The Mayor—If any person is dissatisfied he can appeal from the assessment of three assessors.

Voices—S

Ald. McKelvey—Does it matter no difference whether the rolls come before us or not.

Alds. Snook and Allen wished to see them.

Ald. McKelvey said the assessors were appointed two years ago, and no exception had been taken to them.

Ald. McGuire said the men might have done the work in such a way as not to be entitled to any remuneration whatever.

Mr Gildersleeve said the assessors appeared to have a poor opinion of the paying quality of the Council when they refused to give up their work without prepayment. They looked upon the Council as a repudiating body, and hence their action conveyed a direct insult.

Ald. Pense moved that the Assessors should report at the next meeting of the Council.

Ald. McKelvey—Suppose they refuse to give up their work?

The Mayor spoke of consulting the City Solicitor.

Ald. McKelvey had no doubt the Assessors were working under the direction of the Solicitor?

Ald. Allen replied that if the Assessors were acting on the advice of the Solicitor it was time that they had another solicitor.

Ald. Pense said if officials refused to act on the order of the Council, the latter should assert its authority and enforce obedience.

Ald. Gaskin repeated a statement given expression to by Ald. McKelvey, that if the assessment report came before the Council they might feel like not paying for it. (Loud laughter.) There were some $7,000 lying at stake. Years ago members of the Council had opening of streets on the brain, and now the day of reckoning had come, and probably some of them would be called upon to pay for some of the improvements themselves. The amount should be allowed to remain in the report, otherwise he stated members would be advocating the cause of friends in Council.

Voices—Order, order!

Ald. McGuire protested against the insinuation that members of the Council could be approached for corrupt purposes.

Ald. Gaskin said he understood human nature as well as Mr. McGuire, and perhaps he had his client! He wanted no lip (nodding significantly to Ald. McGuire).

Ald. McGuire, amid a great din and confusion, rose to a point of order.

Ald. Gaskin interrupted him with a remark to the effect that in advocating the case of others one frequently advocated self.

Ald. McGuire (warmly) declared that when he was addressing the chair he did not want to be told to give no lip; and when addressing Ald. Gaskin he did not tell him he wanted no lip, he used no vulgar language. He resented Ald. Gaskin's insinuations. He asked for the Mayor's protection.

The Mayor did not think Ald. McGuire had established a point of order; he (McG.) could make Ald. Gaskin's remarks the subject of criticism.

Ald. Gaskin resumed, alluding to some members who were not qualified to sit at the Board.

Ald. McGuire—You don't refer to me.

Ald. Gaskin—If the cap fits you you can put it on. He was going to speak his mind, he said, and he again declared that there were members at the Council Board who were not qualified.

Voices—Order

Ald. McGuire—I'm not one of them.

Ald. Gaskin questioned if Ald. McGuire was qualified to sit there. If he only kept the seat according to his qualifications he would not be long there.

Several voices—Order, order! (Confusion.)

Ald. McGuire—The assertion is a gratuitous, unfounded, baseless insult.

Ald. Gaskin proceeded, holding that if the report came in then there would be cliques formed, the result of which would be that they would not recover the $7,000 at issue.

The Mayor said that unless the Committee unanimously consented he could not cancel the clause.

Ald. Allen said the system of one Alderman attacking another night after night, for the part he had taken or was likely to take, was not very gentlemanly or honourable. He gave the Council to understand that he should adopt means, simple means, of stopping these attacks. He felt that a drive had been taken at him, in connection with Grove street, the opening of which he had advocated for ten or twelve years. He distinctly declared that he was not personally interested in the opening of the road, and that he had been encouraged in the start to advocate the road by promises of free right of way.

Ald. Gaskin asked if Ald. Allen was not advocating that the expenditure on Grove and other streets be taken out of the general fund?

Ald. Allen said nothing of the kind. He stated that he wanted no arbitration on that road because we have laid out no money on it. He discountenances the reflections cast upon members of the Council. He alluded to the term applied to the Council at the grain meeting, "old fogies," adding that if the Aldermen allowed dirt to be rubbed upon them they are not worthy of a seat at the Board.

Ald. Pense again submitted his motion.

Ald. Snook moved that the report be reconsidered, the item of payment to the Commissioners being expunged.

Ald. McKelvey—Don't you think that will keep back the settlement of the matter?

The Mayor thought the grant would expedite the case.

Ald. McGuire having, it heard stated by two Aldermen, that if the assessment rolls were shown the Council would not wish to pay for it, now felt a greater anxiety to see the returns.

Ald. McIntyre (having read the by-law) intimated that the Assessors must sign the report and fyle it in the Clerk's office, their duty not being completed until such was done. (Hear, hear.)

Ald. Harty—After hearing that Ald. Gaskin would not object to the item being expunged.

Ald. McCammon (*Soto voce*)—Stick to it.

Ald. Gaskin—You'd better stick to it; you're a more interested party.

Ald. McCammon replied that he had never been a party to the promotion of cliques and rings, that he had been a member of the Council for five years and none had made such an insinuation against him, speaking truthfully. He was surprised that an onslaught should be made by Ald. Gaskin upon men just as honourable in every walk of life and occupying just as respectable and responsible a position in society as he did.

Ald. Gaskin then charged Ald. McCammon with having advocated at one time the opening of a lane past the Irish Church, to change his mind subsequently when he purchased a lot and urged the extension of Montreal street. What he said was true.

Ald. McCammon—It is not true. At the time I petitioned for the opening of the lane the great fire on Princess street had not occurred; it was after the fire that I went for the extension of Montreal street.

Ald. Gaskin—It was after you bought the property!

Ald. McCammon—Not at all. The two things were widely apart. You should not make such reckless statements; they are not truthful.

Ald. Gaskin—I say they are truthful, and my word is as good as Ald. McCammon's, if I don't profess so much religion. (Laughter.)

The Mayor submitted the motion for the expunging of the assessment item, which carried on a division of 10 to 4.

Ald McIntyre and Snook inquired about the insurance case, and it was understood it would be reported on at an early date.

Ald. Allen asked the Mayor about the banking account, a report of which, rate of interest, etc., he expected.

The Mayor—Communication with the bankers is still going on.

Ald. Allen—It may go on until we don't want the money—until advances are not required.

Ald. Snook expected a report from the deputation that visited Ottawa. The Council have been given to understand that the Government would recoup the money spent by the city in the settlement of a recent law suit.

Ald. Gaskin—Have the expenses of the deputation been paid?

The Mayor—They have.

Ald. Pense—The members of the deputation should let us see their work! (Laughter.)

Ald. Gaskin (musing)—Strange that the matter should not have been reported on. The deputation was too fast.

Ald. Drennan—Not too fast. They did not go there for the money.

The report was now passed.

Ald. Pense's motion, amended, was put and carried, directing the assessors to complete their work by fyling their rolls in the City Clerk's office.

STREETS REPORT.

Ald. Carson presented the report of the Streets' Committee, recommending That under the circumstances a reduction of $10 be allowed Martin Dolan, on account of drain; that W. D. Greaves pay at the rate of 50 cents per foot frontage; that the frontage of John Scouse be reduced to 25 cents per foot, the drain entered by him being a surface one, that there be no reduction in the case of W. R. McRae & Co.; that the members of Frontenac Ward be empowered to have York Street levelled and graded at the cost of the city, not to exceed $130, and that the members of the said Ward arrange with the contractors for the payment of the same next March; that the Street Committee be empowered to advertize for contractors for a drain on David Street, from Young to Union Streets, according to plans and specifications, and that arrangements be made with the contractor to extend payment for the same until next June, that on the petition of B. M. Britton, et al, the Solicitor be instructed to prepare a by-law for the opening of Picard Street, and that the property benefited contribute one half of the cost of the same.

Ald. Carson moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. Drennan—Is it in order? The Committee cannot bring in a report against a by-law. Can the frontage by-law be affected by the report?

The Mayor—No.

Ald. Drennan—Then the report is not in order.

Ald. Carson went into an elaborate explanation of the report, and contended for its legality.

Ald. Gaskin—The by-law says the frontage charged shall be $1 a foot.

There was considerable discussion.

The Mayor, finally, ruled that the report, excepting the clause relating to Greave's drain, was in order. The amount for drainage was limited to $650.

Ald. McCammon rose to a question of privilege! He had found that his statement about the opening of Montreal St. was correct, and (lapsus linguæ) more than correct.

Ald. Allen—That's what Ald. Gaskin complains of. (Laughter.)

Ald. McCammon said the petition for the opening of the lane past the Free Church was presented by Ald. (now Judge) Price, on the 7th of June, 1875, and the opening of the present Montreal street was not advocated until after the fire in June, 1876.

Ald. Gaskin would not admit that he was wrong.

Ald. Snook moved that the Streets' report be amended by charging the cost of the drain running from Rideau into Victoria Wards to the respective wards, to be taken out of next year's appropriations.

Ald. Harty asked if the recommendations of the Council were regular.

The Mayor—The course has been pursued previously and I am inclined to let it go.

Ald. Carson—What has Rideau Ward to do with it anyway! (Laughter.)

Voice—When rogues fall out honest men get their due.

The Mayor—Victoria Ward alleges that this drain is for the special benefit of Rideau Ward. Rideau Ward should be reasonable.

After some further discussion the motion of Ald. Snook was put and carried on the following division: Yeas—Ald. Allen, Anglin, Drennan, Gildersleeve, Harty, Irving, McCammon, McDermott, McGuire, McRossie, Redden, Snook. Nays—Carson, Fee, Gaskin, McIntyre, McKelvey, Pense.

Ald. McIntyre moved that the clause be struck out.

Voices—Yes, yes; no, no. (Laughter and applause.)

The Mayor—If it is in the interest of the public the work should not be thwarted. If necessary an additional grant could be granted next year.

Ald. McIntyre attacked the illegality of the proceeding—of the Council of this year legislating for the Council of next year.

Ald. Pense stated that the members of the Council of next year would be prepared to sustain the Committees. It was in the interest of the city that the work should go on.

Ald. McKelvey—If Ald. McIntyre and Carson object the whole thing can be charged to Victoria Ward for all the difference it makes.

Ald. Snook would not consent to his motion; it should remain as it had been carried.

Ald. McIntyre moved that the matter be reconsidered, and that the cost of the drain be charged to Victoria Ward.

Ald. Pense suggested the cancellation of Ald. Snook's motion. The Council of next year would not repudiate the obligation.

Ald. McIntyre's motion was put and lost on the following division:

Yeas—The Mayor, Alds. Carson, Fee, McIntyre, Pense—5.

Nays—Alds. Allen, Anglin, Drennan, Gaskin, Gildersleeve, Harty, Irving, McCammon, McDermott, McGuire, McKelvey, McRossie, Redden, and Snook—15.

Ald. McIntyre then asked if the report was in order.

The Mayor—The point was not raised in time.

The report was finally passed as amended—Yeas, 16; nays, 3.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Ald. Drennan presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Market, recommending: That, to give additional accommodation, the Clerk be authorized to have the farmers' waggons stand on the south side of the City Buildings, and that he shall not allow Brock Street, between Mr. Reid's and Mr. Dumble's, to be occupied until the market proper be filled; that if necessary the waggons be placed on the north side of Brock Street, as formerly; that should the Council of 1880 find more accommodation necessary, the Committee recommend that the esplanade be fitted for the purpose; that it is considered expedient to remove the weigh house to the north-east side of the butchers' shambles, and that if grain weighing be necessary the scales of market No. 2 be used.

Ald. Fee stated that the lessee threatened to sue the city for $400 damages if the weigh house were removed.

Ald. Drennan said if the lessee objected the weigh house would not be removed.

CITY PROPERTY.

Ald. Drennan presented the report (No. 1) of the City Property Committee, recommending that Mr. Ashley, fitting care of the Registry office, be allowed to the 1st of January, 1878, $40, and at the rate of $30 per annum afterwards.

Ald. Drennan handed in a report of the City Property Committee (No. 2) recommending that on the communication of the Directors of the House of Industry, in reference to one of the city pounds, to make the proper accommodation we find it necessary that the sum of $35 be granted for said purpose, that the Committee have been engaged in reference to the ventilating and heating of the Registry Office, but cannot do any work until reporting to the Council at its next meeting, said Registry Office they find having been constructed according to the plans furnished by the Government.—Adopted.

MARKET REPORT.

Ald. Fee submitted the following report on the market: That on the petition of James Nesbitt and thirty-nine others, praying the Council to abstain from imposing a license for the sale of fresh meat within the limits of the city, the Committee find the matter already disposed of by the passage of a by-law imposing a license for the sale of fresh meat; and cannot recommend any action on the petition at present; that the Committee recommend that market No. 2 be macadamized, and that certain repairs required be done to the weigh house on market No. 2 at once, the expense not to exceed the sum appropriated in the budget for said market No. 2, that market No. 1 requires macadamizing, and they recommend that it to be done as soon as possible, not to exceed the appropriation.—Adopted.

BY-LAWS.

Ald. McKelvey moved the first reading of the by-law for the appointment of two collectors.

Ald Gaskin moved the first reading of the by-law for the defining of the harbour.

VISIT TO OTTAWA.

Ald. Drennan handed in the report of the deputation to Ottawa, which was as follows:

That they gave notice of the claim of the city against the Government respecting damages paid in Ferris v. the city; that they were led to believe that the city could procure a broken front of lot 23 at a valuation; that a license of occupation would be granted in regard to the lots adjoining the Place d'Armes; that it was doubtful whether it would be judicious to prepare an application for the extension of Bagot street at the present time; and that in regard to the Artillery Park the application for a foot path from Sydenham street to Montreal street would probably be successful.

The Council adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

The Late Mr. McKinnon.

The Hamilton *Times* has a lengthy obituary notice of the late Mr. McKinnon, of Caledonia, father-in-law of Rev. Mr McCuaig. Deceased was born in the Island of Ulva, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, about the beginning of the century, his father having been one of the factors of the Duke of Argyll. He came to this country when a mere child, his family settling first in New-York, but the loyal old Heilandman shortly removed his family to what is now the County of Peel, Ontario. When Mr. McKinnon grew to manhood he entered into contracting and built several of the locks on the Rideau Canal. He afterwards went to Virginia and engaged in several large road and canal contracts in that State, returning to Canada about 1837. He married his cousin in Delaware County, New York, and took up his abode at Caledonia, where he has lived ever since. On the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion he served with the Loyalists until the suspension of the outbreak. He constructed several of the works in connection with the Grand River navigation. He entered largely into the lumber, grain and woollen manufacturing and amassed a large fortune, being reputed at one time to be worth $100,000, a large fortune for these days and the village of of Caledonia. He tided over the disastrous crisis of 1857 successfully, but a succession of fires and freshets, which destroyed his factories and their power, at length brought him down. But with the indomitable courage of his race, which even years could not repress, he began again, and at the time of his death was doing well in the manufacture of woollens. Mr. McKinnon contested the County of Haldimand in 1851, when he was defeated by William Lyon Mackenzie, and in 1854, when that gentleman again defeated him. In 1867 he took the field against Mr. Thompson, but was unsuccessful. Deceased for many years was a Lieut.-Colonel of militia, and held that rank at the time of his death. For over forty years Mr. McKinnon was a prominent figure in the history of the Niagara Peninsula, filling numerous municipal offices, Warden, Reeve, member of the District Council, and other positions of trust. He leaves a widow, a married son and daughter, and two unmarried daughters; a son and daughter, unmarried, died before him.

Anniversary Services.

The anniversary meeting in connection with the Queen Street C. M. Sabbath School was held last evening in the auditorium of the above named church. The children with their teachers occupied the body, while the visitors and friends sat in the side seats. During the evening the children sang very prettily their Sabbath School songs. The Rev. William Jackson, pastor of the church, occupied the chair and made some interesting remarks. Dr. Sparks, Secretary, read the annual report. The school was found to be in a prosperous condition, the average attendance of scholars being 117. The school, however, he reported was working at a disadvantage, caused by its non-equipment. Many things were needed to make the school a success. He urged the liberality of the friends. Revs. Mr. MacKay and G. G. Huxtable entertained the children with short pithy addresses. The anniversary services closed about 9 p.m., all being satisfied with this their first anniversary one as an independent school.

LADIES' BAZAAR.—To-morrow and Thursday are dates selected for the sale of fancy goods by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Queen Street Church, an organization of ladies who are making many personal sacrifices for the good of the Church and its membership. The bazaar is an institution which enables the public to lend encouragement to the aim of the society, and also to receive some reasonable benefit for the investment made in connection with it. The Victoria Hall has been engaged for the sale where refreshments and good music will be extra and leading features.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

MEETING of Ladies at St. Andrew's Hall—3 p.m.

LADIES' SALE for Queen Street C. M. Church at Victoria Hall day and evening.

There was certainly nothing in Sir John Macdonald's speech at the Quebec banquet to enhance the admiration even of his own party for him. If meaningless platitude and maudlin compliment to the living and the dead are characteristic and worthy of a "foremost statesman," then indeed the Tory Chieftain may lay claim to this fictitious title. The whole speech, if we may so dignify such a miserable and aimless jumble, was a failure in every sense of the word. Had so much expectation not been raised in regard to it this would still have been true; but when the public mind was excited to expect a big thing the disappointment is proportionately increased. One of the fresh and original intimations of Sir John's address was the confidential disclosure of his opinion that shortly he must make wake way for somebody else and resign the helm of State to younger if not to abler hands. We have dim recollections of having heard something to this effect before. But our opinion about it is that our ex-member will hang on to office, for which he has such an unconquerable *penchant*, until either his own party ships him or the people again bounce him from power, as they will be sure to do should he again tempt the fates at the polls.

Wh the appointment of two tax collectors for this city, instead of one, should be regarded as such a revolutionary movement in our civic affairs we are at a loss to discover. There is plenty of precedent for it. In Toronto, for example, there is a collector for each and every ward or nine of them in all. The City Treasurer is the Collector-in-Chief, that is to say, he superintends the ward collectors who are directly amenable to him for the due discharge of the duties of their offices. The adage "many hands make light work" is illustrated in this matter. The collection of taxes is a work which should be done as expeditiously, in fact, as simultaneously as possible; and it is only by a division of the labour that this desideratum can be attained. It may be said that Toronto is a large city, and that there it is absolutely necessary to multiply hands in the work of collecting the civic dues. Not a whit more necessary than to *duplicate* the facilities in Kingston. Taking into account the difference in population, each of *nine* collectors for Toronto would have just about as much to do as each of *two* for Kingston. It would be vastly better for all concerned to divide the work between two, as lately suggested by the Finance Committee; and until this is done the work, from the very fact that it is too much for one person to overtake, will not and cannot be satisfactory accomplished.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, addressing a large audience on Sunday evening last, paid a glowing tribute to the historic prestige, material greatness, and moral power of the British nation. To be an Englishman, he said, was one of the proudest boasts on earth; and spite of the day, place and occasion, the 'Pinafore' confirmation of his statement doubtless intruded itself into many minds that 'it was greatly to his credit.' But when he came to speak of America his perhaps excusable national egotism took the inevitable spread-eagle range, and among other things asserted that the United States of America embraced territory enough for fifty empires. This statement is not to be disputed, although, of course, the exact truth of it would have to depend upon the average size of the empire. But what after all is the great American nation compared with the old empire on which the sun cannot set, and of which, indeed, the United States is but a good sized offshoot. The Rev. Doctor, like most Americans, needs to be reminded that a British colony—this Dominion of ours—can itself outmeasure the American Union, and have a sufficient surplus for several small empires to spare! Let the recollection of the "illimitable" Canadian Dominion of which "the highest authority" recently gave the British Premier such glowing impressions, check the inordinate vanity of our American cousins when next they are tempted to boast of the number of empires that could be manufactured out of their national territory.

The evening classes of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute are all arranged for the ensuing winter. It will be remembered that the Public School Board of that city conferred with the Mechanics' Institute anent the feasibility of merging the public night school with the evening classes of the Institute, or at least to devise some plan of joint action in the matter. Whether the intended fusion was effected or not we have not learnt, but of the eight instructors appointed to as many branches of practical instruction, four are head masters of public schools. The charge for the winter's tuition is put at a reasonably low figure, so as to place the advantage of it within the reach of all. In order to encourage employers of labor and others to join the Institute the fee is placed at a lower figure to member's sons and *apprentices* than to others, although even to the latter the charge is only $3 for a whole winter's instruction. This is turning the Institute to really practical account, and rendering it worthy of the name it bears as a genuine aid to young mechanics and others in their laudable efforts at self-improvement. Can our Mechanics' Institute not go and do likewise? Even if upon a smaller scale such efforts would be of incalculable benefit to the young men of our city, who need, and what is more to the purpose, who *desire* instruction. In this connection we take the liberty of repeating the suggestion that the effort to meet this want might prove more effective were the Public School Board and the Mechanics' Institute to unite their energies and resources in the consummation of an object so ardently to be desired by all concerned.

A clean scalp can be obtained by discontinuing the use of alcoholic and other injurious Hair preparations and the use of "Bearine" the most perfect preserve in their stead.

CONSOLIDATED BANK.

THE QUEEN VS. SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

(*Witness*)

At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Ritchie requested Mr. Lawson to be recalled as evidence in rebuttal to Mr Pridham's testimony.

Mr. Kerr objected, which objection was sustained by His Honor on the ground that it was not important.

THE ARGUMENT.

There was an intense stillness in the Chamber when Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., rose to address the jury. The spectators stretched forward in their eagerness not to miss a word. Brokers, merchants, lawyers, and the general "public" settled down into an expression of serious composure. Sir Francis sat as still and pale that he betrayed no outward semblance of anxiety, save by the nervous twitching of his fingers. The counsel for the defence was equal to the hour. His speech was cool, incisive and succinct.

Mr. Kerr said the case was not only one of the greatest importance to the defendant but to the public at large, and he (Mr. Kerr) felt the grave responsibility resting upon him. He would lay the facts very clearly and simply before them. He then referred to the origin of the Consolidated Bank and the manner in which it was composed, viz., of eighteen branches and two sub agencies, each of which had separate offices and a distinct set of books. The head office was for the purpose of supervising the operations of the whole. Mr. Rennie was the General Manager. The learned counsel then related the manner in which the Bank's return was made up (the details of which have already appeared in the evidence).

To the return sent the Government were the names of "F. Hincks" as President and "J. B. Rennie," General Manager. The law required that the return should be furnished within ten days. It was morally impossible, considering the fact that the Bank did not obtain its balances from the branches until the 4th or 5th, for the President to verified the actual correctness of the return furnished by each separate branch, and to have included it in the Government return by the same specified by law. He (Mr Kerr) did not think it was the intention of the Legislature that the President should be required to verify in every particular the actual condition of the Bank affairs. But it rested with the prosecution to prove that Sir Francis Hincks knew that these statements were false and were intended to mislead.

The learned counsel then detailed the evidence given in relation to the evidence affecting the composition of the first three items of the "assets" in the return in question, viz. Specie, $311,460.85; Dominion notes, $267,731.50, and Notes of and cheques on other banks, $293,338.99. He held the following rules

AS PRINCIPLES OF LAW.

1st. That the return is held to be correct until the prosecution has proved otherwise.

2nd. That it is incumbent on prosecution to prove the falsity of the charge.

3rd. That each statement proved to be false must be proved to have been wilfully made.

5th. That the statement so proved is sufficient to prove the charge.

He considered the Act under which the indictment was brought a loose piece of legislation, and that in fact it amounted to little more than scissors legislation. Having gone over the vital features of the case, the learned counsel said a great deal of prejudice had been engendered against the Consolidated Bank. He hoped the jury would discharge any such prejudice from their minds which might have been created through what had been said or written outside the court. The defendant's conscience was void of offence, and he looked confidently to an acquittal. He believed the defendant would scorn to be acquitted on any other grounds than a belief on the part of the jury that he was innocent of wilfully misleading the public or the Government in having signed that return on the 7th day of February last.

MR. RITCHIE'S SPEECH.

The learned counsel of the prosecution said he wished to narrow down and remove certain impressions which may have been received by the jury—in order to enable them to more clearly comprehend the present position by which they would be enable to do justice to the defendant. He (Mr. Ritchie) did not pretend that it was possible for Sir Francis Hinks to personally verify the correctness of every item contained in that return; but he (Sir Francis Hincks) was not so charged by prosecution. The case was narrowed down to two liabilities. The evidence had thrown considerable light on the wretched affairs of the Consolidated Bank as they appeared in January last. Between the 24th October, 1878, to January 31st the Bank had borrowed the enormous amount of almost a million dollars. That fact was known to the President; he admitted as much to Mr. Bond and to the meeting of shareholders held in September last. This loan was profitable to the banks, for it was found that, one exception, 7 per cent interest had been charged. It was significant also to note the dates on which the loans were transacted. It was perfectly easy to see why the true condition of affairs had been concealed, because it was

INTENDED TO DECEIVE.

He (Mr. Ritchie) did not intend to say or one moment that this was a fraudulent intention—but it was nevertheless calculated to deceive, and he knew it. Had the public known as far back as the 24th October that the Bank was borrowing so largely, what person would have kept a share of that stock—or would even have kept an account there! If the President was worth anything of the four thousand dollars per year which he received he should have known this, and it was idle to contend that he was in ignorance. It had been found that as far back as 28th November, an amount of over $247,000, representing certain demand notes were held as tellers' cash, which notes had been given by firms which had become hopelessly insolvent. How were these notes treated? After making this loan these demand notes had been made to appear as discounted notes, and then they (the jury) had the fact that on the 19th February they appeared as cash. So after Mr. Pridham had found it out, they were put into the Statement Book as discounted notes. There was no pretence established by the defence that the President was so ignorant that he was not aware of this. Mr. Kerr said the President did not count the cash. In that case how was the President to know that on the 31st of January the Bank held less than one-third of its cash reserves in Dominion notes. How was he not to know that?

The defence was nothing but

AN ATTEMPT TO EXCUSE

the defendant because other banks had done the same thing, but this had only been proved in a vague and general way. But admitting this was the case such a mode of procedure was no excuse. Sir Francis Hincks was not a man to follow in the lead of other people because of custom; whatever else may have been said of him, he was at least a man possessing the courage of his convictions. The learned counsel in conclusion, said that the prosecution had clearly made out a case against the defendant of wilfully misleading the Government according to the Act, which became law when he (the defendant) was Minister of Finance, and a more false or deceptive return it was difficult to imagine.

THE CHARGE.

His Honor, in charging the jury, complimented them upon the patience and attention they had shown. It was a most painful case and there were circumstances connected with the downfall of that Bank which were of the most miserable nature. There seemed to him a great deal of mystery about the whole of the Bank's business of late, and he must confess that he could not understand how it was possible for the Bank to borrow a million dollars and the President not to know it. The learned judge delivered his charge not free from emotion, and his remarks were scarcely audible throughout their delivery.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS FOUND GUILTY.

At 2.05 p.m., His Honor returned to his seat on the Bench, shortly previous to which Sir Francis Hincks took the chair behind his counsel, there being also present Messrs. Andrew Robertson, A. W. Ogilvie, Samuel Pedlar, W. W. Ogilvie, and a number of other prominent citizens. For the minute or two that intervened, while the jury were filing into their seats, an oppressive silence reigned. Sir Francis kept his eyes fixed steadily upon the jury while their names were being called, and while Mr Schiller asked for the verdict. In low, nervous tones two of the jury men replied "guilty," and the question was asked again, and a more distinct reply was received before the true import of the verdict began to be realized. Several turned their eyes instinctively towards Sir Francis, whose face, motionless like that of a sphynx, was directed towards the jury. He moved not a muscle until Mr. Kerr, his counsel, broke the silence by asking the Court's consideration of certain points reserved during the trial in regard to the items in the returns of amounts due to other banks and overdrawn accounts.

"Sir Francis will come up when the Court wishes," said the Court after Mr. Kerr's point had been voted.

"I suppose the bail will be renewed," said Mr. Ritchie rising.

"Oh, yes," replied the Court in the usual business-like tone.

"May I ask if we may be discharged for the balance of the day," said a juryman, and the Court referred the matter to Mr. Archambault, who thought after the amount of time they had given this case they should be discharged, and the jury were permitted to leave the box accordingly.

Sir Francis Hincks was then admitted to bail, himself in $1,000, and Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie and Andrew Robertson in $500 each.

The following is the penalty governing the case:—"Under the Act 32 and 33 Vic. sec. 76, cap. 21, any director found guilty of making fraudulent false statements is liable to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than two years, or be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—Will Nixon, of Weatherford, Texas, has invented an article by the use of which, in writing, no blotter is required. It saves time and trouble. He will send it to you for 25 cents. Properly used will last a lifetime.

TO-MORROW.

A Public Meeting

Will be held in St. Andrew's Hall on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to consider the expediency of inviting Miss Dods (a lady holding a first class diploma from South Kensington, London, England) to give a course of Demonstrative Lectures on Cookery.

Oct. 21st, 1879.

CITY HALL, KINGSTON.

THURSDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.

Grand Extra Concert (given by universal desire) by HAMILTON CORBETT, the great vocalist, Songs of England, Ireland and Scotland. Tickets 25 Cts., to be had at McAuley's bookstore. Seats reserved without extra charge. Commences at 8 promptly.

PROGRAMME.

The Old Scotch Songs,
Memories Dear,
Caller Herrin',
Kilkenny Boys,
Tara's Halls,
Killarney,
The Wearin' of the Green,
Tom Bowlin,
The White Squall,
The Village Blacksmith,
The Death of Nelson,
Star Spangled Banner,
Auld Lang Syne.

Oct. 21st, 1879.

TENDERS.

Work on Grove and York Streets.

TENDERS will be received and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's Office, till 12 o'clock noon, on the 23rd inst., for work to be done on Grove Street.

TENDERS will be received also, at the same time and place, for grading and culvert work to be done on York Street. Plan and specifications can be seen at my office.

W. COVERDALE,
City Engineer.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1879.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Tenders for Coal Oil Lamps.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office until FRIDAY, the 24th DAY of OCTOBER instant, at noon, from persons willing to undertake the lighting and furnishing the several city street coal oil lamps, according to specifications to be seen at said office. By order.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

Kingston, Oct. 21st, 1879.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Real Estate by Public Auction.

I have received instructions from Mr. Follest to sell his house and lot, East side of Victoria Street, Williamsville, on

Tuesday, October 28th,

at 12 o'clock noon. The house contains five rooms and Kitchen, Closets, &c., with two lots of ground with a choice lot of Fruit Trees, and is in good order. The house is new. Terms will be made easy. Title good. For further particulars apply to

J. E. HUTCHESON,
Auctioneer.

Oct. 21st, 1879.

J. Z. DESROCHERS,

ORGANIST OF

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL,

Has resumed his Lessons on Piano, Organ, &c.

At Mr. DesRochers' Residence, Wellington St.,

(OPPOSITE THE MODEL SCHOOL.)

PIANO, &c.—Two Lessons a week—Three quarter hour lessons—$8.

ORGAN, &c., at Pupils' residences and in Churches—$9. Each the term of TEN WEEKS. N.B.—Further particulars may be known on application to

J. Z. DESROCHERS,
Organist of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Kingston, Oct. 8th, 1879.

ATTRACTIVE SALE!

A SALE of Useful and Ornamental Articles will be held on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,

22nd, 23rd and 24th October,

IN THE VICTORIA MUSIC HALL, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION

—OF THE—

Queen St. Methodist Church.

All the Goods offered at this Sale will be of the best material and the latest style, and will be sold cheap.

The 14th P.W.O. Rifles' Band will be present on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

General admission 5c. Tickets for Lunch or Tea 25c., and no extra charge for admission to the Hall. Lunch from 12 till 2 o'clock. Tea from 5 till 8 o'clock.

Contributions will be thankfully received from friends of the Society.

Oct. 11th, 1879.

St. JAMES' CHURCH SALE

—OF—

Useful and Fancy Articles.

CITY HALL,

Wednesday, November 5th.

Admission 10c
Tickets for Luncheon and Admission 25. 40c
" " Supper and " do 25c

Tickets may be obtained of the Ladies or at Wade's Drug Store.

Oct. 15th, 1879.

SPECIAL SALE.

A Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will be held in the School Room of the Baptist Church on

Tuesday, 4th November,

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Baptist Sewing Society.

All classes of goods offered have been carefully made and finished in the very best style. COME EARLY and have the advantage of the best selection. Sale begins at 12 noon. General admission 5c. Tickets for Tea 25c.

Oct. 15th, 1879.

THE EVENT

OF THE SEASON!

WALSH & CO.'S

Grand Opening Day

TO-MORROW

When they will show the latest styles in Paris and New York BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS.

MANTLES.

They have also on hand a choice assortment of Ladies' Circulars, Ulsters and Jackets.

WALSH & CO.,

354 King Street, 3 doors from Princess.

Oct. 20th, 1879.

TWELFTH

ANNUAL CONVENTION

—OF—

Y.M.C. ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

THE above Convention will be held in this city during this week as follows.

Organization Meeting, Thursday, 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., in Y.M.C.A. Hall.

Welcome Meeting, in First Congregational Church, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., will deliver the welcome address.

Friday at 9 a.m. Session in Y.M.C.A. Hall. Evening in Sydenham Street Methodist Church.

The public are cordially invited to attend all the day and evening sessions of the Convention.

Further announcements later.

G. B. MEADOWS,
Secretary.

Oct. 20th, 1879.

HOT WATER —AND— STEAM

HEATING A SPECIALTY!

For comfort and economy in heating your dwelling use Hot Water or Steam, and employ

McKELVEY & BIRCH,

Practical Steam Fitters, to do it. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
Brock Street.

Oct. 10th, 1879.

CARD.

Quinte Lager Beer Brewery,

Kingston, Ont.

The subscribers beg to draw the attention of the trade and the public to the superiority of their Quinte Lager.

Extra Prize Midland Central Fair, 1879.

The public are cautioned against the self asserted superiority of other Lager Breweries and are invited to try ours and to judge for themselves.

Samples cheerfully shown to those in the trade who will call at the Brewery.

GEORGE MORTON & SONS,
Proprietors.

Oct. 9th, 1879.

CITY PROPERTIES for SALE,

NOW OFFERS.

A Two Storied Double Brick House, Nos. 230 and 232 on Barrie, near Earl Street, containing five Rooms and a Kitchen each; good Yard and Cellars.

A Stone Dwelling on the North side of Princess Street, comprising two shops, with dwellings; adjoining the hardware store of E. M. Horsey.

Rough Cast House, south side Pine street; Lot 66 x 120; 6 Rooms—Kitchen, Cellar, Well, Garden.

Rough Cast Cottage, North side Pine street; Lot 50 x 260; 5 Rooms—Kitchen. Good Garden.

Brick House on Alfred street; 6 Rooms—Kitchen, Well, Woodshed, Stable.

Two Storey Stone House on O'Kill street, facing the General Hospital; 10 Rooms—Yard Shed, Coach House, Stable.

Lot on Stuart street, near the Park, 45 x 70, with 10 feet right of way.

Fine property on Upper Earl street, Double Tenement House and Brick Cottage; Lot 84 x 250.

F. G. McGILL,
Real Estate Agent, Clarence street, opposite the Post Office.

Oct. 11th, 1879.

FOR SALE

NO. 1 Sumner Lee Pig Iron and best Lump Lehigh Melting Coal, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Kingston Foundry.

DAVIDSON DURAN & CO.

Oct 15th, 1879.

1879 AUTUMN 1879

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

We have opened out two cases

Black French Cashmeres,

which we offer at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

AS UNDER.

Black French Cashmeres, 45 inches wide, at 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75 Cts per Yard.

Cheap Lines in Black French Merinoes.

Cheap Lines in Colored Cashmeres.

A Full and Complete Stock of Trimmings at Low Prices.

A call will oblige

R. & J. GARDINER

Kingston, Oct. 21st, 1879.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.

ALTHOUGH TEAS ARE VERY MUCH DEARER—THE

GOLDEN LION GROCERY

Are selling at the old price, enabling families to lay in their winter supplies

AS CHEAP AS USUAL

Malaga Grapes.

Direct importation, in Kegs and Half Kegs, in Splendid order, which we offer cheap for Cash.

—AT THE—

Golden Lion Grocery

Sugars, Sugars.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

200 bbls Granulated Sugar.
300 do Yellow Sugar.
50 do Cut Loaf Sugar.
50 hhds Scotch Sugar.

—AT THE—

Golden Lion Grocery

Provisions! Provisions!

500 Sugar Cured H