also been placed at the disposal of the congregations burned out. The ruins was visited by an immense number of persons. During all day crowds of people visited the ruins, among them His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

TO LET,

THAT commodious Stone Dwelling House, corner of Union Street and Livingston Avenue, Kingston, and immediate possession given.

Apply on the premises.

Oct. 25, 1869. 253

Father Hyacinthe.

Portrait and Sketch of his Life

IN THE

DAILY WITNESS

OF SATURDAY LAST.

Price ONE CENT, or 25 cents per month.

Agent for the City,
JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Oct. 26, 1869. 253

Scales, Scales, Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Railroad Track Scales,
Flour and Grain Scales,
Hay and Coal Scales,
Platform Scales,
Counter Scales, &c., &c.

—Also—

Baldwin' Alarm Money Drawer,

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

115 Milk Street,

BOSTON.

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Agents, Kingston.

September 27, 1869. dw228

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to the late firm of FINNEY & SLAVIN or P. SLAVIN & CO., to pay their accounts to me only, as no other person has any authority to collect them.

PATRICK SLAVIN.

Kingston, Oct. 25th, 1869. 252

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR and a TAILORESS, for steady work.

Apply to

THOS. CONLEY,
Merchant Tailor.

King Street,
Kingston, Oct. 25, 1869. 252

All this Week
R. WADDELL & CO.

WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

WOOLLEN GOODS!

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Canadian and English Blankets.

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Grey Mackinaw Blankets.

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Scarlet, Grey, White and Fancy Flannels.

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Woollen Shawls, Mantles and Jackets.

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Whitneys, Lambskins and Fancy Cloakings.

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Scotch and Canadian Undershirts and Drawers.

ALL THIS WEEK R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Pilots, Beavers and Friezes.

ALL THIS WEEK, R. Waddell & Co. will offer Great Bargains in Canadian Tweeds and Felted Cloths.

OUR GOODS and Prices are open to inspection, and we feel confident that for quality and cheapness, cannot be surpassed. Call and see them.

Kingston, Oct. 26, 1869. 253

A LARGE BLANKET SALE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

AT THE

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

Orange Hall Buildings, Princess Street,

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK EVER OFFERED IN KINGSTON, CONSISTING OF

Canadian & English Manufactures.

Purchasers will save at least 20 PER CENT. by buying their Blankets early of

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.
ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS, PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Oct. 28, 1869. 253

TO-DAY.
BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH beg to inform their friends and the public generally that their BAZAAR (notice of which was advertised last month) will be held in

ONTARIO HALL

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th Instant.

Useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale at reasonable prices, the proceeds of which will go to the liquidation of the debt of the Chapel.

Tickets 10 cents.
Luncheon from 12 to 3 o'clock.

Kingston, Oct. 19th, 1869. 247

Very Choice Dutch Flower Bulbs

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

Consisting of the newest sorts of

HYACINTHS,
SCILLAS,
TRITONIAS,
ALSTROMERIAS,
SNOW DROPS,
CROCUSES, &c.

The best recommendation that can be given of the above is, that they are of the same kind and quality as those we sold last Fall.

G. S. HOBART.

Kingston, Oct. 25, 1869. 252

GO TO
McDONELL'S
TO-DAY

FOR

NEW SATIN RIBBONS,

NEW VELVET RIBBONS,

NEW TRIMMINGS,

NEW FANCY BUTTONS,

NEW GARNET COLOR FRENCH MERINOES,

NEW WOOLLEN JACKETS,

CANADIAN WOOLLEN YARNS,

SCARLET,
BROWN,
GREY,
WHITE
AND
BLACK.

New Dominion House.

82 PRINCESS STREET. 82

Kingston, Oct. 28, 1869. 250

PRINTING &c., AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

"Martin Luther and His Times."

IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE NEW ORANGE HALL.

The Rev. W. Stephenson,

OF TORONTO,

Will deliver his celebrated Lecture on

"Martin Luther and his Times,"

IN

ONTARIO HALL,

ON

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 2nd,

At 7:30 o'clock.

☞ The Mayor will preside.

Tickets.....25 cents

JAMES JOHNSON,
Secretary of Committee.

Kingston, Oct. 25th, 1869. 252

TO-DAY.

Extensive Auction Sale

OF

FURNITURE,

PIANO FORTE, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Carpets, Handsome Wardrobe, Books, &c., &c.

J. J. LINTON

HAS received instructions from the Honorable James Patton to sell at his Residence, upper end of Princess Street, opposite the premises of John Duff, Esq.,

On Wednesday, the 27th Inst.,

All the Household Furniture, &c., therein contained, comprising—

DRAWING ROOM — 1 excellent Piano Forte, 7 octaves, in good condition, a quantity of Sheet Music, Green Cloth Piano Cover, Tapestry Carpets, Hearth Rug, 2 Door Mats, 1 Damask covered Ladies' Chair, 1 Easy Chair covered with Green Reps, 1 Sofa ditto, 2 Chairs ditto, Lace and Repp Curtains, Curtain Bands, Cornice, What Not, Pictures, Ornaments, Fire Shovel, &c., and Stand.

LIBRARY—2 Easy Cane Chairs, a quantity of valuable standard and miscellaneous Books, (including the popular Encyclopædia, 14 vols., mulin bound, quite new), Church of England Magazine, 14 vols., muslin bound, quite new, The Circle of Science, 50 parts, complete, Relations des Jesuites, 3 vols., Lives of the Chancellors, 6 vols., cloth bound, Maps, Carpet, Lace and Repp Curtains, Cornice, Pictures, Stove and Pipes, Book Case.

DINING ROOM—1 Black Walnut Table, Lace and Repp Curtains, Cornice, Carpet Hearth Rug, 2 Door Mats, 6 Cane Chairs, Curtain Bands, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Sideboard, 1 Tray and Stand, China Breakfast and Tea Sets, Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses and Decanters, ditto, Claret and Water Jugs, Preserve Dishes, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Brass Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, Dish Covers, Lamps, Trays, &c.

HALL—Oilcloth, Table, Door Mat, Stair Carpets, Brass Stair Rods, Large Stove and Pipes, Clock and Stand, Lamps.

BEDROOMS—1 handsome Treble Wardrobe, Black walnut, with Trays and Drawers (nearly new), 4 B. W. Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Cotton ditto, Pillows, Blankets, Bedding, &c., Easy Chairs, Toilet and Single Washstands, ditto, Chamber Sets, Bath and Toilet Sets, Water Cans, large and small Bureaux, Looking Glasses, 1 Black Walnut Wardrobe, 4 Sets of Lace Curtains, Cornices, Poles, Cornice Rings, Blinds, Carpets, Pictures, 2 Open Front Stoves, Fires, &c.

KITCHEN—1 Large Cooking Stove, with utensils complete, 1 large Refrigerator (nearly new), 1 Meat Safe, Wire Meat Covers, 1 Washing Machine (nearly new), 1 Dresser, Cake Moulds, Irons, Tables, Chairs, and a large quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

YARD—A quantity of Cordwood, Garden Implements, Painted Flower Stand, 3 Garden Water Pots, &c., &c. A Croquet Set, complete.

TERMS:

Positively Cash before delivery, excepting the Piano, one-third cash, and balance at two and three months, by approved endorsed notes.

☞ Sale at ten o'clock punctually.

The above goods are in good order, having been in use but a short time.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 18, 1869. 247

Kingston Auction Mart.

J. J. LINTON has on hand for sale a very large assortment of

STOVES & PIPES,

comprising Coo