## New Advertisements.

Special Notice—Fellow's Syrup.
Notice—C Belwa.
Kingston Scarlet Chapter—J Connor.
Money to Loan—I H Price.
Literary Evening—Prof Bell.


# The Daily British Whig.

*Opifer per Orbem Dicor.*

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 7, 1872.


## REMINDERS.

PROF. SMITH'S Concert this evening at the City Hall.

SUNDAY School Concert in the Sydenham Street Church this evening.

READING at Town Hall, Portsmouth, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, on behalf of St. John's Church.

## Local Weather Report.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 24 hours ending at 4.30 P. M., February 7th, 1872.

| | Bar. | Ther. | Dir. of wind. | Vel. of wind. | State of weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11.30 P.M. | 30.29 | 21° | W | 15 miles. | Clear |
| 7.30 A.M. | 30.51 | 10° | | 0 miles. | Clear |
| 4.30 P.M. | 30.64 | 19° | W | 2 miles. | Clear. |

The barometer is read corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level.

S. WOODS.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The brief reference to the Alabama Claims in the Queen's Speech, informs us that a friendly communication has been sent to the Washington Cabinet as to their claims for indirect damages, but with what result has not yet transpired. A Washington telegram received this morning says that recent reports from England touching the Treaty, were informally discussed by the Cabinet, and their unanimous resolve was to adhere to position already assumed in the American case. This, if true, would lead to the belief that the English vote of remonstrance had not yesterday been received by President Grant's Government. The point of jurisdiction raised in the Queen's Speech will have to be arranged apart from the construction of the text of the Treaty, as its loose wording makes no provision for its settlement. It is evidently English official opinion that the question of jurisdiction should not be left for the decision of the Geneva Board, while the opposite view is held in the United States. It is most unfortunate that the Treaty was so clumsily framed that this all-important matter was left unprovided against, especially when they must have been aware of the views of Mr. Sumner on the subject. Too much hot-headed haste was indulged in to settle matters, and the present complications are the natural result.

Mr. Disraeli's animadversions on the conduct of matters relating to the Treaty are not altogether undeserved. Happily the contracting parties are too sincere in their desire for peace to allow their cause of difference to culminate in war.

## THE CENSUS.

Mr. Arthur Harvey contributes a paper to the current number of the *Canadian Monthly*, in which he discusses some of the more interesting of the results of an examination into the figures of the Census of 1871. He begins by showing that the Province of Quebec had an advantage in the outset, inasmuch as the *de jure* system of enumeration adopted by Mr. Dunkin as the correct one, was cognate, to quote the essayist's words, to the genius of the people of Quebec, while it was foreign to that of the people of Ontario. The loss which he estimates this province suffered through the use of this system, and the carelessness of the enumerators amounts to about eight per cent, while but five per cent of the population of Quebec has been omitted. This irregularity is of consequence in many ways. It reduces the grand total, embarrasses the successful treatment of financial question dependent on the numbers of our population, and lastly deprives us of that representation in Parliament which we are entitled to under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. The number of Quebec's members being stationary at 65, if the three per cent. which Mr. Harvey estimates has been omitted from our population in excess of the omission from that of Quebec, were supplied, we would now have 91 members instead of the 88 which the present enumeration gives us.

Mr. Harvey draws attention to the very obvious fact, that the population is fast crowding into cities and towns, and attributes it to the establishment of railways, and the increasing importance of our manufacturing industries. The cities of this province have increased from 103,884 in 1861 to 132,586 in 1871. The city and town population has increased from 400,000 to half a million, or 25 per cent, while the rest of the population has increased only 11 per cent. While this discrepancy is partially due to the causes before noted it cannot be denied that there is a sickly distaste for agricultural pursuits becoming each year more prevalent among farmer's sons, who prefer the genteel and unhealthy poverty of a city clerkship or the manly occupation of peddling patents or photographs to working as their fathers worked before them.

The front counties on the rivers and lower lakes, the central counties, or those early settled though not on the great water ways, the new counties on the upper lakes, and those in rear of the old settled districts are the four groups into which the writer divides the province, for the purpose of discussing the growth of population in connection with the growth of the country. The front counties we are told, have increased one per cent, which would seem to indicate that the lands there are now maintaining as many people as they profitably can. The central counties have added thirteen per cent. to their population, the new counties on the upper lakes not less than forty-three per cent., and the back counties, Simcoe, Victoria, Russell, etc., thirty-five per cent.

Mr. Harvey thus sums up his analysis of the census: "If the per centage omitted be greater than that estimated at the commencement of this article (above given) this census is an imposture, if less it is a revelation. If it be true that the population has only increased twelve per cent during the past decade, or only one per cent. a year, many an aspiration for political independence must be checked, many a hopeful anticipation as to our national progress moderated. * * * * It it be true that we have but three and a half millions now instead of over four, as we expected, and have become a comparatively stationary instead of a rapidly progressive country, the principal hope of the Dominion must be in the wild lands and new territories of the North West, and until they become able to contribute to the cost of government, many a financial budget must be carefully pruned, and we must anxiously consider whether we have not been incurring debts and rushing into engagements at too rapid a rate for safety." He urges that the census should be declared incomplete until a check census is taken, for without the satisfaction which this would create, there "will be political agitations, commercial and financial uncertainty, and a tendency to relapse from the wealthy national bearing we have been hopefully assuming into the old dead inglorious colonial listlessness."

## THE SCOTT MURDER.

On Saturday last the Manitoba Assembly by a vote of 18 to 5, adopted a somewhat intoherent resolution resenting the alleged interference with its functions of the Ontario Legislature in passing the Scott Murder resolution. It was proposed and seconded by two members of the government, and very modestly winds up with an expression of confidence in themselves. Mr. Attorney-General Clarke denied that the killing of Scott was murder, and offered no excuse for the neglect of his government to bring the perpetrators to justice. It is significant that when Mr. D. A. Smith declared that the people and their representatives were all insulted by the representative of royalty shaking hands with an outlaw, the occupants of the galleries for their expression of approval of the justice of the statement, were rewarded by being turned out of the House. This unconcealed attempt to thwart justice, made, no doubt, according to outside instructions, will only furnish stronger reasons to our Assembly for offering a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the murder of Scott, a murder which every true Canadian, be he Roman Catholic or Protestant, French or English speaking must denounce as cold blooded as it was unjustifiable, and as meriting the extremest punishment which English laws can impose.

## BELLEVILLE.

### The Unfortunate Town—Another Fire—Heavy Loss.

*Per Dominion Line.*

Belleville, Feb. 6.

One more fire is to be added to the list which has of late occurred in this town. Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in Mr. Fanning's livery stables; the contents of the stables being highly combustible, and the buildings of wood, the flames spread with rapidity, almost marvellous to Fanning's Hotel stables closely adjoining. Within 10 minutes the whole of the stables were on fire; also a driving shed in Mr. W. Fanning's yard. The upper portion of this structure contained a large quantity of hay, which the flames seemed to lick up with almost lightning rapidity. The whole of the horses in both of the stables were got out safely, though not a moment too soon, as the smoke was very dense. The carriages, cutters, sleighs, omnibuses, buggies and other vehicles, of which there were a large number in the sheds and yards, were all got out of danger. The harness was also saved except three sets.

Mr. W. Fanning's loss is from $1200 to $1500; no insurance. The stables of Fanning's Hotel are the property of A. Robertson; loss fully covered by insurance in the Imperial. The fire originated in the west end of the buildings in the hay loft, but cause is unknown.

STILL ANOTHER!

Belleville, Feby. 7th.—Another fire occurred here last night about midnight, whereby the roof of the tank house on the G. T. R. and a quantity of cord wood was destroyed. No 2 fire engine was present, but could not work for want of water. No cause assigned.

## A Slander Refuted.

DEAR WHIG,—The *News* of the 6th inst. asserted that Mr. Robinson's chance of re-election for County Master was slim. I beg to state that Mr. Robinson announced at a special meeting of the County Lodge, about four months ago, than on account of his, (Mr. Robinson's) holding the office of Grand Treasurer of Eastern Ontario, he on no account would accept the County Master's Chair. He remained in town over Tuesday, to see that the right man should be placed in the right place, and this was secured by the election of Mr. Charles Livingston, as County Master, and I feel assured that there is only one opinion, namely, that a better man could not be appointed to the responsible office.

I am very glad to see how unanimous the feeling in the Eastern Districts is in favor of the Blake-Robinson resolution, as it is now called, since it passed the House, as it shows that Mr. Blake was in the right.

Yours,

AN ORANGEMAN.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1872.

BEHIND HAND.—Last evening the mails from the East and West were some hours late in arriving, owing to the storm having blocked up the track, and could not delivered until this morning. Again this morning the trains from both directions were late several hours, that from the East arriving at 10 a.m. and that from the West at 1 p.m. The Eastern mails this afternoon are also late.

THE PREMIER.—Sir John Macdonald left Toronto by yesterday evening's train, but did not arrive in Kingston until one o'clock this afternoon, having been delayed ten hours beyond the usual time on the road. In a cozy Pullman car, however, this is not the annoying thing it used to be, and travellers can put up with the inconvenience of irregular trains with more patience and grace when surrounded with comfort. Sir John is looking better for his trip West, and the relaxation from public duties. He is stopping at Prof. Williamson's residence.

## THE MISSION

### Father Lancake—Why he is a Catholic.

St. Mary's Cathedral last night was filled to its utmost capacity, so that there was scarcely standing room, by an eager and attentive audience, composed of not only the members of the Congregation, but also a very large number from the various Protestant denominations, attracted thither to hear the learned Jesuit by the fame of his eloquence, and the announcement that he would on that occasion give the reasons for his conversion from the Protestant to the Catholic faith—a subject of no ordinary interest, for the reasons which induce one man to change his creed may have a similar effect on others.

The reverend gentleman, after performing some of the preliminary services of the church, began his promised explanation. He said that he had been born and educated in the Protestant faith, and had early been imbued with the prejudices and bigotry of English Protestants—for these were undeniably a bigoted people. In his neighborhood were very few Catholics, and no resident Priest nor regular Church, though he was aware that a certain humble farmhouse was occasionally converted into a temporary chapel, but he had never seen it, much less been inside of it—in fact, he would have been mightily afraid to enter it, for, in common with the great majority of his co-religionists, he firmly believed that Priests were very bad men—that they had horns and tails and cloven feet, and were in league with that great prototype of such unnatural monsters, the Devil. His was not an isolated belief; it was the firm belief of ninety-nine out of every hundred English Protestants. He and they had their ideas moulded from their very childhood by the teachings of the enemies of the Catholic Church—men who either knew, or certainly ought to have known better. He had read books in which that Church was painted in the darkest hues—books such as "The Mysteries of the Inquisition," "The Sicilian Vespers," and "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," and he had implicitly believed the things therein narrated, and hence naturally entertained a deep abhorrence of the Roman Catholic faith, regarding it as a monster sink of iniquity. Time passed on, and he grew up, and being of an enquiring disposition, he began to look into the tenets of the different denominations of the Protestant faith. It struck him that as they all accepted the Bible as the one Rule of Faith, there ought therefore to be but one creed—there ought to be no discrepancy. Since the Bible is Truth, and Truth is one, those who rightly deduced their faith from the Bible as a common source, ought to arrive at precisely the same results from the same premises. There could be drawn only one conclusion—one logical conclusion—all others must be illogical,—must be wrong. The Bible is truth, and must therefore be perfectly consistent in all its parts, and not self contradictory. Now, he said, that among the various creeds of his co-religionists there were very great discrepancies—irreconcilable differences. For example, the Episcopalians held that government by Bishops was essential, while the Presbyterians denounced this doctrine as a relic of Popery. The Bible could certainly not teach both these contradictions. Again, some laid down that Baptism was absolutely necessary to salvation; others said it was perfectly useless. Some believed in the Trinity, while others were Unitarians, and declared that Christ might be a very good sort of person, but was nevertheless nothing more than a *man*—by no means a God. These different doctrines were the inevitable result of the Protestant mode of religious education. Protestants were taught that each had a perfect right to read and construe the Bible for himself—to draw his own conclusions from its perusal—to form his own rule of faith, and the result was that there were as many faiths as there were individuals. It was different, he said, in the Catholic Church. There all submitted their judgments to that of the Church, holding that she, from her greater experience, by her divine institution and the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, was more capable than they of interpreting and expounding the law of God; and the result was that there was a unity of faith among Catholics. He had for a long time observed these contradictory interpretations of the Bible, and he concluded that they could not all be right, and that if any of them was, there could be only *one* so. But which one? Was it the Episcopalian, or the Baptist, or the Presbyterian, or the Quaker, or the Mormon? Suppose he tried the Episcopalians. Well, they were not united even among themselves. Some preached that Baptism was a useless form, others that without it we would all be damned. One clergyman (Mr. Gorm) had preached its uselessness. His Bishop suspended him; he appealed to higher tribunals with varying succes, and at last he came before the highest ecclesiastical tribunal in the land—Her Majesty's Privy Council—who, when called on to decide between the Baptists and the anti-Baptists, to their eternal shame decided that they *both* were right! Then, again, Colenzo, a Bishop and pillar of that Church, did not believe in the Bible at all, and said that Moses was an old fool! He (the speaker) would not condemn a creed for the errors of one member, but only when it sanctioned and adopted such errors as in the present instance, for Colenso is still Bishop of Natal. Protestants, however, regarded these differences of opinions as of little importance. They said that these were all different roads leading to the same haven—it mattered not so long as you were honest. They did not pretend to be infallible—they might be, and perhaps were, in some respects wrong. But could the Church of God ever be wrong? Jesus Christ founded a Church, and declared that He would be with it to the end of the world. If we believe in His word, then, that Church must still exist *somewhere*, for it could never die with Him as its Physician. Wherever it is, then, it cannot be wrong—cannot teach falsely. It was a mistaken idea of Protestants. There could only be one road to heaven. True, Christ had spoken of *two* roads, but one of these leads to the realms of the damned. Christ had spoken of the Church which he was about to build on the Rock Peter as *His* Church, not *a* Church. "He that will not hear *the* Church (not *a* Church) let him be as the heathen and the publican." There could, then, be only one True Church—all others must be false. But which was the true one? Was it the Anglican, with its beautiful ceremonies and its magnificent gothic rites which it adopted from the Catholics? Or was it the Presbyterian, with its rigid simplicity; or the Methodist, with its fervor? or the Quaker, with its affectation of antiquity? It must, he *then* thought, be one of these. It could not, of course, be that horrid old Catholic Church, with its superstition and its mummeries, and its purchased absolution, and especially its horrid ring-tailed, cloven-footed Priesthood. Oh, no! Perish such a thought! But, now, would it not be funny, he would sometimes think, if that wicked old institution should after all be the right one! Could it be that the "Scarlet Lady," "The Harlot of Babylon," might after all be the true "Spouse of God?" It would certainly be very funny. Well, he had never read any Catholic books, and it occurred to him that perhaps his ideas of that Church, as gathered from Protestant writers, *might* be wrong. He determined to enquire. It happened that about this time he met on the road one day an old Catholic gentleman with whom he had recently become acquainted, and he asked him how he could be so foolish as to believe that a Priest could forgive his sins on payment of a certain sum of money—was it not absurd? "Certainly it would be," the old gentleman replied, "but we don't believe any such thing." "But, oh yes, you Catholics do believe that, for I have been told so." Thereupon the old gentleman explained to his young enquirer the nature of that Sacrament of the Church. The lad began to have his eyes opened—his suspicions awakened and confirmed. From history he knew that at one time not very long ago all the christian world was Catholic—had been for centuries so—and even from the distorted views he received of it from the works of such bigots as Sir Walter Scott, he could perceive that everywhere its doctrines were the *same*, whether good or bad; its dogmas, its ceremonies, its government—all were the same. There was a perfect gradation of authority, from the humblest peasant to the occupant of St. Peter's. All this was perfectly consistent with his idea of a true Church. He read some Catholic books, and from these he came to the conclusion that the signs by which the True Church could be known were, *three*—Unity, Universality and Apostolicity. These were the three grand tests; and now to apply them. He tried the various non-Catholic creeds, but there was no oneness, no unity there. The sects all differed from each other, and not even the members of any one sect agreed with each other. Each individual, be he never so ignorant, arrogated to himself a right to interpret and expound the Bible equally with his Pastor. But, in the Catholic Church it was different. All bowed their heads to the judgment and teaching of Mother Church, and hence there was here the deserved *unity*. Again, no one of the non-Catholic creeds could lay any claim to *universality*—they were merely *local*. Whenever you crossed the boundary line and entered a new country, you encountered a new creed. The Anglican, for example, was confined to English-speaking people, and only a limited portion of them. The Presbyterian was almost exclusively Scotch; and so for the Lutheran, and the Calvin, and the others. If the Anglican was the only true faith, and it was only professed by the English-speaking people, how was the poor Frenchman or the benighted Russian to hope for heaven? But how was it with the Catholic Church? Ah, *here* was universality. Among its followers were numbered swarthy natives of burning Africa, as well as the fair Corsican, the tawny Asiatic and the Redskin of America. The very language of her mass was such as to obviate any imputation of *locality*. Her grand and imposing services were couched in the same language, whether chanted beneath the Equator or in the frozen regions of the North. Her missionaries were in every quarter of the habitable globe, in obedience to the injunction of her Divine Founder, who had told her to go and teach all nations. And lastly, the True Church must be *Apostolic*. Now, the Protestant Church could not pretend to trace its genealogy back to the days of the Apostles. It was at best but a creature of the last three centuries, while some of its creeds, as Joe Smithism and Lord Cecilism, were but the mushrooms of yesterday. The Catholic Church, however, could trace back its history to the days of the Apostles. She could show an unbroken chain of Popes—Bishops if you will—from St. Peter to Pius IX. Protestants, it is true, had seen their weakness in this respect, and had ingeniously tried to get rid of the difficulty by saying that their doctrine was really the doctrine of the Apostles; that the faith as preached by those holy men had remained pure for three or four centuries, but then became corrupt, and grew from bad to worse until Martin Luther, like another Hercules, cleared it from all its accumulated purity, and returned it to its pristine simplicity. Where, then, was the True Faith all those ten centuries? There were no Protestants, at any rate, from the fifth to the fifteenth century. It must, then, have been dead during all that time, or, like a diamond that has been lost in a dunghill, it remained concealed—invisible—during those ten hundred years, until good Martin Luther and good King Harry raked the lost gem from its obscurity, and polished it up again! If this were so, then, it must be admitted that the Church which Christ had founded on a Rock, and against which the gates of hell should never prevail, had only managed to live for a couple of centuries, and had then succumbed and gone into a long slumber, during which, according to the Protestants, the gates of Hell (or of Rome) had indeed prevailed against it, notwithstanding, Christ's promise to the contrary. Such doctrine was untenable—was absurd! The Catholic Church was, in fine, the only one which possessed those qualities of Unity, Universality and Apostolicity, and it must therefore be the True Church.

The Rev. gentleman, in conclusion, hoped that nothing he had said would hurt the feelings of any of his non-Catholic friends, and he hoped that his words might have the effect of making them regard with a kindlier eye the creed of their Catholic brethren.

The sermon was listened to with deep attention, and the clear, forcible and eloquent language of the learned Divine, made a deep impression upon all his hearers. The whole discourse was marked by an absence of anything like invective, and his words were evidently the utterances of a sincere and earnest christian. M.

PROF. SMITH'S CONCERT.—The Piano to be used this evening is kindly lent by Mr. Wearns, and is for sale.

THE TIMBER COUNTRY.—The report of Messrs. Shibley (Warden) and Dawson, the deputation from the County Council of Frontenac, to the Premier of Ontario, is very pleasing to the people of the back townships. They were joined by the Wardens of Lennox and Addington and Hastings, with Mr. Graham, Reeve of Camden, delegates from their respective Counties, and had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Blake. They represented the occasion for protection of the forests from useless and wanton waste, and the extension of just rights to the settler. With what was said Mr. Blake coincided, and promised that the Ministry would give the subject their very best attention. The memorial from Frontenac is being printed for enculation among members of the house at Toronto.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### Concluding Lecture of Prof. Dupuis.

Last night Prof. Dupuis delivered the last of his series of lectures on Photography in Convocation Hall, Queen's College. The Hall was well filled, though not crowded, by an intelligent and appreciative audience, the greater part of which consisted of ladies. The lecturer in his introduction took a hasty glance at the improvements effected in the arts and sciences during the last half century. This was indeed an age of progress. Thirty-three years ago railways were but in their incipient state, an innovation at which the knowing ones shook their heads, declaring the scheme could never succeed. Thirty-three years ago the telegraph was but a nursling, which the old men asserted would be to the detriment rather than the improvement of mankind. As a proof of this statement, may be mentioned that they themselves had seen birds fall dead from the telegraph wires, having been killed by the electric current passing through them, and consequently farmers' lands and gardens would be overrun with destructive insects. Thirty-three years ago and Photography was all but unknown. But now, notwithstanding the predictions of these ambient seers, what a different state of things exist! Men and countries, geographically far apart, are brought into daily and hourly communication with each other, and an impetus is given to trade and commerce, as wonderful as it is unique. During this period photography has not remained an infant, but has kept pace with the times. From the mere daguerreotype it has progressed onwards, until now the innermost recesses of caverns, the chambers of the pyramids, the buried streets of Pompeii, and traces of past generations have been brought to light, all of which go to contribute to the happiness, as well as to the pleasure of mankind. The antiquary and architect, mechanician and engineer, artist and dilletante, are all alike indebted to it. The emigrant and traveller far from home, are enabled to send pictures of the country, its prominent views, public places of interest, &c., to their friends, and by it posterity will view faithful images of the scenes of our time. He next proceeded to point out the uses to which photography is applied. The first was the *Social* use, viz., the application of the art in enabling us to obtain great accuracy in pictures. Fifty years ago portraits were confined almost exclusively to the abodes of the rich and great; now every one, without regard to poverty or wealth, may have his album or "hymn book," as one has facetiously been pleased to term it, filled with choice pictures, in which every lineament is depicted in a manner that would have *astonished* the painters of half a century ago. The second was the *Legal* use—Railroads have been particularly useful to criminals, enabling them to put a great distance between themselves and the officers of the law in a short space of time. This in part is remedied by telegraph, but not sufficiently, for the telegraph can only transmit descriptions of parties, and we all know how vague and unsatisfactory these may be. But photography supplies the rest, and hence has arisen the institution in all our large cities and towns of a gallery of pictures called "the rogues' gallery," for the more speedy detection of evaders of the law. If adopted in our penitentiaries, this, no doubt, would render important service in the recapture of escaped convicts. The *Artistic* use was the third. In illustration of this, the lecturer adduced the fact that many of the wood cuts in the "Engineer Scientific American" are but copies of photographs, and that painters seldom attempt to portray anything without a photo of the object beside them. Next came the *Historic* use, by which we can leave to our successors accurate pictures of all the great men of our day, &c. Then the *Geographical* use. By this we obtain pictures of noted places, landscapes, views of mountain chains, &c. The speaker here pointed out the connection between photography and the stereoscope, remarking that though the latter was invented one year before the former, yet it was only after pictures on glasses were taken that it (the stereoscope), was made useful.

Finally, Photography was useful in obtaining pictures for the ornamentation of the walls of our homes, in copying maps, in recording meteorological observations where it is necessary that the record should be continuous, and in astronomy which science has derived incalculable advantage from it. As an instance of the art, the lecturer mentioned the fact, (now so well known), of a whole copy of the London *Times* having been introduced into Paris, during its siege, by means of a carrier pigeon, a microscopic copy having first been taken, which when it arrived at its destination, was again read off. These various uses were illustrated by a variety of photographic views—the moon showing its mountains, the sun with its spots, the planet Saturn, the structure of endogenous and exogenous planets, &c., all well calculated both to please and instruct the audience. The Principal having announced that the ensuing lecture, (that of Dr. McLean on "Food,") would take place on Thursday, instead of Tuesday next, the audience dispersed, well satisfied that the subject had been handled in a masterly manner by one who thoroughly understood it.

## THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUND

### THE NUMBERS RECEIVING AID—CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The special report of the Relief Society is now in press. It sets forth the number of people receiving relief at date Jan. 9th, which was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Able-bodied | 3,810 |
| Widows and deserted | 2,378 |
| Sick, aged and infirm | 3,707 |
| Total | 9,815 |

The nationalities of those receiving relief are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish | 3,311 |
| English | 373 |
| Scotch | 112 |
| Canadian | 53 |
| French | 93 |
| German | 3,513 |

Canadian contributions appear as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Toronto | $10,698 |
| Hamilton | 5,500 |
| Montreal | 113,194 |
| Belleville | 531 |
| Collingwood | 555 |
| Goderich | 500 |
| Sherbrooke | 3,513 |
| Guelph | 67 |
| County of Waterloo | 1,000 |
| Kingston | 4,145 |
| Napanee | 400 |
| St. Catharines | 2,000 |
| Quebec | 3,164 |
| Halifax | 6,000 |
| St. John, N. B. | 1,000 |
| British Columbia | 535 |

Other small sums making up total to about $175,000.

Total amount disbursed to date $1,573,636; amount received, not stated.

## UNITED STATES

### The Treaty—No Back Down—Winona Shaken Up—The Japs—A Clerical Bigamist.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Cabinet today discussed in an informal manner the recent reports from England with reference to the Treaty of Washington. There was unanimity of sentiment to sustain the position assumed by our Government relative to the so-called Alabama claims. There is no desirability in any quarter to consent to the modification of the position our Government has taken.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Winona, in Michigan, this morning.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 7.—The Chinese embassy was formally received at the City Hall yesterday by the Federal Territorial and Municipal authorities. To-day the Embassy will visit Camp Douglass, when salutes guns will be fired and troops parade. The principal Ambassador is much indisposed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—J. Percy, Painter, formally a free-will Baptist Minister, was arrested here yesterday and held for examination on a charge of bigamy. He recently married a widow in this city and is said to have another wife. He was committed.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

Feb. 5th.

In reply to Mr. Perry, Mr. Blake stated that the Government did not intend during the present session, to introduce a measure amending the assessment law.

Mr. Ardagh moved for an address for a return of all surveyed lands in the County of Simcoe belonging to this Province, the fee of which is still in the Crown; also the condition of payment in cased of sale, and as to settlement or otherwise; also the fact of any lot or part lot being occupied or improved; and the time of improvement or occupancy; also if any timber license granted for any lot, or part lot, and if so the date and terms of such license.

Mr. Scott said that the part of the motion relating to lands sold, their prices, and so on, would cost a great deal of labor in the Department, and he did not see how it would serve the hon. gentleman's purpose. There was no complete list now in the Department of lots open for sale, but it was the intention of the Government to publish a list of those lots for sale in the older sections. In the newer sections it would not be desirable to force a large number of lots into the market without conditions of settlement. He had no objection to the rest of the motion. With regard to the whole policy of the Department in dealing with settlers and timber dealers, he had in years past taken part in the discussion on the subject, and he believed those who heard, or read his remarks, would agree with the principles he laid down.

After some further discussion the motion was amended and carried.

Mr. Cameron moved for an address for a return showing the township, number and concession of each lot, or part lot, of land in the county of Norfolk on which arrears are due to the Crown; also the name of the original purchaser, of locatee, and the present claimant.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Blake objected to the motion on the ground of unnecessary expense. The motion was allowed to stand, and was then carried.

After recess several private bills were advanced a stage, and the House rose at eight.

Feb. 6.—There was a good attendance of members of the House and strangers in the anticipation of hearing the Treasurer make his financial statement. The Premier, however, announced that in consequence of some delay in the printing, the estimates could not be placed in the hands of members so early as was expected; consequently, as it was desired that the House should be in possession of the estimates before hearing the Treasurer, he would prefer that the financial statement be made to-morrow instead. The budget was accordingly postponed. The Bill providing for the appropriation of the Railway Fund was read a third time without vote or comment. Then ensued a spirited debate on the report of the Committee on the Independence of Parliament Bill. Mr. Cameron's amendment to strike out the latter part of the third clause did not meet with much support and on a division was lost. Mr. Cameron immediately brought another amendment limiting the number of executive councillors to five, which was also lost. The Bill was then passed through Committee, read a second time, and put down for third reading next day. A large number of Private Bills were advanced a stage, and the House rose at half past nine.

## COUNTY LODGE.

At the annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge of South Frontenac, which was held in the Orange Hall on Tuesday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Moved by Bro. Samuel Shaw, County Secretary, seconded by Bro. Spooner, and resolved, that, before our worthy County Master, Wm. Robinson, leaves the Chair, the grateful thanks of this Grand County Lodge be rendered to him, for his firm attachment to the Orange cause in this County during the two last years of his County Mastership, and also for his impartial, candid, straightforward conduct as Member of the Provincial Parliament."

The above resolution was ordered by the County Lodge to be inserted in the Kingston and Toronto papers.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Last evening the Board of Trade met and took into consideration matters connected with the passage of the Incorporation Act now before the Ontario Assembly. It was decided to instruct the city member to push the bill.

## Last Night's News.

Spain arrests the French Communist refugees.

It is said the Americans are extensive purchasers of English marine torpedoes.

The Manitoba Legislature proposes to refer all vexed questions to the Imperial authorities.

If the American despatches can be believed, they are disposed to persist in their outrageous demands.

The clergy of Paris (France) can't stand the extreme ultramontanism of their new archbishop. A schism is taking place.

A buncombe resolution has been introduced into the U. S. Congress respecting claims on the French Government prior to the year 1800.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LUMBERMAN.—Mr. Daniel McLachlan, the well-known lumber merchant, died at his residence at Arnprior yesterday. He was shrewd, enterprising and successful in his business operations, and speedily amassed immense wealth—of which he was not chary whenever appealed to on behalf of any good or worthy object. His magnificent reception of the Prince of Wales and suite at his beautiful seat near Arnprior was an event which will dwell in the minds of all those who were present on the memorable occasion. Mr. McLachlin represented Bytown in the Canadian Assembly during the first Parliament after the union of 1840, and the County of Renfrew, in the same body, from 1861 until his retirement from an active participation in political affairs in 1869.

## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

### Her Majesty's Speech—United States Claims Objected To.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The session of Parliament was opened shortly after noon to-day. When the members of the House had assembled in the Chamber of Peers the Queen's speech was delivered. It begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign Powers are friendly, and in all respects satisfactory. A bill will be presented to check the slave trade in Polynesia, which is severely denounced. The efforts to secure the continuance of the commercial treaty with France, have so far not succeeded, but negotiations are still pending. The following reference is made with regard to the *Alabama* claims:—"The Arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the *Alabama* claims, have held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the Arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty. In the case no submitted by America large claims were included which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the Arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States. Nothing further is said in regard to the *Alabama* claims, but in regard to other provisions of the Treaty of Washington, it is stated that the Emperor of Germany has accepted the arbitratorship of dispute in regard to the San Juan boundary, and cases are now preparing for presentation. The mixed Commission appointed under the Treaty is now in session. One portion of the Treaty yet requires the consent of the Canadian Parliament. The condition of Ireland is improving, morally and materially. Crime and pauperism in Great Britain is decreasing. Estimates will soon be laid before the Commons, which Her Majesty hopes will prove favorable, and indicate the prosperous condition of the Kingdom. The Speech enumerates the measures to be submitted, among them bills for education in Scotland, establishing the license system, improving the law of procedure, providing for voting by ballot, and preventing and punishing bribery. The Speech closes with an expression of confidence that the people and Parliament will sustain the Crown in upholding the rights and honor of the Empire.

There was a full attendance of members at the House of Commons. Bills for the abolition of the Game Laws, University Tests, Excise, &c., were presented.

Mr. Disraeli called attention to the paragraph of the Royal Speech in reference to the arbitration on the Alabama Claims. He animadverted upon the Treaty, for the faults of which he blamed Foreign Secretary Granville, and Premier Gladstone. The Speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed that the Government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow total conquest. They were both preposterous and unpractical, and if admitted would prove fatal to the power and honour of England.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the treaty itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of national honour to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to other nations. The Government is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit it has unwittingly made a mistake. He could refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which, of itself, proved their absurdity,—for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. (Cheers.) The Government would maintain the position it had taken, firmly, though in a friendly manner.

## ENGLAND.

### ARRIVAL OUT—SPEAKER DENISON RESIGNED—THE PRINCE—CRIME AT THE CAPE.

London, Feb. 7.—The S S *Siberia, Dacian, Austrian* and *Nestorian* have arrived.

John Evylyn Dennison has resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons.

The Prince of Wales will leave Sandringham on Saturday next, taking a special train for Windsor. By advice of his physicians he avoids the excitement of a visit at present.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent that murders and robberies by stringers were of daily occurrence and residents had taken the law into their own hands and were dealing summary justice on offenders. Request has been made for an additional police force. The next steamer will take out reinforcements.

*The* extraordinary effect of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is due to its power of imparting the vital principle to all constitutions impaired by wasting or debilitating maladies. It is acceptable to the palate, and suitable for all ages and all constitutions. The blood is restored to purity and health, the nerves and muscles are strengthened, while tuberculous or consumptive deposit is retired.

### TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 7.

Wheat—Fall, 1,30 to 1,25; spring, $1.25 to 1;26. Flour—extra 5,90 to 5,50. Fancy 5,50 to 5,55. Spring—extra 5,50 to 5.55. No. 1 Superfine 5,30 to 5,35. Barley, 65c. to 68c. Oats, 43 to 00c. Peas, 68 to 00c. Corn 52c to 59. Rye, 70c. Beans 3 to 4. Dressed Hogs 5 to 5¼ per 100 lbs. Pork per bbl 15 to 15¼. Butter—Dairy 17 to 17c.; medium 15c to 16c.; poor 12c to 13c.

### Montreal Produce Market.

Feb. 7.

Flour receipts 2500 bbls; market remains dull; sales supers at 5,50 bbls; extra favourite brand 6,25. Wheat receipts 6,150 bushs, no sales. Corn 65 to 66c. Oats in fair demand 33 to 34c. Peas unchanged. Provisions very dull. New Mess pork 15.75 to 16,00. Old nominal. Lard 9 to 9¼.

### MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

*Per Dominion Line.*

Feb. 7, 2 p.m.

Montreal Bank, 230¼, 231¼, 232¼.
Merchants' Bank, 131½, 131.
Bank of Commerce, 129, 129¾.
Ontario Bank, 110, 111, 111¼.
Toronto Bank, 199 199¾.
Royal Canadian Bank, 103¼, 104¼, 104.

## DIED.

DICKSON.—Feb. 6, at Ottawa, Isabella Dickson, wife of Dr. John Sweetland.

## MUNICIPALITY OF PITTSBURGH.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licenses in the Township of Pittsburgh, for the year ending 1st March, 1873, are required to make application in writing, to the Municipal Council of said Municipality, on or before MONDAY, the 19th day of February instant.

CHAS. BELWA,
Tp. Clerk.

Pittsburgh, 6th Feb. 1872. 32


## PROF. A. MELVILLE BELL'S

Literary Evenings

IN THE

CITY HALL, KINGSTON,

ON

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 13th

PART I.

The Story of the Poor Traveller—Charles Dickens.
The Search after Happiness—Sir Walter Scott.
Maggie Wauch's First and Last Play—Dr. Moir.
The Ballad of Sally Brown—Thomas Hood.
Private Theatricals ("Sketch by Boz.")—Chas. Dickens.

PART II.

Jeannie Deans (Scenes from Heart of Midlothian—Sir Walter Scott.
Tribute to Herve Riel—Robert Browning.
The Northern Farmer, New Style—Alfred Tennyson.
The Bells—E. A. Poe.
Sam Weller (Scenes from Pickwick)—Chas. Dickens.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Readings commence at 8.

Tickets 25 cents each.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1872. 32

## Kingston Royal Scarlet Chapter

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of the Kingston Royal Scarlet Chapter will take place in the Chapter Room, Orange Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 7.30 o'clock, p.m.

By order of W. C. in command.

JAMES CONNOR,
C. S.

Feb. 7, 1872.

## VICTORIA MUSIC HALL.

Tuesday